



FILOZOFICKÁ FAKULTA  
UNIVERZITY KARLOVY  
V PRAZE

## ÚSTAV ANGLICKÉHO JAZYKA A DIDAKTIKY

Anglické p ací v ty uvozené *if only* a *I wish* a jejich eské p ekladové ekvivalenty

English optative sentences introduced by *if only* and *I wish* and their Czech translation counterparts

BAKALÁ SKÁ PRÁCE

Tereza Št pánová

Obor (subject): Anglistika-Amerikanistika  
Praha, srpen 2012

Vedoucí bakalá ské práce (supervisor):  
PhDr. Gabriela Br hová, PhD

## **DECLARATION**

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

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

In Prague, 16<sup>th</sup> August 2012

## ABSTRACT

The present work studies English optative sentences introduced by *if only* and *I wish* and their Czech translation counterparts. Optative sentences introduced by *I wish* are followed by a nominal content clause and those introduced by *if only* represent subordinate clauses with the matrix clause being absent. The main aim of the present thesis is the analysis of the Czech translation counterparts, particularly the means that are used for translation with regard to the orientation of the wish, i.e. wishes referring to the present, to the future and to the past. The possible translations include structures with lexical predicators, sentences introduced by Czech optative particles, non-finite constructions as well as other structures that semantically express the discourse function of wish. In addition, attention is paid to the un/realizability of the wish and its influence on the translation. The analysis is performed on one hundred examples – 50 introduced by *if only* and 50 by *I wish*– which were excerpted from the parallel corpus InterCorp being accessible through the Czech National Corpus website.

## ABSTRAKT

Tato práce se zabývá anglickými podmínkami v podmínkách uvozenými *if only* a *I wish* a jejich českými podmínkovými ekvivalenty. Podmínky v podmínkách uvozené *I wish* jsou rozvíjeny závislou v podmínkách obsahovou a v podmínkách uvozené *if only* představují vedlejší v podmínkách s vynechanou v podmínkách hlavní. Hlavním cílem této práce je analyzovat české podmínkově ekvivalenty, zvláště pak podmínky, které jsou užity při podmínkování s ohledem na směr podmínky, tj. podmínky týkající se přítomnosti, budoucnosti a minulosti. Možné podmínkově ekvivalenty zahrnují v podmínkách lexikální predikátory, konstrukce uvozené českými podmínkami částicemi, v podmínkách neurčitým slovesným tvarem stejně tak jako další konstrukce, které mají diskurzivní funkci podmínky. Pozornost je také věnována ne/splnitelnosti podmínky a vlivu tohoto aspektu na podmínkování do češtiny. Práce analyzuje jedno sto podmínek – 50 v podmínkách uvozených *if only* a 50 uvozených *I wish*. Tyto podmínky byly získány z paralelního korpusu InterCorp, který je přístupný skrze webové stránky českého národního korpusu.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

I would like to thank my BA thesis supervisor PhDr. Gabriela Br hová Ph.D. for her exceptional leadership, assistance and patience which substantially helped the successful completion of this thesis, as well as the whole Department of English Language and ELT Methodology whose members have always been great mentors to me.

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

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

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

*MSAP* = *Mluvnice sou asné angli tiny na pozadí eštiny*

*IP* = English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* and referring to the present

*IB* = English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* and referring to the future

*IM* = English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* and referring to the past

*IE* = Elliptical English optative sentences introduced by *I wish*

*IFP* = English optative sentences introduced by *if only* and referring to the present

*IFB* = English optative sentences introduced by *if only* and referring to the future

*IFM* = English optative sentences introduced by *if only* and referring to the past

*IFE* = Elliptical English optative sentences introduced by *if only*

## **LIST OF TABLES**

**Table 1:** English optative sentences introduced by *I wish*

**Table 2:** Categories of Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* referring to the present

**Table 3:** Categories of Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* referring to the future

**Table 4:** Categories of Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* referring to the past

**Table 5:** Verbal mood in Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish*

**Table 6:** English optative sentences introduced by *if only*

**Table 7:** Categories of Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *if only* referring to the present

**Table 8:** Categories of Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *if only* referring to the past

**Table 9:** Verbal mood in Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *if only*

**Appendix table 1:** English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* with their Czech translation counterparts

**Appendix table 2:** English optative sentences introduced by *if only* with their Czech translation counterparts

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>1 Introduction</b> .....	9
<b>2 Theoretical background</b> .....	11
<b>2.1 Sentence types in English with respect to optative sentences</b> .....	11
2.1.1 On terminology.....	11
2.1.2 Sentence type and illocutionary force of optative sentences.....	13
<b>2.2 English sentences with optative meaning</b> .....	14
2.2.1 Subjunctive.....	15
2.2.2 Modal verbs.....	15
2.2.3 If only.....	16
2.2.4 I wish.....	16
2.2.5 Other structures.....	16
<b>2.3 Common formal and semantic features of optative sentences introduced by <i>I wish</i> and <i>if only</i></b> .....	17
<b>2.4 English optative sentences introduced by <i>I wish</i></b> .....	19
2.4.1 Lexical verb <i>to wish</i> .....	19
2.4.2. Structure of optative sentences introduced by <i>I wish</i> .....	20
2.4.3. The status of <i>I wish</i> .....	20
2.4.3.1 The traditional approach.....	20
2.4.3.2. Martínková's approach.....	21
<b>2.5 English optative sentences introduced by <i>if only</i></b> .....	23
2.5.1 The status of <i>if only</i> .....	23
2.5.2. Variation of the optative sentences introduced by <i>if only</i> .....	24
<b>2.6 Czech optative sentences</b> .....	25
2.6.1 Czech optative sentences in general.....	25
2.6.2 The structure of Czech optative sentences.....	26
2.6.3 Realizable wishes.....	27
2.6.4 Unrealizable wishes.....	28
2.6.5 Other structures.....	28
<b>3 Material and Method</b> .....	29
<b>4 Analysis</b> .....	31
<b>4.1 English optative sentences introduced by <i>I wish</i></b> .....	31
4.1.1 Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by <i>I wish</i> referring to the present.....	31
4.1.1.1 Lexical predicators.....	32
4.1.1.2 Optative particles.....	34
4.1.1.3 Other forms.....	34
4.1.2 Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by <i>I wish</i> referring to the future.....	35
4.1.2.1 Lexical predicators.....	36
4.1.2.2 Other forms.....	36
4.1.3 Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by <i>I wish</i> referring to the past.....	37
4.1.3.1 Lexical predicators.....	38
4.1.3.2 Optative particles.....	39
4.1.3.3 Other forms.....	39
4.1.4 Elliptical structures.....	41



4.1.5 Un/realizability of the wish .....	43
4.1.6 Other aspects of the English optative sentences introduced by <i>I wish</i> in comparison with their Czech translation counterparts .....	45
4.1.6.1 The presence of intensifiers.....	45
4.1.6.2 Punctuation.....	46
4.1.7 Summarizing remarks .....	47
<b>4.2. English optative sentences introduced by <i>if only</i></b> .....	<b>49</b>
4.2.1 Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by <i>if only</i> referring to the present .....	49
4.2.1.1 Optative particles.....	50
4.2.1.2 Lexical predicators .....	52
4.2.1.3. Infinitives .....	52
4.2.1.4 Independent subordinate clauses with <i>aby</i> .....	53
4.2.1.5 Other forms .....	54
4.2.2 Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by <i>if only</i> referring to the future .....	54
4.2.3 Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by <i>if only</i> referring to the past .....	55
4.2.3.1 Optative particles.....	55
4.2.3.2 Other forms .....	57
4.2.4 Elliptical structures.....	58
4.2.5 Un/realizability of the wish .....	59
4.2.6 Other aspects of the English optative sentences introduced by <i>if only</i> in comparison with their Czech translation counterparts .....	60
4.2.6.1 The presence of intensifiers.....	61
4.2.6.2 Punctuation.....	62
4.2.6.3 Interjections .....	63
<b>5 Conclusion</b> .....	<b>64</b>
<b>6 References</b> .....	<b>67</b>
<b>7 Resumé</b> .....	<b>69</b>
<b>8 Appendix</b> .....	<b>72</b>

# 1 Introduction

The present thesis studies English optative sentences introduced by *if only* and *I wish* and their Czech translation counterparts. These sentences represent structures which are traditionally subsumed under the category of exclamative sentences whose discourse function is a wish. Optative sentences introduced by *I wish* are followed by a nominal content clause, those introduced by *if only* represent subordinate clauses with the matrix clause being absent. The main aim of the present work is the analysis of the Czech translation counterparts, particularly the means that are used for translation of these structures. The possible translations include structures with lexical predicators, sentences introduced by Czech optative particles, non-finite constructions including a verb in an infinitival form as well as other structures that semantically express the discourse function of wish. In addition, we focus on the un/realizability of the wish and its influence on the translation.

The first theoretical part (see section 2) generally discusses the problematic categorization of optative sentences and furthermore specifies common features of optative sentences introduced by *I wish* and *if only*. Finally, a section dealing with Czech optative sentences is also included. The theoretical background is based on various grammars since the approaches to these kinds of sentences widely differ. Nevertheless, the present thesis mainly draws on the *Comprehensive Grammar of English Language* (1985) by Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum et al. (*CGEL*, henceforth), *Mluvnice Sou asné Angli tiny na Pozadí eštiny* (2006) by Libuše Dušková et al. (*MSAP* , henceforth) and *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002) by Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey K. Pullum et al. (*CamGEL*, henceforth) as far as the English optative sentences are concerned. For the discussion concerning Czech optative sentences primarily *Skladba eštiny* (1998) by Miroslav Grepl and Petr Karlík is used.

The empirical part of the present thesis provides an analysis of one hundred examples of English optative sentences (50 sentences introduced by *I wish* and 50 introduced by *if only*) and their Czech translation counterparts (see section 4). The excerpt of the data was delivered by means of *InterCorp*, a parallel English-Czech corpus accessible through the web pages of the Czech National Corpus.

The final conclusion included at the end of this work enables to summarize and contrast the theoretical background with the results of the analytical part. The very end of the present thesis provides an appendix which includes the complete set of sentences that were analyzed in the empirical part.

## 2 Theoretical background

### 2.1 Sentence types in English with respect to optative sentences

The English grammar distinguishes four basic sentence types - declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamative - based on their form and discourse function. The formal features take into account the position of the subject and the finite verb and the presence or non-presence of the *wh-word*. Each of the sentence types is commonly associated with characteristic discourse function with regard to the communicative intention of the speaker – statement, question, command and exclamation respectively (Dušková et al., 2006: 309-10). Since the optative sentences do not fully conform to any of these four classes, the analysis of their form and function seem to be a point of divergence as far as the approaches of other grammarians are concerned. The grammars used as source for this theoretical background offer various approaches to sentence types and their semantic and pragmatic features so that a brief terminological survey is necessary at this point.

#### 2.1.1 On terminology

In this context, Austin's and Searle's theory of speech acts may serve as a convenient operational framework. Both linguists were deeply concerned with the way in which the meaning of a sentence is conveyed by particular lexical elements in connection with a specific context. John L. Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words* (Austin, 1962: 101) distinguishes three main components of the speech act, which are summarized in the following table:

1) <i>Locution (= utterance)</i>	He said to me, “You can’t do that.”
2) <i>Illocution</i>	He protested against my doing it.
3) <i>Perlocution</i>	a) He pulled me up, checked me.
	b) He stopped me, brought me to my sense. He annoyed me.

The locution represents “the act of saying something” (Austin, 1962: 94); perlocution is “a notion of consequences or effects such [speech] acts have on the actions, thoughts and beliefs of the hearer” (Searle, 1969: 25).

Although Austin and Searle do not agree on one definition of the individual components of the speech act<sup>1</sup>, the centre of their interest forms the illocutionary act, i.e. “in what way we are using [the] locution” (Austin, 1962: 98). For both of them, every “stating, questioning, commanding, promising etc.” (Searle, 1969: 24) is necessarily carried out with a certain type of illocutionary force. Moreover, Searle distinguishes *primary* and *secondary illocutionary force*. For the sake of simplification, Searle himself uses the terms non-literal and literal meaning respectively (Searle, 1975: 62) in order to explain these notions. Applying that to optative sentences, the secondary illocutionary force is that of a statement, the primary illocutionary force, i.e. what the hearer have to infer from the context, is the wish. Searle speaks about these two forces in relation to *indirect speech acts*, which are defined as follows:

“The speaker communicates to the hearer more than he actually says by way of relying on their mutually shared background information, both linguistic and non-linguistic, together with the general powers of rationality and inference on the part of the hearer.”

(Searle, 1975: 60-61)

---

<sup>1</sup> Searle (1969: 24) suggests four instead of three elements: a) Utterance act (“uttering words”); b) Propositional act (“referring and predicating”); c) illocutionary act (“stating, questioning, commanding, promising etc.”) and d) perlocutionary act.

In relation to the grammars used for the present thesis, *CamGEL* practically takes over Searle's terminology as opposed to *CGEL* which draws on the theory of indirect speech act only partially. Quirk et al. (1985: 803-4) do not distinguish between primary and secondary illocutionary force but use the term *discourse function* and *illocutionary force*. The discourse function, consisting of four semantic classes (statements, questions, directives and exclamatives), "constitute[s] a closed class of sentence categories (...) at the most general level." The approach of *CGEL* to the illocutionary force is based on the assertion that "sentences from one semantic class are very often used to express an illocutionary act typically associated with sentences from a different semantic class" (Quirk et al., 1985: 805). In this sense, we may say that *CGEL* approach to illocutionary force corresponds to Searle's secondary illocutionary force. *MSAP* take a different point of view which heavily relies on the structuralist tradition. According to Dušková et al. (2006: 309), the definitions of a sentence stem from its various structural levels. In the act of communication, the sentence, commonly referred to as utterance, is defined as the basic communicative unit. In relation to sentence types, *MSAP* takes into account the intention of the speaker and states four basic *communicative functions*, i.e. statement, question, directive and exclamative. Nevertheless, *MSAP* concedes that the sentence type may not be necessarily restricted by its basic communicative functions and that there may be a certain degree of overlapping.

The present thesis chooses to use the terminology of Searle's theory of indirect speech acts, since it seems to be the most relevant in relation to the semantic and pragmatic features of optative sentences.

### **2.1.2 Sentence type and illocutionary force of optative sentences**

Optative sentences are generally subsumed under the category of exclamative sentences on the basis that their secondary illocutionary force is that of an exclamative.

However, in comparison with the exclamative sentences<sup>2</sup> they do not have their own specific form (Dušková et al., 2006: 335). For that reason, the optative sentences are usually described as *irregular sentences* (Quirk et al., 1985: 838) or as *minor clause types* (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002: 944). Crystal (2004: 33) also comments on the status of minor clause types. On the contrary, he puts greater emphasis on the communicative role of optative sentences: “Minor sentences have an important communicative role, and often perform a more effective job than their major counterparts.” Nevertheless, the range of possible realizations of optative sentences in terms of their syntactic structure and clausal status complicate their classification and therefore there is no clear-cut definition. This leaves only the primary illocutionary force of wish as the only common feature of English optative sentences.

## 2.2 English sentences with optative meaning

As was suggested above, English optative sentences do not form a consistent group as regards their form and status. This is reflected in the fact that they do not constitute an individual sentence type. Each realization, be it a main or a dependent sentence, has to be treated separately sharing only the illocutionary force of wish. The majority of sentences are represented by archaic or formulaic structures and structures whose formal arrangement as such does not indicate difference in meaning; we may say that these structures tend to be idiomatic but again we may find exceptions. In order to provide a complex overview of these structures, *MSAP* was chosen as the model for the following subchapters. It has to be noted that *MSAP* is designed as a comparative study and with regard to the Czech language it

---

<sup>2</sup> According to Quirk et al. (1985: 833), exclamative sentences, from the structural point of view, resemble “*wh*-question in requiring the initial placement of exclamatory *wh*-element“, ie. *how* or *what*. On the other hand, exclamative sentences feature no subject-verb inversion. The *wh*-element may realize object, complement, adverbial and even subject, e.g. *What a time we've had today!* (object) *How delightful her manner are!* (complement) *How quickly you eat!* (adverbial) *What an enormous crowd came!* (subject)

states that the optative sentences in Czech constitute an independent sentence type. This claim will be however discussed in further detail in the chapter specifically focused on Czech optative sentences.

### 2.2.1 Subjunctive

First group of sentences with optative meaning is represented by sentences with optative subjunctive in the matrix clause, “which survives in expressions of fairly fixed type” (Quirk et al., 1985: 839). These are sentences which feature present subjunctive mood, e.g. *Heaven forbid!* Moreover, if an adverbial is placed at the beginning of the particular sentence, there is subject-verb inversion as in *Long live equality! Long live the Queen!* (Dušková et al., 2006: 335). These structures tend to be archaic and are mainly represented by formulaic expressions such as *Suffice to say* or *Far it be from me* (Biber et al., 1999: 918).

### 2.2.2 Modal verbs

The English language also distinguishes two other types of sentences with optative meaning which are characteristic of the presence of modal verbs<sup>3</sup>. The first of them is represented by sentences comprising of modal verb *may* accompanied by subject-verb inversion as in *May the best man win! May you break your neck!* (Quirk et al., 1985: 839). As *MSAP* (Dušková et al., 2006: 521) states, the falling intonation of this structure is a very important constitutive element since it differentiates it from question, where subject-verb inversion represents one of the formative characteristics.

The second kind of structure containing modal verb is represented by somewhat more archaic structure which features present conditional of lexical verb *would*, usually with omitted subject *I*, followed by a nominal content clause introduced by *that* or linked

---

<sup>3</sup> Quirk et al. (1985: 839) describe these structures as containing optative subjunctive as well. Since the English subjunctive has no distinctive inflections (except for the verb *to be*), the specification of the verbal mood may be ambiguous.



asyndetically to the matrix clause: *Would (that) it were otherwise! Would (that) I had not come!* (Dušková et al., 2006: 336).

### **2.2.3 If only**

According to Dušková et al. (2006: 335), optative sentences introduced by *if only* form a structure which is the closest to Czech optative sentences. As far as their formal arrangement is concerned, clauses introduced by *if only* represent a structure that *CGEL* consider *an irregular sentence* (Quirk et al., 1985: 838), since this type of optative sentence does not include the matrix clause and functions independently as a subordinate clause with specific meaning, e.g.:

*If only I'd listened to my parents!*

### **2.2.4 I wish**

Optative clauses introduced by *I wish* represent complex sentences where the wish proper is expressed in the frame of a nominal content clause commonly linked asyndetically to the matrix clause (*I wish*), e.g.:

*I wish I knew what he really thinks!*

This type represents the most frequent type of optative sentences (Dušková et al., 2006: 335).

### **2.2.5 Other structures**

We may find other structures of rather peripheral importance that also have the illocutionary force of wish. The *MSAP* (Dušková et al., 2006: 336) quote the example of a construction *it's a pity that...* (*škoda, že...*), which is rather common in Czech but less so in English. *CGEL* also list specific uses of *let* which express wish: “*Let* in sentences such as *Let them come here* or *Let the world take notice* may be regarded as a pragmatic particle of imperative or optative mood” (Quirk et al., 1985: 148). In connection to the theory of indirect

speech acts, some directives, depending on the situational context, may also have the illocutionary force of wish, e.g. *Enjoy your meal. Have a good time*<sup>4</sup> (Quirk et al., 1985: 832).

### **2.3 Common formal and semantic features of optative sentences introduced by *I wish* and *if only***

The following subchapters will be dealing with optative sentences introduced by *I wish* and *if only* in more detail. Despite their differences in terms of their clausal status and complementation, they show several similarities both on the formal and on the semantic level.

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 1009), these constructions feature negative entailment or presupposition, which is moreover “marked syntactically by the modal preterite form.” In their terms, the modal preterite signifies “modal remoteness rather than past time” (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002: 1002), since we are not concerned with reporting but rather with commenting upon the present desire of the speaker. Similarly, Leech notes that the content of these structures has “negative-truth commitment” which “distinguishes it both from factual and theoretical meaning” (Leech, 2004: 120).

As Pavel B lí ek in his book *English Semantics* aptly points out, the optative sentences introduced by *I wish* and *if only* resemble conditional clauses in the sense that there is “a distinction between open wishes/conditions and hypothetical wishes/conditions” (B lí ek, 2005: 261). In general, the content of optative sentences expresses a state which is unreal with regard to the reality of the speaker (Dušková et al., 2006: 607). Open wishes semantically express a statement that can be fulfilled in the present or in the future, the matter

---

<sup>4</sup> *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* classifies these expressions as “idiomatic forms of indirect speech acts” (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002: 865)

of its un/certain realization is however left unresolved. On the other hand, the hypothetical wishes express speaker's conviction that the wish proper cannot be fulfilled in any possible time reference (Dunková, 2011: 17). This semantic element of optative sentences has also temporal implications, similarly as in the case of conditional clauses. Therefore optative sentences are able to express the temporal relation only on the basis of anteriority (hypothetical wish), simultaneity and consecutiveness (open wish).<sup>5</sup> Nonetheless, for the purposes of this work I choose to use grammatical terms when referring to the tenses used in individual structures.

Both optative sentences introduced by *I wish* and those introduced by *if only* adhere to the following design based on the *Practical English Usage* by Michael Swan (2005) as regards their grammatical structure:

1) <i>Preterite form to talk about the present</i>	If only I <b>knew</b> more people!
	I wish I <b>spoke</b> French.
2) <i>Would + infinitive (without to) to talk about the future</i>	If only somebody <b>would smile!</b>
	I wish you <b>would stop smoking.</b>
3) <i>Pluperfect form to talk about the past</i>	If only she <b>hadn't told</b> the police, everything would have been alright.
	I wish you <b>hadn't said</b> that.

(Swan, 2005: 266, 631)

To be more precise, the verb *to be* in the first category acquires the form of past subjunctive, which "is limited to the one form *were*, and thus breaks the concord rule of the indicative verb BE in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular of the past tense" (Quirk et al., 1985: 158).

---

<sup>5</sup> B í ek (2005: 261) suggests a different classification of wishes. First, he lists a prospective wish which is oriented to the future; secondly, an introspective wish oriented to the present and thirdly, a retrospective wish oriented to the past.

## 2.4 English optative sentences introduced by *I wish*

### 2.4.1 Lexical verb *to wish*

The lexical verb *to wish* is according to *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* considered to be a representative of *mental verbs* which are “particularly common in conversation and fiction” (Biber et al., 1999: 366). *CGEL* (1985: 1181, 202) classify the verb *to wish* as a stative verb which denotes private states by which is meant that these states cannot be observable. The classification also includes a further specification; it categorizes the verb as denoting states of emotion and attitudes “especially when followed by clausal complementation” (Quirk et al., 1985: 203).

As far as the transitivity of the verb is concerned, we may encounter three possible constructions. The first one treats the verb *to wish* as a complex transitive verb, i.e. a verb followed by two elements and appearing in a clause pattern “in which an object is followed by another element which is not an object” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1195). According to Quirk et al., its complementation can have the following realizations:

- “an object followed by a predication adjunct”

*He wished them at the bottom of the sea.* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1202)

- “noun phrase as object complement”

*I have often wished myself a millionaire* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1199)

- “adjective phrase as object complement”

*Who had reason to wish her ill, then?* (Martínková, 2011: 1)

Quirk et al. also lists an example of ditransitive use of the verb *to wish*:

- “noun phrases as both direct and indirect object”

*They wished him good luck.* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1209)

Thirdly, we may find three possible constructions which feature monotransitive use of the verb *to wish*. The following list draws upon Quirk et al. (1985):

- “subjectless infinitive clause as a direct object”

*Do you wish to comment on that?* (Martínková, 2011: 1)

- “to-infinitive clause (with subject)”

*Do you wish me to stay?* (Martínková, 2011: 1)

- “that-clause as object”

*I wish (that) she were there.* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1183)

#### **2.4.2. Structure of optative sentences introduced by *I wish***

The present thesis focuses on the last subtype (“that-clause as object”), which, as Quirk et al. (1985: 1179) state, denotes monotransitive complementation by a finite clause. In the case of this particular type of complementation, the verb in the matrix clause, i.e. the verb *to wish*, acquires a further quality in terms of its classification. This means that it is subsumed under the category of *hypothesis verb*, since the subordinate clause contains “a verb in the hypothetical past or the were-subjunctive”<sup>6</sup> (Quirk et al., 1985: 1183). This subordinate clause realizes the direct object of the matrix clause and is realized by a nominal content clause which may be either positive (1) or negative (2).

(1) *I wish I had a daughter so I could forbid her to marry one.*

(2) *I wish I hadn't said what I did say.*

#### **2.4.3. The status of *I wish***

##### **2.4.3.1 The traditional approach**

As was stated above, the determination of sentence type in the case of optative sentences heavily depends on their illocutionary force and not on their form. Traditionally,

---

<sup>6</sup> For the tenses used in this construction see chapter 2.3

optative sentences introduced by *I wish* are considered complex sentences where the dependent declarative subordinate clause is realized by a nominal content clause. However, several linguists tend to suggest a different solution as to the status of this clause.

#### 2.4.3.2. Martínková's approach

Michaela Martínková in her article "I Wish You Would: A Corpus-based Study of Sentences with Wish and their Czech Equivalents" (2010) claims that the *I wish* of complex sentences complemented by a finite clause represents a modal marker rather than an independent clause with full lexical meaning. She argues that "certain pattern of grammatical behaviour [...] clearly differentiate *wish* from other verbs in the same group, even from the ones that, like *wish*, tend to attach the *that*-complement asyndetically" (Martínková, 2010: 3).

First, Martínková's results show that compared to other similar constructions<sup>7</sup> the finite clause (a) which complements *I wish* does not become the focus of pseudocleft construction.

(a) *So what I thought was that it was quite important to look at all these organisations that do seem to me really to have nothing to do with Oxford or Oxfordshire.*

Secondly, she points out that passivization of these sentences (b) is not commonly found in the BNC corpus. This statement corresponds to the findings of *LGSWE*, which list the verb to wish among "verbs uncommon in the passive" adding that these verbs "occur in the passive voice less than 2% of the time" (Biber et al., 1999: 481)

(b) *Once Labour controlled Parliament it was thought that it would no longer be necessary.*

---

<sup>7</sup> For the purpose of comparison Martínková (2010: 3-4) uses the clause *I thought* complemented by a nominal content clause.

Thirdly, Martínková states that the verb to “wish preceded by a negated Mod/Aux verb is never complemented by a finite clause” (Martínková, 2010: 4) but by other possible realizations. Compare:

(c) *I don't think she knew either.*

(c') *You are a walking germ-factory! I don't wish to see any more of you today!*

This claim again supports the modal marker status and suggests a rather formulaic character of the *I wish* in the sense that it may represent an invariable particle. Yet, the study of Michaela Martínková points out the possible elision of the subject in the matrix clause (d), “the clause containing *wish* undergoes reduction” (Martínková, 2010: 4).

(d) *Wish I could find my glasses she said.*

We must however note that only the first person subject realized by personal pronoun *I* participate in such process.

All these aspects of grammatical behaviour question the status of the *I wish* clause and moreover raise a debate concerning its function in the communication. According to Dušková, in the case of complex sentences introduced by *I wish* the important element which determines the communicative function is “not the syntactic structure of the sentence, but the meaning of the superordinate verb alone” (Dušková, 1991: 76). The illocutionary force of the verb alone and its mere presence provide the discourse function of wish<sup>8</sup>. In this sense, we may say that the clause *I wish* has a somewhat idiomatic meaning and appear to be losing its status of the matrix clause. This is however a claim based only on the several theoretical approaches, therefore we may believe that the empirical part might prove effective in narrowing down the status of the *I wish* in English optative sentences.

---

<sup>8</sup> In this context, Quirk et al. (1985) speaks about pragmatic particles which are “invariable” and “often specialized towards the expression of certain speech act.” This classification is associated with modal auxiliaries and the only exception represent the verb to want, a verb syntactically a main verb but shows certain similarities when used as an expression of warning or a piece of advice. (Quirk et al., 1985: 147-8) Nonetheless, the examples with modal *may* or *let* may constitute a relevant link to the status of *I wish* clause in optative sentences.

## 2.5 English optative sentences introduced by *if only*

As was stated in the subchapter 2.3, English optative sentences introduced by *if only* have the same structure as conditional clauses. They differ only in two main characteristics i.e. the absence of the matrix clause and falling intonation (Dušková et al., 2006: 335). As well as in the case of optative sentences introduced by *I wish*, even these syntactic structures can be both positive (1) and negative (2):

(1) *If only we had some means of transport!*

(2) *If only she hadn't answered her knock on the door.*

From the semantic point of view, these sentences are often compared to those introduced by *I wish* in the sense that they are “more emphatic” (Swan, 2005: 266) or “[express] deeper emotional participation” (Bílík, 2005: 262). Quirk et al. (1985: 1092-3) classify this type as “an intensified equivalent of *if*, typically used in hypothetical clauses to express what the speaker wishes would happen, would be happening, or would have happened.”

### 2.5.1 The status of *if only*

As far as the optative sentences introduced by *if only* are concerned, Quirk et al. (1985: 838) regard them as *irregular sentences*. These structures represent “sentences [that] do not conform to the regular patterns of clause structures or to the variations of those structures in the major syntactic classes” (Quirk et al., 1985: 838). At the same time, according to *CGEL*, the precise definition of these structures seems to be impossible. Nevertheless, Quirk et al. (1985: 838) list several points that may narrow down the definition of irregular sentences.



First, they “contain forms not found in regular sentences structures.”<sup>9</sup> Secondly, they are marked as subordinate and thirdly, they are fragmentary, “lacking constituents that are normally obligatory.”<sup>10</sup>

Optative sentences introduced by *if only* are representatives of “subordinate clauses as irregular sentences” which express an exclamatory wish. As Quirk et al. (1985: 841) note, “they generally have the illocutionary force of exclamations, the omission of the matrix clause being mimetic of speechless amazement.” Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 944), on the other hand, suggest a different solution concerning the classification of optative sentences introduced by *if only*. They discuss these types of sentences in a chapter called *minor sentence types* and subsume optative sentences introduced by *if only* under the category of conditional fragments. *Only* is perceived as conditional adjunct followed by “modal preterite indicating counterfactuality” and the whole construction “is used to express regret” (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002: 945).

### 2.5.2. Variation of the optative sentences introduced by *if only*

As an example of the only colloquial simple-sentence type English has for the expression of wish, Dušková (1991: 76) mentions a variant of the optative sentences introduced by *if only*, which “contains *only*, *just* or *but* before the lexical verb.”

*If I'd **only** listen to my parents!*

*If I could **just** make them understand my point of view!*

*If I could **but** explain!<sup>11</sup>*

---

<sup>9</sup> Sentences with optative subjunctive are subsumed under this category. (cf. 2.2)

<sup>10</sup> As an example Quirk et al. states the omission of the subject I which may be relevant in connection to the optative sentences introduced by *I wish* (cf. 2.4.3)

<sup>11</sup> Examples taken from CGEL (Quirk et al., 1985: 842)

## 2.6 Czech optative sentences

Owing to the fact that the present thesis is primarily concerned with Czech equivalents of English optative sentences introduced by *if only* and *I wish*, a brief description of Czech optative sentences will be given in the following lines. For this purpose particularly *Skladba eštiny* written by Miroslav Grepl and Petr Karlík (1998) was chosen to provide the theoretical background.

### 2.6.1 Czech optative sentences in general

Czech optative sentences are commonly, in the grammar books for schools, considered one of the Czech sentence types, since except for the lexical indicators (*P ál bych si vid t ím*), these structures feature highly conventionalized optative forms (Grepl, Karlík, 1998: 487). Nowadays linguists tend to put emphasis rather on the illocutionary force of wish than on the form of these sentences, since the structure can be diverse with regard to the sentence types. Compare:

*Kěž bych m l víc asu!* (If only I had more time!)    exclamative

*P ál bych si, abych tu zkoušku ud lal.* (I wish I would pass the exam.)    declarative

For that reason, the role of the speaker is stressed and the wish is classified according to its direction, i.e. wish oriented to a person (people) to whom the wish is addressed and wish oriented to the speaker himself. According to Daneš et al. (1987: 352), the content of the wish is not limited by the competence of the addressee, since the speaker usually does not take the addressee into account as far as the un/realizability<sup>12</sup> of the wish is concerned; the

---

<sup>12</sup> The Czech original uses the terms *splnitelnost* and *nesplnitelnost*. The English literal translation would be *fulfilment* and *unfulfilment* but the present thesis chooses to use the terms *realizability* (realizable) and *unrealizability* (unrealizable) respectively since these terms are commonly used in English grammars.

wish solely expresses a subjective expression of the speaker's desire<sup>13</sup>. Moreover, in the case when the speaker and the addressee represent the same referent, i.e. wish oriented to the speaker himself, Karlík and Grepl (1998: 488) point out that this type of wish can be generally characterized as a complex of attitudes, namely a) evaluative, b) epistemic, c) preferential and d) of hope and fear. The presence or absence of these attitudes furthermore determine the semantic structure in that it either denote a realizable wish or an unrealizable wish.

### 2.6.2 The structure of Czech optative sentences

Before we further elaborate on the semantic structure of Czech optative sentences, it is necessary to mention several points with regard to their grammatical structure. As far as the verbal mood is concerned, we may find both conditional and indicative mood. While sentences containing unrealizable wish make only use of conditional, sentences with realizable wish may employ both moods. However, as Daneš et al. (1987: 354) note, the difference between indicative and conditional is more or less neutralized and they can be used interchangeably. Compare:

*Kéž stále žijeme tak šťastně! – Kéž bychom stále žili tak šťastně!*

*I wish we would live so happily! - I wish we lived so happily!*

The second distinctive feature of Czech optative sentences<sup>14</sup> is the presence of the optative particles such as *a*, *kdyby*, *kéž*, *nech* (Cvrtek, 2010: 297) which differ in the degree of their archaic nature. According to *Průru ní mluvnické češtiny* (1995: 366), they form a relatively closed group of particles which always occupy the initial position of a sentence.

---

<sup>13</sup> In the case of addressee's psychological absence, Daneš et al. (1987: 352) note that these structures may be perceived as specific "sentence interjections".

<sup>14</sup> with the exception of sentences containing the lexical indicators such as *proč bych si*

### 2.6.3 Realizable wishes

Realizable wishes are distinguished by the presence of the abovementioned attitudes (cf 2.6.1). Additionally, their semantic structure is also connected to the grammatical pattern used in these sentences. These structures make use of present conditional or indicative mood which signify that the content of predication is possible, realizable (Grepl, Karlík, 1998: 419). There are several constructions, both finite and non-finite, that can convey the optative meaning. Grepl and Karlík (1998: 488-9) list the following possibilities:

1) Complex sentences with the lexical predicators <i>p eji si/p ál bych si, cht l bych, byl bych rád</i>	<i>P eji si / P ál bych si, aby se matka uzdravila</i> <i>I wish my mother would get better.</i>
2) Fixed forms with optative particles	<i>Kéž bych tu zkoušku ud lal!</i> <i>If only I would pass the exam!</i>  <i>Dej b h abych to dokázal!</i> <i>Please God, I wish I could achieve it!</i>
3) Infinitives - infinitive with subject	<i>Nemít tak tolik práce!</i> <i>“Not to have (negative inf) so much work!”</i> <i>Naše dcera tak tu zkoušku ud lat!</i> <i>“Our daughter, to pass(inf) that exam!”</i>
4) “Independent” <sup>15</sup> subordinate clauses with <i>aby</i>	<i>Aby (tak) táta dnes nebyl doma!</i> <i>I wish my father weren’t at home today!</i>
5) Other forms expressing some kind of desire	<i>Zahrál bych si šachy.</i> <i>I wish we could play chess.</i>

With regard to the first abovementioned category, it has to be however noted that in the form *rád bych, rád* does not represent a lexical verb. Cvr ek (2010: 202) considers *rád* to be a subject complement which relates to nouns denoting persons. On the contrary, *P íru ní mluvnice* (2003: 367) defines it as a modal adverb which can occur as a sentence adverbial and in that sense *rád* indicates an emotional stance of the speaker towards the content of the utterance.

<sup>15</sup> By the term “Independent”, a subordinate clause appearing without its matrix clause is meant, the same as Quirk et al. (1985: 838) classify as *irregular sentences* which are “marked as subordinate”.

Finally *Skladba eštiny* also lists a more specific variant of realizable wish. It is expressed by *kěž* which is followed by past indicative and denotes a situation where the speaker is not aware of the counterfactual state and still has a belief in the possible fulfilment of the wish:

*Kěž jsme nezabloudili! (I hope we didn't get lost!)*

#### 2.6.4 Unrealizable wishes

Since the main characteristic feature of unrealizable wishes is their contrafactual nature, past conditional is the unequivocal indicator of this construction (Grepl, Karlík, 1998: 489):

*Kdyby tak byl ten vlak p ijel v as! If only the train had arrived on time!*

It has to be however noted that when the context is obvious, past conditional tend to be replaced by present conditional mood. Additionally, Grepl and Karlík (1998:489) include also an infinitival variant *Žít tak ještě matka!* which operates in terms of substituting the present rather than the past conditional and thus demonstrate the possible interchange (Daneš et al., 1987: 354).

#### 2.6.5 Other structures

Also in the Czech language, we may find constructions that express the illocutionary force of wish indirectly. They often denote a specification of the speaker's attitude and may convey both positive (a) and negative (b) stances:

a) **Byl bych rád/ Byl bych šťasten...**, kdyby byl nepropadl.

**I would be glad / happy** if he hadn't failed.

b) **Škoda že se toho nedožil!**

It's **a pity that** he didn't live to be!

### 3 Material and Method

The empirical part of the present thesis provides an analysis of 100 hundred optative sentences, 50 introduced by *I wish* and 50 introduced by *if only*. All of the examples were excerpted from *InterCorp*, a parallel Czech-English corpus which can be accessed through the web pages of the Czech National Corpus. The sentences are examples taken from fiction only, since the optative sentences are likely to appear in direct speech or in texts of rather emotional nature. Always first 50 sentences found in the corpus that can be categorized as optative were chosen for the analysis. There were several examples that had to be manually removed from the analysis. In the case of sentences introduced by *if only*, instances which represented rather the condition of a conditional clause were excluded from the analysis (*There will be a life in it for both of us, if only you will consent.*). Also, there were cases where *if only* did not introduce a complete clause but a prepositional phrase (*After the onset of panic, Lake managed a rational thought or two if only for a brief second.*). In the case of the sentences introduced by *I wish*, only those complemented by a nominal content clause were chosen.

Each set of sentences (50 introduced by *I wish* and 50 introduced by *if only*) is analyzed according to more or less the same pattern; our main interest lies in Czech translation counterparts and means used for translation taking into account to the orientation of the wish (see sections 4.1.1-3 and 4.2.1-3). In addition, chapters discussing the elliptical structures are included (see sections 4.1.4 and 4.2.4). Since another concern of the present thesis is the un/realizability of the wish, each set of sentences is analyzed with regard to the verbal mood which in the Czech language represents the decisive factor in this respect and consequently, the implications of the use of the specific verbal mood are discussed (see sections 4.1.5. and 4.2.5). Each set of sentences is moreover examined with regard to other distinctive features that appeared in the sentences such as the presence of intensifiers in the Czech counterparts (see sections 4.1.6.1 and 4.2.6.1), punctuation (see sections 4.1.6.2 and

4.2.6.2) and additionally, in the case of optative sentences introduced by *if only*, a chapter on interjections is included (see section 4.2.6.3).

As far as the verb form is concerned, the corresponding parts are marked in bold and additionally, other discussed features are underlined for better orientation. Each example is supplied with a number and code. The code reflects the way a sentence is introduced, the direction of the wish and finally the respective number of the sentence from the particular set of sentences. Thus the code IFM30 describes an optative sentence introduced by *if only* referring to the past representing the thirtieth example of all sentences introduced by *if only*. For the sake of differentiation, the symbols for grammatical tenses were taken from the Czech language - therefore P signifies the present, B the future and M the past. In the case of elliptical structures, the part denoting the particular grammatical tense was excluded from the code, thus IE50 denotes ellipted optative sentence introduced by *I wish*. Each example also has a reference number under which it is mentioned during the analysis.

## 4 Analysis

### 4.1 English optative sentences introduced by *I wish*

In the following part English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* will be examined. First we will separately analyze each of the possible realizations on the basis of the particular verb form (i.e. wish referring to the present includes the verb in preterite form, the one referring to the future includes *would* and bare infinitive and the wish referring to the past is signified by the presence of pluperfect verb form) and pay attention to their respective Czech translation counterparts. Then we will focus on the un/realizability of the wish and several other aspects (e.g. the use of intensifiers, punctuation). Table 1 presents the overall summary of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish*:

**Table 1: English optative sentences introduced by *I wish***

<b>Optative sentences introduced by <i>I wish</i></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Referring to the present	29	58 %
Referring to the future	8	16 %
Referring to the past	12	24 %
Elliptical structures	1	2 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100 %</b>

#### 4.1.1 Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* referring to the present

The analysis shows that optative sentences introduced by *I wish* and specifically referring to the present, which is signalled by the presence of a verb in preterite form in the nominal content clause, have three different translation counterparts. These counterparts are in accordance with the categories distinguished by Grepl and Karlík in *Skladba eštiny*<sup>16</sup> (1998: 489). The following table summarizes the findings:

---

<sup>16</sup> In addition, Grepl and Karlík distinguish two other forms of Czech optative sentences, particularly infinitives e.g. *Žít tak na Tahiti!* (*To live on Tahiti!*) and “independent” subordinate clauses with *aby* e.g. *Aby tak dnes táta nebyl doma.* (*I wish Dad weren't home today.*) However, the sample has not provided a single example where the English optative sentence introduced by *I wish* was translated into Czech by any of these two possibilities.



**Table 3: Categories of Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* referring to the present**

Way of translation	Total	%
Sentences with lexical predicators <sup>17</sup>	16	55,2 %
Fixed forms with optative particles	8	27,6 %
Other forms	5	17,2 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100 %</b>

#### 4.1.1.1 Lexical predicators

As table 1 shows, the majority (55,2%) of Czech translation counterparts is represented by sentences with lexical predicators. These predicators reflect the intention of the speaker who expresses his/her desire to change the present state of affairs. Predicators found in our research make use of three Czech lexical predicators, i.e. *p ál bych si, rád bych, cht l bych*. According to Grepl and Karlík (1998: 489), these predicators should constitute an independent clause whose direct object is realized by a nominal content clause, which most closely corresponds to the English original. Contrary to this assumption, there were only 4 examples of complex sentences where the wish proper was realized by a dependent clause:

- (1) *I wish there were a dragon you could slay for me. But do n't waste the machismo on Stan, for heaven 's sake. /IP 42/*

*Cht la bych, aby tady byl n jaký drak, kterého bys mohl kv li mn skolit, ale neplýtvej silami na Stana, proboha.*

- (2) *Yet I wish your people could preach to us, for we, too, have a problem, one that is quite analogous to yours. /IP 18/*

*A p esto bych si p ál, abyste i vy mohli kázat nám, protože i my máme obdobný problém.*

In contrast, the rest of the sentences feature structures where the wish proper does not become the core of the dependent clause of the translation counterpart but rather a verbal

<sup>17</sup> The term predicator is a literal translation of the Czech *predikátor* by which is meant that the illocutionary force is inherently incorporated in the semantics of the verb. They are either lexical verbs (*p át si, chtít*) or structures that include sentence adverbials denoting the emotional nature of the sentence (*rád bych*). The present thesis chooses to use the term in order to avoid confusion.

complementation (object realized by an infinitive), as the complex verb phrase of example (3) illustrates, or the translation neglects the finite verb in the English original and provide a ditransitive construction (4):

(3) *I wish that I could be with you ... now. /IP11/  
Moc **bych si p ála být** s vámi ... práv te .*

(4) *I have an excessive regard for Jane Bennet, she is really a very sweet girl, and I wish with all my heart she were well settled. /IP 23/*

*Jane Bennetová se mi velmi zamlouvá, je to roztomilé d v e a p ála bych jí z celého srdce dobrou partii.*

Quite interestingly, there was one instance (5) which combines both approaches to the translation (i.e. complex vs. simple sentences) and moreover includes a verbal complementation (*mít to št stí*) which is not present in the original. However, it is worth noting that the English original contains an idiomatic expression which requires some artistic invention on the part of the translator:

(5) *I wish to God I could get a crack at him face-to-face. /IP 42/  
Moc **bych si p ál mít to št stí, abych se mu mohl postavit**.*

There were also sentences containing the lexical predicator *rád bych*, which is considered a sentence adverbial in *P íru ní Mluvnice* (Grepl et al., 2003: 367), since it denotes the emotional stance of the speaker towards the utterance. Similarly to the lexical predicator *p át si*, Czech sentences with *rád bych* occur either as complex sentences (6) or a simple sentences with complex verb form (7).

(6) *I wish we were meeting under more pleasant circumstances. /IP41/  
**Ráda bych, abychom se poznaly za mnohem p íjemn ějších okolností.***

(7) *“I wish I could remember something else, sir.”/IP44/  
„Moc **rád bych si ješt ě na n co vzpomn l, pane.**”*

Curiously enough, the sample provides a translation counterpart which includes both the lexical predicator *rád bych* and also past participle of the Czech verb *dop át* (*let somebody have*) which expresses the original intended meaning in a more formal way. The verb *dop át* is actually a derived form of one of the other lexical predicators *p át si*, so the whole complex verb form emphasizes the illocutionary force of wish. The example (8) illustrates this particular way of translation:

- (8) *And if it's the Commissioner you're wanting, I wish I could give him to you. /IP19/*  
*A jestli se chceš dostat na místo komisa e, rád bych ti ho dop ál.*

#### 4.1.1.2 Optative particles

In the case of sentences introduced by optative particles (27,6 %), we have found 2 instances introduced by *kdyby* (9) and 6 instances introduced by *kéž* (10). As was stated in the theoretical chapter, these particles clearly signal optative sentences in the Czech grammar.

- (9) *“I wish I could do that,” Dixon said enviously. /IP9/*  
*„Kdybych to tak dovedl jako vy,” pravil Dixon závistiv .*
- (10) *I wish I could take vacation at the drop of a hat. /IP34/*  
*Kéž bych si takhle z istajasna mohla taky vzít dovolenou.*

#### 4.1.1.3 Other forms

Within the last category of possible ways of translation, the research has shown varied results. First, there is an instance (11) of the construction *škoda, že* (*it's a pity that*) which is characteristic of the reversed polarity of the translated sentence compared to its original. The same distinctive feature can be observed in a complex sentence whose matrix clause contains a verb expressing some kind of regret – *mrzí m* (12). Moreover, both of the sentences express the inability (the presence of the preterite form of the modal verb *can*) of the speaker to

change the present state. In the Czech translation precisely this inability is emphasized by the verbal negation by means of the negative particle *ne-*.

(11) *I wish that all of life could be that simple. /IP10/  
Škoda, že v život **nejde** všechno tak jednoduše.*

(12) *I wish that I could afford more than an hour. /IP 13/  
Mrzí m , že si **nem** žu dovolit víc než hodinu.*

Contrary to these examples, one instance (13) shows a reversed process, since we may find a negative sentence in the original and a positive sentence in the Czech translation. Furthermore, the Czech translation condenses the English predicate in the sense that the verb and the adjunct of time of the original are transformed into a noun phrase functioning as direct object in the translation. As far as the predication is concerned, the translator uses a modal verb combined with infinitive which carries the lexical meaning.

(13) *I wish I didn't have to operate on Friday. /IP48/  
Tyhle páte ní operace **bych si klidn dokázal odpustit.***

#### 4.1.2 Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* referring to the future

Judging from the overall share of optative sentences which refer to the future (see table 2), we may say that these structures do not seem to be frequent. However, our sample is not large enough to make any general statements. The Czech counterparts of English optative sentences referring to the future have the same possible realizations as those referring to the present, since the decisive element in Czech is the verbal mood, i.e. present conditional or indicative, which does not differentiate between wishes referring to the present and future in any distinctive form but rather emphasizes the fact that they can be possibly realized.

**Table 3: Categories of Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* referring to the future**

Way of translation	Total	%
Sentences with lexical predicators	6	75 %
Other forms	2	25 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100 %</b>

#### 4.1.2.1 Lexical predicators

As table 2 shows, the majority (75%) is realized by means of lexical predicators and in all cases represented by complex sentences. Contrary to the structural variety of optative sentences referring to the present, all our findings correspond to those structures suggested by Grepl and Karlík (1998: 489), i.e. lexical predicators are included in the matrix clause and the wish proper is expressed by means of a dependent clause. Examples (14), (15), (16) are representative of structures which feature all of the three lexical predicators and moreover, examples (14) and (15) illustrate the use of coordination of the two dependent clauses both in the original and the translation as well:

- (14) *I wish the son of a bitch would show himself and get it over with.* /IB36/  
*P ál bych si, aby se ten parchant ukázal a skon ilo to.*
- (15) *I wish you'd forget your name and be yourself.* /IB16/  
*Cht l bych, abys zapomn la na své jméno a abys byla tím, co jsi.*
- (16) *"I wish you'd stop sulking about that bloody planet," said Ford.* /IB2/  
*„Byl bych rád, kdybys už jednou p estal skuhrat kv li tý zatracený planet .”*

#### 4.1.2.2 Other forms

In the case of examples labelled as other forms, there is one instance (17) which corresponds to the category of complex sentences with lexical predicators but does feature a verbonominal predication by using the Czech verb *být vd en* (*be grateful*). The rest of the

sentence, i.e. the wish proper realized by a dependent clause, faithfully translates the original in the sense that it preserves the negation by means of the Czech negative particle *ne-*.

- (17) *Aloud, he said: "Commissioner, I wish you would n't send R. Sammy out after me."*  
/IB15/

*Nahlas prones: „Komisa i, byl bych vám vděčen, kdybyste pro m neposílal R. Sammyho.“*

Finally, taking into account the way of translation of the last example (18), the translator chooses to convey the meaning in a form that does not straightforwardly indicate an optative sentence. The translation features imperative mood and puts emphasis rather on the semantics of the wish proper (the English verb *to stop* can be translated by the Czech equivalent *přestat*) and neglects the illocutionary force of wish. In this sense, we may say that the translator modifies the intention of the speaker as he prefers a directive to a wish:

- (18) *"I wish you'd stop saying that," shouted Ford. /IB3/  
„Přesta s tím po ád otravovat," houkl na něj Ford.*

#### **4.1.3 Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* referring to the past**

As was stated in the theoretical chapter, English as well as the Czech optative sentences referring to the past express an unrealizable wish. For the sake of unity, these sentences were treated in the same fashion as far as their way of translation is concerned, i.e. the categories stated in *Skladba češtiny* (Grepl, Karlík, 1998: 489). Significantly, English optative sentences referring to the past, unlike those referring to the present and the future, predominantly make use of other forms which convey the illocutionary force of wish rather than using complex sentences with lexical predicators for the purposes of their translation (see table 4).

**Table 4: Categories of Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* referring to the past**

Way of translation	Total	%
Sentences with lexical predicators	3	25 %
Fixed forms with optative particles	1	8,4 %
Other forms	8	66,6 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100 %</b>

#### 4.1.3.1 Lexical predicators

In correspondence to the above statement, there were only 3 examples (25%) which represented the first category regarding the way of translation. These examples include the lexical predicators *p ál bych si* (19), *rád bych* (20) in the matrix clause and the wish proper is realized by a dependent clause:

(19) *In hindsight, I wish my wording had n't been quite so ... /IM39/  
Když to znovu uvážím, p ál bych si, abych se byl nevyjád il tak ...*

(20) *I wish the three of us had come here, hat in hand, to beg your forgiveness for an error in judgment, a slip of the tongue, a false alarm. /IM37/*

*Byl bych moc rád, kdybychom se my t i sem dostavili s kloboukem v ruce a prosili vás, abyste nám prominul nedopat ení, u eknutí, falešný poplach.*

As far as the polarity of the sentences is concerned, the sample also provides one example (21) of sentences with lexical predicators where both the original and the translation include a negative verb form. In the case of the Czech counterpart, the translator makes use of the negative particle *ne-*.

(21) *In hindsight, I wish my wording had n't been quite so ... /IM39/  
Když to znovu uvážím, p ál bych si, abych se byl nevyjád il tak ...*

### 4.1.3.2 Optative particles

There was also only one representative of a clause introduced by an optative particle, namely *kéž*. The following example (22) illustrates this form:

- (22) *I wish somebody had warned me about that before I went to Jacksonville. /IM38/  
Kéž by m na to n kdo upozornil, než jsem šel do Jacksonville.*

### 4.1.3.3 Other forms

Within the group of examples where the translation is conveyed in *other form*, there was a significant number of sentences which include Czech modal verb *mít* (*be supposed to*) followed by an infinitive. According to Grepl and Karlík (1998: 153), these lexical means followed by an infinitive represent *modal modifiers* and convey information about the un/realization of the predication being necessary, possible or deliberate. *Mít/m l bych + inifinitiv* typically denotes that the intended action is not fully within the competence of the agent (Grepl, Karlík, 1998: 166). Compared to English, it represents the same kind of deontic modality as the English verb *should*, i.e. the obligation. As the following examples illustrates, this construction can be observed in structures where the subject is either identical in both clauses (23) or different (24). On the other hand, the Czech translations reflect only the subjects included in the wish proper, which may support the claim that *I wish* seems to be rather a modal marker than an independent clause (cf.2.4.3.2).

- (23) *I wish I'd left all this till later, but it's been rather on my mind. /IM8/  
M la jsem to rad ji nechat na pozd ji, ale celou dobu mi to strašilo v hlav .*

- (24) *'I do not mind his not talking to Mrs Long,' said Miss Lucas, 'but I wish he had danced with Eliza.'* /IM22/

*„Že se nebavil s paní Longovou, to by mi tolik nevadilo," namítla sle na Lucasová,  
„ale m l si zatan it s Elizou."*



Another form, which was also observed in the case of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* and referring to the present, conveys the illocutionary force of wish by means of a lexical verb *mrzet* which expresses regret, certain dissatisfaction on the part of the speaker. Additionally, it has to be noted that the polarity of the sentences in the example (25) differs. The English original employs a negative verb form in the wish proper, whereas the Czech translation makes use of positive sentence and the negative meaning can be inferred from the semantic aspect of the Czech verb. The example (25) shows such use of the Czech verb:

- (25) *I wish I hadn't said what I did say. /IM5/  
 Mne hrozn mrzí, co jsem ekla.*

Similarly, there were two examples where the polarity of the original and the translation was dissimilar. The only difference being that in the case of examples (26) and (27) it is the Czech translation which is negative and the English original is the positive one.

- (26) *I wish I'd kicked your ass while I had a good excuse. /IM43/  
 Lituju, že jsem vám nenakopal zadek, když jsem k tomu m l dobrý d vod.*

- (27) *I wish you' d at least called. /IM49/  
 Tak pro jsi aspo nezavolal ?*

Taking into account the example (26), we may observe that it is a complex sentence, whose matrix clause is translated by means of the lexical verb *litovat* (*to regret*) and the following nominal content clause realizes the direct object. In this way, the Czech translation follows the traditional conception of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish*. Nonetheless, it has to be noted that what Leech (2004: 120) claims to be the *negative-truth commitment* is in the Czech translation emphasized by the negative particle *ne-* included in the predication of the nominal content clause.

Looking back at the example (27), it conveys the translation in a very unusual form, since it does even change the sentence type of the English original. The Czech sentence is an example of a negative interrogative sentence which can be loosely translated into English as follows: *Why didn't you at least call?* All the same, the translator expressed the speaker's regret at a situation which cannot be changed at the moment. Furthermore, the Czech translation in the example (27) makes use of the emphatic particle *tak (so)*, which stresses the speaker's stance even more.

In the last example (28), the translator completely neglects the optative sentence introduced by *I wish* and the Czech translation only reflects the presence of the second person *you* in the ending of the verb form in the adjectival relative clause.

- (28) *I wish you had been there. Jane was so admired, nothing could be like it. /IM20/  
Jane budila takový obdiv, že si to ani neumíte p edstavit.*

#### 4.1.4 Elliptical structures

As was stated in the third chapter, the sample excerpted from *Intercorp* provided also examples of elliptical structures. In defining ellipsis, Quirk et al. (1985: 884) put emphasis on the verbatim recoverability by which is meant that “the actual word(s) whose meaning is understood or implied must be recoverable” from the context. In the following examples, the parts which were grammatically omitted differ in structural terms: example (29) illustrates ellipsis of the whole nominal content clause (the complete sentence would be: *I wish I were kidding*); example (30) shows omission of the lexical verb (*I wish you would come*); and finally, example (31) features ellipsis of the particle within the verbonominal predication (*I wish I were lying*).

Comparing the example (29) to its Czech counterpart, we may observe that the Czech translator chooses to use the highly conventional form of Czech optative sentence, i.e. a sentence introduced by the optative particle *kéž*, and moreover includes the auxiliary in conditional mood *by*<sup>18</sup> which is also characteristic of Czech optative sentences. However, the auxiliary does not reflect the verbal person of its English counterpart and makes use of the rather neutral inflectional ending which may refer both to 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular and to 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural. This fact may also contribute to the theory of Michaela Martínková (2010) who argues that *I wish* represents a marker of sentence modality.

- (29) *“I wish,” Kathleen said. /IE 50/  
„Kéž by!“ zasmála se nevesele Kathleen.*

As was already hinted at, the example (30) illustrates the ellipsis of the lexical verb. Therefore the elliptical structure is partly grammatical, since it clearly denotes a wish referring to the future due to the presence of the auxiliary verb *would*. Hence the Czech counterpart features the lexical predicator *rád bych* which makes use of present conditional mood. Nevertheless, the precise orientation of the wish, i.e. referring to the future, has to be inferred from the context.

- (30) *I wish you would, because I ’m not quite sure how I ’m going to get in. /IB6/  
Byla bych ráda, protože nevím, jak se dostanu dovnit .*

The last instance of ellipsis, the example (31), shows a similar structure as the previous one in the sense that it preserves the auxiliary verb and omits the lexical one. Unlike in example (30), the omitted part is represented by non-finite verb form, i.e. the particle, within the predication which denotes past continuous form of the verb *to lie*. The Czech

---

<sup>18</sup> *kondicionálový pomocný tvar* in Czech (Cvrtek, 2010: 242)

counterpart however makes use of the same translation as in the example (30), namely the optative particle *kéž* and the respective form of the verb *být* (*to be*). In this respect, the translation reflects the original, since the English sentence features the verb *to be* in its auxiliary function.

- (31) *I wish I were, my dear. /IP33/  
Kéž by, moje milá.*

#### 4.1.5 Un/realizability of the wish

Since the present thesis aims to present a contrastive view of English and Czech optative sentences, it may prove beneficial to include especially the analysis of the verbal mood used in the Czech translation counterparts, as it is closely connected to the un/realizability of the wish.

The English language, with respect to optative sentences, applies quite strict rules as far as the verb form is concerned. As mentioned in the theoretical chapter (cf 2.3), it makes use of the indicative mood for optative sentences referring to the present and the past (i.e. preterite and pluperfect verb form) and the conditional mood for optative sentences referring to the future (would + infinitive).

In the case of Czech optative sentences, no such strict rules are applied. According to Daneš et al. (1987: 354), the indicative and present conditional mood may be used interchangeably. As has been pointed out by Cvrtek (2010: 242) and Dunková (2011), “the past conditional is receding in its usage and it is being substituted by the present conditional mood (Dunková, 2011: 36).

The abovementioned statement conforms to the findings summarized in table 5<sup>19</sup> below – the present conditional represents the majority both in the case of wishes referring to the present and wishes referring to the future. On the other hand, the wishes referring to the past show unexpected results as the highest number being found in the examples which make use of the indicative mood (cf. examples 25 or 26). However, it has to be noted that these examples include means of translation that were categorized as *other forms* (e.g. *škoda, že - it's a pity that; lituji, mrzí m - I regret*) whose meaning itself implies the contrafactual nature of speaker's attitude towards past states or happenings. From the overall point of view, we may observe that the present conditional mood with its 71,4 % undoubtedly represents the most preferred form of Czech optative sentences.

**Table 5: Verbal mood in Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *I wish***

Wish \ Verbal Mood	Indicative (%)	Present Conditional (%)	Past Conditional (%)	Total (%)
Referring to the present	4 (14%)	25 (86%)	- (0)	29 (100)
Referring to the future	1 (12,5 %)	7 (87,5 %)	- (0)	8 (100)
Referring to the past	8 (66,6%)	3 (25%)	1 (8,4%)	12 (100)
Total	13 (26,5%)	35 (71,4%)	1 (2,1%)	49 (100)

Looking closely at the un/realizability of the wish, both English and Czech grammar traditionally link the un/realizability of the wish with the corresponding grammatical structure. In the case of the English language the grammatical rules allow no exceptions as far as the structure of the verb form is concerned.

Contrarily, the grammatical structure of Czech optative sentences does not feature an indisputable signal concerning the orientation of the wish (the verbal mood is not the decisive factor) and therefore relies heavily on the reader's / listener's ability to infer the missing

<sup>19</sup> The table does not take into account example (30) "*I wish,*" *Kathleen said.*, since the complete omission of the nominal content clause does not specify the orientation of the wish.

information from the context. In the fifty examined examples, there was only one example (32), whose translation shows ambiguities as far as the orientation of the wish, i.e. the wish may refer either to the past or to the present/future, and consequently its possible or impossible realization seems to be ambiguous, since not even a larger context sufficed to recover the intended meaning.

- (32) *All the same, Bill, I wish you'd taken someone else.* /IM45/  
*Nem žu si pomoct, Bille, p ál bych si, abys s sebou vzal n koho jiného.*

#### 4.1.6 Other aspects of the English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* in comparison with their Czech translation counterparts

This subchapter aims to comment on several aspects that are relevant in analyzing English optative sentences introduced by *I wish*, i.e. they appear in the sample in significant number. There were only two such aspects, namely the presence of intensifiers in the corresponding Czech counterparts and punctuation. These aspects may subsequently serve as basis for comparison both with English optative sentences introduced by *if only* and also with the Czech translation counterparts.

##### 4.1.6.1 The presence of intensifiers

By the term intensifiers, such clause elements that serve to emphasize the illocutionary force of wish are understood. They are included in the Czech translation but do not explicitly appear in the English original. Their purpose is to modify the statement as in the case of the degree adjunct *moc* (*very much*) in examples (33) and (34) or to stress its pragmatic function (Cvr ek, 2010: 295). The use of the reinforcing particle *tak* (*so*) is illustrated by examples (35) and (36):

- (33) *I wish that I could be with you ... now.* /IP11/  
*Moc bych si p ála být s vámi ... práv te .*

- (34) *“I wish I could remember something else, sir.”/IP44/  
 „Moc rád bych si ještě na n co vzpomn l, pane.”*
- (35) *“I wish I could do that,”Dixon said enviously. /IP9/  
 „Kdybych to tak dovedl jako vy,” pravil Dixon závistiv .*
- (36) *I wish we had some soundings,’ she said. /IP46/  
 „Kéž bych tak m la sonar,” ekla .*

It is to be noted that the emphatic particles appear in optative sentence introduced by *I wish* which refer to the present and moreover include present conditional mood in the Czech translation. The sample is however rather small therefore no convincing conclusion can be drawn from these findings.

#### 4.1.6.2 Punctuation

Based on the theoretical chapter and its assumptions, optative sentences in general are commonly subsumed under the category of exclamatory sentences. Hence it can be presumed that the use of exclamation mark may be relevant also in the case of optative sentences. However, in the case of optative sentences introduced by *I wish*, there were only two examples out of fifty which employ punctuation in the form of exclamation mark. Therefore we may say that the exclamative element is not very prominent in these sentences. Examples (37) and (38) illustrate this use:

- (37) *I wish I could examine it!’ Laura exclaimed in frustration, as the creature continued its swift pirouette. /IP47/  
 “Kéž bych ho tak mohla vyšet it!” zvolala Laura zklaman , když se tvor dál otá el ve svých rychlých piruetách.*
- (38) *‘Oh! Mary,’ said she, I wish you had gone with us, for we had such fun! As we went along, Kitty and me drew up all the blinds, and pretended there was nobody in the coach; and I should have gone so all the way, if Kitty had not been sick; and when we got to the George,I do think we behaved very handsomely, for we treated the other*

*three with the nicest cold luncheon in the world, and if you would have gone, we would have treated you too. /IM29/*

*„Ach Mary," pravila, „**m la jsi jet** s námi, to ti byla legrace! Cestou tam jsme stáhly s Kitty všechny záclonky a d laly jsme že v ko áru nikdo není. A byly bychom to tak nechaly celou dobu, kdyby se Kitty neud lalo špatn , a když jsme p ijeli k Georgeovi, tak jsme se myslím zachovaly velice ušlechtilé, protože jsme všechna t i d v ata pozvaly na báje nou studenou p esnídávku, a kdybys byla jela, mohla jsi jít s námi.*

As we may observe, the Czech translation does preserve the punctuation of the original. That is not the case in example (39), where the English original features a comma at the end of the sentence, whereas the Czech translation makes use of the quotation mark. However, it needs to be stated that the translator used quite an unusual way of translation in this case (cf. 4.1.3.3)

(39) ***I wish you'd at least called.** /IM49/  
**Tak pro jsi aspo nezavolal?***

#### 4.1.7 Summarizing remarks

After we have examined all of the individual aspects of the English optative sentences introduced by *I wish*, a summarizing note may be relevant at this point. As our analysis shows, the majority of the examples were translated by means of lexical predicators. In the case of wishes referring to the present it was 55,2 %, lexical predicators were used in 75% in the case of wishes referring to the future. In the category of wishes referring to the past, the majority (66,6%) was represented by other forms, nonetheless this category of means of translation included other lexical verbs such as *mrzet*, *litovat*.

In this context, the following claims may be relevant in order to specify the status of *I wish*. First Martínková (2010) argues that *I wish* represents a modal marker, i.e. its presence implies the sentence modality, and secondly, Quirk et al. (1985: 147) claim that “from the semantic point of view, modal auxiliaries are often specialized towards the expression of



certain speech acts. (...) In this respect they give an utterance a force of somewhat similar to that of a performative.” Moreover, Quirk et al. (1985: 181) note that performative verbs are restricted to certain situations and that some of them “describe ritual acts and are accepted as the outward sign that such acts are taking place.”

If we take into account our results and compare them with the claims of Martínková (2010) and Quirk et al. (1985), we may come to the conclusion that from the contrastive point of view, the form *I wish* behaves in a similar way performative verbs do, since the dominance of lexical means used in translation suggests that the sole presence of the lexical verb determines its illocutionary force hence its sentence type. In this sense we may say that the verb *to wish* with the first person singular followed by a nominal content clause belongs to this specific category of speech acts requiring certain situations and contexts.

## 4.2. English optative sentences introduced by *if only*

The second part of the analysis examines English optative sentences introduced by *if only* (see table 6 below). It follows the previously employed design, i.e. the sentences are analyzed with regard to the orientation of the wish (referring to present, the future and the past), with regard to the un/realizability of the wish and consequently other significant and distinctive features are studied. According to Dušková et al. (2006: 335), English optative sentences introduced by *if only* are the closest to Czech optative sentences, where the presence of the optative particles clearly signals the sentence type.

**Table 6: English optative sentences introduced by *If only***

<b>Optative sentences introduced by <i>If only</i></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Referring to the present	26	52 %
Referring to the future	5	10 %
Referring to the past	17	34 %
Elliptical structures	2	4 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100 %</b>

### 4.2.1 Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *if only* referring to the present

The empirical part, as far as the Czech translation counterparts are concerned, takes over the scheme suggested by Grepl and Karlík in *Skladba češtiny* (1998: 489) in order to have the possibility of comparison with English optative sentences introduced by *I wish*. In the case of the optative sentences introduced by *if only* and referring to the present, that is those which contain the verb in preterite form, the research shows findings which are summarized in table 7 below:

**Table 7: Categories of Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *if only* referring to the present**

Way of translation	Total	%
Sentences with lexical predicators	2	7,7 %
Fixed forms with optative particles	20	77 %
Infinitives	2	7,7%
“Independent” subordinate clauses with <i>aby</i>	1	3,8 %
Other forms	1	3,8 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100 %</b>

#### 4.2.1.1 Optative particles

The majority of examples (77%) is represented by the category labelled as *fixed forms with optative particles*. Interestingly, the highest number of examples constitute Czech optative sentences introduced by the optative particle *kdyby*. However, *kdyby* becomes the optative particle only in highly conventionalized forms (Grepl, Karlík, 1198: 487), otherwise it is considered a subordinate conjunction. As Šmilauer points out (1966: 140), the word form *kdyby* does not represent only the subordinate conjunction (underlined) but also incorporates the auxiliary verb form of the verb *být* (*to be*), which then constitutes the finite verb form (in bold) together with the past participle, e.g. *Kdybych **mohl**, pomohl bych mu*. Since the auxiliary represents a clear indicator of conditional mood, we may presume that the Czech translation counterparts introduced by *kdyby* should (rather than indicative mood) include present of past conditional mood. The matter of verbal mood in Czech translation counterparts will be discussed later. It has to be also noted that one of the optative particles, namely *kdyby*, represents the literal translation of the English conjunction *if*, which may further on support MSAP in claiming that English optative sentences introduced by *if only* are the closest to the Czech optative sentences. Examples (40), (41) and (42) illustrate the use of *kdyby* as the optative particle:

- (40) *If only we had some means of transport!* /IFP6/  
*Kdybychom tak m li n jaké dopravní prost edky!*

- (41) *Oh, if only you were here, how delightful this place would be. /IFP50/  
Ach, jen **kdybys** tady **byl** ty, jak by to místo bylo líbezn $\acute{e}$ !*
- (42) *'Ah, if only all the graduate students read the way you do!' she said. /IFP39/  
„Ach, **kdyby** v $\acute{s}$ ichni aspiranti **etli** jako vy!“ ekla.*

Apart from these three lexical verbs used in the examples above, our sample provides sentences which either include the preterite verb form of the modal verb *can* or the preterite form of the lexical verb *to know*. In the case of sentences containing *could*, the Czech translation either reflects the modal verb (*mohl*) by preserving it, as the example (43) illustrates; or the translator chooses to convey the meaning by means of different lexical verb, usually the infinitive which occurs in the position following the modal *could* in the original. The example (44) shows such approach to translation:

- (43) *Oh, if only he could breathe a little more deeply, get a little more air! /IFP1/  
Ach, **kdyby** se tak **mohl nadechnout** trochu v $\acute{ı}$ c zhluboka a nabrat trochu v $\acute{ı}$ c vzduchu!*
- (44) *Ah, if only I could meet him... /IFP3/  
Ach, **kdybych** se tak s n $\acute{ı}$ m **setkal**...*

In the case of sentences containing the verb *to know*, the situation is somewhat similar, since there is one example where the translated verb does not correspond to the literal translation of the verb to know – *vid $\acute{e}$ t*. As the example (45) shows, the translator chooses the verb *tušit* (*to suspect, have an idea*).

- (45) *If only he knew what people he'd have to move among if he succeeded in getting where he wanted to go! /IFP24/  
**Kdyby** jen **tušil**, mezi jak $\acute{y}$ mi lidmi se bude pohybovat, poda  $\acute{r}$  - li se mu proniknout, kam touží.*

The example (46) illustrates the usage of the only other optative particle, *kéž*, that was used in translation:

- (46) *She was thinking: If only this were all, how simple everything would be. /IFP14/  
Kéž by sešitím všechno skon ilo! Jak by se celá situace zjednodušila!*

#### 4.2.1.2 Lexical predicators

There were only two instances where the lexical predicators were used. Similarly to those introduced by *I wish*, the Czech counterparts are not formed as complex sentences but they rather employ complex verb phrases in simple sentences. In example (47), due to the presence of the modal adjunct *rád*, the core of the utterance is expressed by the past participle *vysv tlil* (*made clear*). On the other hand, the example (48) features full lexical verb *chtít* (*to want*) accompanied by the infinitive which realizes the direct object in the Czech sentence.

- (47) *If only he could make that clear to the young man beside him. /IFP28/  
Rád by to te mladému muži vysv tlil.*

- (48) *Paul! If only I could hide away inside you, hide from everything... " /IFP43/  
Pavle! Cht la bych se v tob schovat p ed vším... "*

#### 4.2.1.3. Infinitives

As far as the non-finite verb forms are concerned, the research provides two examples of Czech translation counterparts where the illocutionary force of wish is expressed by an infinitive (49) and (50). In the case of example (49), the translation does not reflect the modal meaning which is explicitly expressed in the original and also neutralizes any indication of the verbal gender. In that case we have to rely on other means than grammatical ones. If we take into account the above examined example (48), then we may presume that lexical cohesion was employed by the Czech translator who does not want to repeat the same sentence as it is

in the case of the original and choose to use an equivalent structure, i.e. the infinitival construction in the example (49):

(49) *If only she could hide in him, hide it all, not be herself any more, wipe out the painful frontier where he ended and she began. /IFP44/*

*Schovat se do n ho p ed vším, nebýt, smazat tu bolavou hranici, kde kon í on a za íná ona.*

In the example (50), the translation fully corresponds to the original as far as the meaning is concerned. Such translation might have been influenced by the presence of the infinitival construction in the original, so the recurrence of the syntactic pattern in the Czech counterpart may have a dramatic effect.

(50) *If only he had a machine-gun to point at their chests thrust out arrogantly and clinking with medals . /IFP42/  
Mít kulomet ! Obrátit jej na jejich vypouklé hrudi , na nichž cinkají metály .*

#### 4.2.1.4 Independent subordinate clauses with *aby*

The last two instances of English optative sentences introduced by *if only* include passive constructions following the modal verb. In transforming these sentences into Czech, both translators opt for active constructions. The example (51) illustrates the use of what Grepl and Karlík (1998:489) call the *independent subordinate clause with aby*. The translation makes use of the fact that the English optative sentence is followed by a non-finite clause which can be translated into Czech by means of the same subordinate conjunction *aby*. This results in three coordinated subordinate clauses where “the coordination achieves the seemingly impossible task of giving three units equal status and yet making the third

climactic” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1473) The Czech translation counterpart in the example (51) then demonstrates the use of a triad:

- (51) *If only he could be left to sleep, not to raise his head or open his eyes, even in this damp, red mist among the ever denser waves of horsemen. /IFP4/*

*Jen aby ho nechali spát, aby nemusil zdvihnout hlavu a otevít oči, jen aby mohl spát třeba v té vlhké, červené mlze, mezi rozvlněnými a stále hustšími skupinami jezdců.*

#### 4.2.1.5 Other forms

In the case of the example (52), the content of the English original is translated in a loose manner. The Czech counterpart reflects the presence of the optative sentence by the use of the lexical verb *přát si* (to wish) and takes the previous sentence into consideration so it gives the impression of a conversation between the speaker and God.

- (52) *Within the ICU, he found himself making a pact with God. If only Becky could be spared... /IFP7/*

*Když dorazil na jednotku intenzivní péče a blížil se k Beckyině postelce, přistihl se, že v duchu prosí Boha: Jestli to Becky přežije, udělám cokoli, co si budeš přát...*

#### 4.2.2 Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *if only* referring to the future

With regard to the sentences referring to the future, the sample provides only 5 examples, which moreover come from only two texts. All of them are translated as fixed forms with optative particles and furthermore all of the Czech translation counterparts are introduced by the optative particle *kdyby*. The examples (53) and (54) are representatives of this rather minor group:

- (53) *If only he would try to understand how interesting it all is. /IFB34/  
Kdyby chtěl pochopit, jak je to zajímavé.*

- (54) *If only more decent people would come to see you. /IFB37/  
 Kdyby k vám chodili n jaký slušn jší lidi...*

#### 4.2.3 Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *if only* referring to the past

Even in the case of English optative sentences introduced by *if only* which refer to the past, the majority of Czech translation counterparts (88%) was represented by fixed forms with optative particles as the findings summarized in table 8 bellow show. Interestingly, there were no tokens which included forms constituted by lexical predicators. Otherwise, there were only two other constructions categorized as other forms, which feature the pluperfect form.

**Table 8: Categories of Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *If only* referring to the past**

Way of translation	Total	%
Fixed forms with optative particles	15	88 %
Other forms	2	12 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100 %</b>

##### 4.2.3.1 Optative particles

Similarly to wishes oriented to the present (and even to the future), the wishes referring to the past were in fifteen cases translated by means of the optative particle *kdyby*. The presence of this optative particle again ensures the employment of conditional mood in the translation, but contrary to wishes oriented to the present and future we may find examples containing both present and past conditional mood. This aspect will be however discussed later in this paper. The examples (55) and (56) illustrate both possibilities:

- (55) *If only Tomas hadn't been a doctor! /IFM30/  
 Kdyby aspo Tomáš nebyl léka !*



- (56) *If only I'd been there when he called!*' Hannah would say to Ruth. /IFM18/  
*Kdybych jen bývala byla doma, když volal!" opakovala stále Rút.*

The example (57) features a combination of two types of optative clauses introduced by *if only*, namely one referring to the past and the present. The use of the pluperfect form in this first position suggests a sequence of the happenings, i.e. the first clause necessarily precedes the other two in time. The order of the clauses containing preterite forms is not relevant since the first of the two denotes a state. Moreover, the whole compound sentence makes use of the rhetorical device, the triad, as it asyndetically links three optative sentences introduced by *if only*.

- (57) *If only he had been able to breathe in more air , if only the road were less steep , if only he were able to reach home , lie down on his divan and see and hear someone of his own about him !* /IFM2/

*Kdyby jen dokázal vdechnout víc vzduchu , kdyby jen cesta byla mí strmá , kdyby jen mohl dojít dom , lehnout si na svou podušku a uvid t a uslyšet n koho ze své rodiny !*

Looking closely at the negative English originals, the Czech translators usually make use of the negative particle *ne-* (similarly in the example 55 above) when transforming the sentences into Czech as the example (58) illustrates:

- (58) *If only she hadn't mentioned damn Mr. Walsh.* /IFM10/  
*Kdyby se jenom nezmínila o tom zatraceném panu Walshovi.*

Contrarily, there was 1 instance where the Czech counterpart does not follow the grammatical structure of the original and makes use of other means which results in the asymmetrical relation of the sentences, i.e. the English original is negative and the Czech counterpart is positive. As the example (59) show, the discrepancy is rather caused by the grammatical omission regarding the verb form in the sense that the Czech sentences does

express only the unrealizability of the wish solely by means of the past conditional and leaves out the negation of the original:

- (59) *It originated as a gibe against people who turned up late for everything, even other people's funerals, [ ]saying things like "If only I hadn't missed the... /IFM22/*

*Vzniklo to jako posměšek lidem, kteří chodí s kůžkem po funuse a říkájí: "Kdybych byl býval . . . ," a podobně .*

#### 4.2.3.2 Other forms

The example (60) represents another instance where the polarity of the original and the translation differ but the translator does not use the variant with optative particles. The English sentence makes use of positive verb form whereas the Czech counterpart transforms the sentence into a construction that follows the structure of negative sentence which can be roughly translated as *why didn't they let us live out our lives*. The absence of the quotation mark suggests that the intention of the speaker was different and that the illocutionary force seems to be that of a complaint rather than a question. The speaker expresses his/her dissatisfaction.

- (60) *How well we got on - if only we had been allowed to live out our lives together... /IFM41/*  
*Ach bože, jak nám spolu bylo dobře - pro nás nenechali dožít...*

The translator of the example (60) modifies also the subject of the sentence. Compared to the original which uses a passive construction, the Czech counterpart features active construction with general human agent as the subject and the subject of the English sentence appears in the translation as the object in dative case.

#### 4.2.4 Elliptical structures

Similarly to the optative sentences introduced by *I wish*, also those introduced by *if only* can be ellipted. On the other hand, the grammatical omission can be performed only in one way, i.e. the illocutionary force of wish is solely conveyed by the *if only* form. Examples (61) and (62) illustrate such usage of optative structure:

(61) *'If only ...' Ruth had said. /IFE19/  
"Kdybych . . . ,"* povzdechla Rút.

(62) *If I were his wife (if only) and that happened to me, I would have tried to cover up the damage with an earnest conversation in which it would quickly be forgotten. /IFE25/*

*Stát se to mn jakožto jeho žen (kěž by) p ed jeho známou, nejspíš bych vykolejení retušovala usilovným hovorem, v n muž by se brzo zapomn lo.*

In the case of example (61) the *if only* form substitutes the whole sentence which can be derived from the context and at the same time by repeating the same only ellipted syntactic structure reinforces the illocutionary force of wish. In the case of the example (62) the meaning itself is rather implied since it does not relate to any previous sentences but rather strengthens the contrafactuality of the conditional sentence in which it is incorporated. This use of the *if only* corresponds to the categorization of *CamGEL* which considered *if only* a conditional fragment whose function is to express regret (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002: 945).

As far as the Czech counterparts are concerned, the Czech translators choose to use Czech optative particles *kdyby* (61) and *kěž* (62) which clearly indicate the sentence modality. The use of conditional mood furthermore accentuates the contrafactual aspect.

#### 4.2.5 Un/realizability of the wish

Similarly as in the case of optative sentences introduced by *I wish*, the un/realizability of the wish of optative sentences introduced by *if only* cannot be discussed without a survey of the verbal mood. Taking it into account, we may again observe that the present conditional mood is used in majority of the sentences (78,3%). Table 7 below summarizes the findings<sup>20</sup>.

**Table 9: Verbal mood in Czech translation counterparts of English optative sentences introduced by *If only***

Wish \ Verbal Mood	Indicative (%)	Present Conditional (%)	Past Conditional (%)	Total (%)
Referring to the present	1 (4,2%)	23 (95,8%)	- (0)	24 (100)
Referring to the future	- (0)	5 (100%)	- (0)	5 (100)
Referring to the past	2 (11,8%)	8 (47%)	7 (41,2%)	17 (100)
Total	3 (6,5%)	36 (78,3%)	7 (15,2%)	46 (100)

However the number of sentences which make use of the past conditional mood is higher compared to those introduced by *I wish*. It has to be noted that this observation concerns only wishes referring to the past. That means that these 7 sentences are translated by means of the full prescribed form which always signals the contrafactual nature of speaker's wish, the impossibility of its realization (Grepl, Karlík, 1998: 489). In this way, the Czech counterparts correspond to the tight relation of form and meaning of the English original, where the use of pluperfect always signals past reference of the wish and its unrealizability.

Another significant feature with respect to the verbal mood concerns the indicative. In comparison to the optative sentences introduced by *I wish* (13 sentences), there are only 3 examples which make use of the indicative mood. The most probable reason should be sought in the frequent use of the optative particle *kdyby* which, as Šmilauer (1966: 140) notes,

<sup>20</sup> The two elliptical sentences and sentences containing non-finite verb form (infinitives) are not included in these figures.

incorporates the auxiliary verb of the conditional mood. Therefore no Czech counterpart introduced by *kdyby* can use the indicative mood.

Looking at the wishes referring to the present and the future, the research does not show any unexpected results, thus all of these sentences expresses the speaker's wish as being possible, having the ability to be realized.

As regards the wishes referring to the past, we may observe quite a diverse mixture of forms, i.e. indicative and both present and past conditional mood, which influence the un/realizability of the wish. In the case of the past conditional, the situation is unambiguous since it clearly denotes the irreversible opposite of what the speaker wishes (Grepl, Karlík, 1998: 489). In the two remaining cases, the reader or listener has to rely on the context. On the other hand, the possibility of the alternation of moods (indicative/present conditional mood where past conditional should be used) signifies that the context is unambiguous, clearly denotes that the wish refers to the past and that there is no possibility of its realization (Daneš et al., 1987: 354).

#### **4.2.6 Other aspects of the English optative sentences introduced by *if only* in comparison with their Czech translation counterparts**

Just as the optative sentences introduced by *I wish* were examined with respect to other significant aspects, the optative sentences introduced by *if only* will be treated in a similar manner. The presence of intensifiers in corresponding Czech counterparts and punctuation will be separately discussed. Additionally, there will be a separate subchapter on interjections since they significantly occur in our sample. As was stated previously, all of these aspects may subsequently serve as basis for comparison both with English optative sentences introduced by *if only* and also with the Czech translation counterparts.

#### 4.2.6.1 The presence of intensifiers

As was already stated (cf 4.1.6.1), intensifiers are optional sentence elements appearing in the Czech translation counterparts which furthermore stress the illocutionary force of wish. In the case of sentences introduced by *if only*, particularly the Czech particle *jen(om)* appeared quite frequently, i.e. 20 sentences included this particle. The presence of it does not seem to be accidental since this particle represents the literal translation of the English *only* and therefore the translators may strive to render the meaning as closely as possible. The following example (63) illustrates this process:

- (63) *If only she'd had a squash racquet, she would later think. /IFM17/  
Kdyby jen bývala m la raketu na squash, myslívala si asto pozd ji.*

Secondly, the translations make use of the Czech adjunct of degree *aspo /alespo* (*at least*) in two instances, example (64) shows one of them:

- (64) *If only he could catch the eye of a child, one of the angels in white robes standing above him on either side of the path, to his left and to his right, in the crystal gallery, as in a temple - but in vain. /IFP23/*

*Kdyby alespo mohl zachytit pohled n jakého dít te, n kterého z t ch and l , kte í v b lostném šat lemují po obou stranách cestu, vlevo i vpravo nad ním, na k iš álovém k ru jako v chrámu, ale marn .*

Thirdly, there were 5 instances where the illocutionary force of wish was emphasized by the Czech particle *tak* (*so*). Moreover, the example (65) demonstrates that the intensifiers (particles *tak* and *jenom* in this case) can combine:

- (65) *If only she hadn't offered to buy Mrs. MacGiver that stupid tea. /IFM8/  
Kdyby tak jenom nenabízela té prašt né paní MacGiverové, že jí dojde koupit aj!*

#### 4.2.6.2 Punctuation

In contrast to optative sentences introduced by *I wish*, those introduced by *if only* feature wider range of means regarding punctuation. Notwithstanding the orientation of the wish, the findings show that in the majority of examples the punctuation does not influence the translation, i.e. the punctuation was preserved in the Czech counterparts, be it exclamation marks or periods only.

Interestingly, there were sentences concluded by the ellipsis. The use of such punctuation does not indicate any omission of a set of words but rather points out that the thought carried by the sentence is not fully developed, the speaker suggests further continuation<sup>21</sup>. The example (66) illustrates the use of ellipsis:

- (66) *Ah, if only I could meet him ... /IFP3/  
Ach, kdybych se tak s ním setkal ...*

If the punctuation was changed during the process of translation, the change usually concerned the neutral period being transformed into the exclamation mark. The presence of these pairs again supports the categorization of optative sentences as exclamative sentences and emphasizes the expressivity of the utterance. The example (67) features optative construction whose direct object is realized by an exclamative clause and the Czech translator chooses to emphasize the related nature of these structures by the use of exclamation mark:

- (67) *If only you knew how much I care about your affairs when your honor is at stake.  
/IFP48/  
Kdybys jen v d l, jakou mám starost o tvé záležitosti, když je v sázce tvoje est !*

---

<sup>21</sup> There was also one example which features structural ellipsis, i.e. grammatical omission of the clause the follows *if only*, concluded by the ellipsis

### 4.2.6.3 Interjections

Unlike optative sentences introduced by *I wish*, those introduced by *if only* are relatively frequently (in 7 cases out of fifty) accompanied by an interjection. The interjection is “loosely connected to the sentence with which [it] may be orthographically or phonologically associated” (Quirk et al., 1985: 74). Our sample provided only two English interjections *oh* and *ah*, both of which denote emotive responses and in the case of optative sentences express some kind of regret or dissatisfaction. Interjections appeared in all kind of optative sentences introduced by *if only* disregarding their orientation. Examples (68) and (69) show the use of interjections in various grammatical structures:

- (68) *Oh, if only her mother had been a stranger! /IFM29/  
Ach, kdyby matka byla cizí ženou!*
- (69) *Oh, if only he could breathe a little more deeply, get a little more air! /IFP1/  
Ach, kdyby se tak mohl nadechnout trochu víc zhluboka a nabrat trochu víc vzduchu!*



## 5 Conclusion

The aim of the present thesis was to analyze English optative sentences introduced by *if only* and *I wish* and their Czech translation counterparts. Optative sentences introduced by *I wish* are followed by a nominal content clause, those introduced by *if only* represent subordinate clauses that require no matrix clause. The main area of interest were the Czech translation counterparts, particularly the means that are used for translation. Since the English optative sentences do not have a specific form, the possible translations include variety of structures such as sentences with lexical predicators, sentences introduced by Czech optative particles, non-finite constructions as well as other structures that semantically have the illocutionary force of wish. Both sets of sentences were examined with regard to their orientation, i.e. their time reference (the present, the future and the past) as well as to other aspects such as the presence of intensifiers in Czech counterparts, interjections in the original sentences and punctuation. Secondly, the present work focused on the un/realizability of the wish and its influence on the translation which necessarily included the analysis of verbal mood as it is the decisive factor in the Czech grammar.

The majority of examples are represented by sentences referring to the present (in the case of *I wish* it was 58% and 52% in the case of *if only* structures). The analysis has shown that the dominant tendency in the translation of the optative sentences introduced by *I wish* consists in the use of lexical predicators (55,2%) which in the Czech language convey the illocutionary force of wish. In contrast, the preferred means of translation in the case of optative sentences introduced by *if only* comprise of sentences which include the optative particles (77%). The same applies to the future time reference, as the translation of the optative sentences introduced by *I wish* comprise mainly lexical predicators (75%), whereas the optative sentences introduced by *if only* make use of optative particles (100%). It has to be

however noted that the instances referring to the future represent less significant part of the sample.

In the case of the sentences referring to the past, the analysis has shown similar results concerning the optative sentences introduced by *if only*, as the translators prevailingly opt for the optative particles (88%). The optative sentences introduced by *I wish* are in most cases (66,6%) translated by lexical means that express the illocutionary force of wish indirectly. The second most frequent means of translation are the lexical predicators (25%). The reason for the usage of other lexical means rather than lexical predicators may lie in the receding usage of the past conditional mood; however, our analysis does not supply enough evidence to support this claim.

The next examined area was the un/realizability of the wish and its influence on the translation. The analysis was necessarily connected with the verbal mood of the Czech translation counterparts and it has proven that the present conditional mood which signals the possible realization of the wish is by far the most frequent one (71,4% in the case of *I wish* and 78,3% in the case of *if only*). In the case of the optative sentences referring to the past where English applies strict rules as far as the verb form (the pluperfect) is concerned, the use of past conditional mood, which should clearly identify the counterfactual nature of these structures, seems to be rather in decline as had been suggested by several grammarians and studies. The Czech language prefers to employ the present conditional mood provided that the unrealizability of the wish can be inferred from the context. Therefore we may say that the un/realizability of the wish does not influence the translation as the way of conveying the meaning is rather subjected to the tendencies currently happening within the Czech language.

Regarding other aspects that were examined in the analysis, only the optative sentences introduced by *if only* have shown significant results. The main difference from the optative sentences introduced by *I wish* consists in the presence of intensifiers in Czech

counterparts and interjections in English. The intensifiers occur in 27 sentences out of fifty instances and furthermore reinforce the illocutionary force of wish; the interjections (7 instances) serve the same function.

Taking into account all of the abovementioned findings as well as the theoretical points of view, we may conclude that the English optative sentences introduced by *if only* represent idiomatic structures with emphatic nature as they are being translated into Czech in highly conventionalized manner (the use of optative particles) which include particular means that furthermore emphasize the illocutionary force of wish (intensifiers and interjections). As regards the optative sentences introduced by *I wish*, the Czech translations predominantly employ lexical means which either directly (lexical predicators such as *přít si*) or indirectly (other lexical verbs expressing regret or dissatisfaction over a certain situation such as *mrzet*) convey the illocutionary force of wish. The presence of the lexical verb (which remains in the same form) seems to influence the translation to such an extent that we may say that it functions as a signal of an indirect speech act (uttering a wish) which is performed simultaneously with the utterance of the particular sentence. In this sense we may conclude that the optative sentences introduced by *I wish* resemble structures containing performative verbs.

## 6 References

- AUSTIN, John Langshaw. (1962) *How to Do Things with Words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- BIBER, Douglas, et al. (1999) *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Harlow: Pearson Education Limited.
- B LÍ EK, Pavel. (2005) *English Semantics – A Semantic Typology of English Grammar*. Praha: Urania.
- CRYSTAL, David. (2004) *Making Sense of Grammar*. Harlow: Pearson Education Limited.
- CVR EK, Václav, et al. (2010) *Mluvnice Sou asné eštiny (1) Jak se Píše a Mluví*. Praha: Karolinum.
- DANEŠ, František, et al. *Mluvnice estiny (3), Skladba*. Praha: Academia, 1987.
- DUNKOVÁ, Ji ina. (2011) *English conditional clauses and their Czech translation counterparts*. BA Thesis. Praha.
- DUŠKOVÁ, Libuše. (1991) “An Attempt at Classification of Irregular Sentences and Nonsentences”, in *Prague Studies in English XIX*, edited by Ji í Nosek, 71-81. Praha: Carolinum.
- DUŠKOVÁ, Libuše, et al. (2006) *Mluvnice Sou asné Angli tiny na Pozadí eštiny*. Praha: Academia.
- GREENBAUM, Sidney, and Randolph Quirk, et al. (1985) *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. New York: Longman.
- GREPL, Miroslav, et al. (2003) *P íru ní mluvnice eštiny*. Praha: Lidové noviny.
- GREPL, Miroslav, Petr Karlík. (1998) *Skladba eštiny*. Olomouc: Votobia.
- HUDDLESTON, Rodney, and Geoffrey K. Pullum, et al. (2002) *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- LEECH, Geoffrey. (2004) *Meaning and the English Verb*. Harlow: Pearson Education Limited.
- MARTÍNKOVÁ, Michaela. (2010) “I wish you would: A corpus-based study of sentences with I wish and their Czech equivalents.”, in *Proceedings of The International Symposium on Using Corpora in Contrastive and Translation Studies*.  
URL: [www.lancs.ac.uk/fass/projects/corpus/UCCTS2010Proceedings/](http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fass/projects/corpus/UCCTS2010Proceedings/)
- MARTÍNKOVÁ, Michaela. (2011) “I wish you would, I wish I could: a corpus-based study of sentences with wish.” in *Czech and Slovak Linguistic Review 1.73-90*. Olomouc: UP.

SEARLE, John. (1969) *Speech acts*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

SEARLE, John. (1975) "Indirect speech acts." In *Syntax and Semantics, 3: Speech Acts*, edited by P.Cole and J. L. Morgan, 59–82. New York: Academic Press.

SWAN, Michael. (2005) *Practical English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

ŠMILAUER, Vladimír. (1966) *Novo eská Skladba*. Praha: Státní Pedagogické Nakladatelství.

## Sources

*Czech National Corpus - InterCorp*. Institute of the Czech National Corpus FF UK, Praha.  
Accessible at: <http://ucnk.ff.cuni.cz/intercorp/>

## 7 Resumé

Tato práce zkoumá anglické *p* ací v *ty* uvozené *if only* a *I wish* a jejich české *p* ekladové ekvivalenty. Anglické *p* ací v *ty* nemají specifickou formu a proto lze *p* edpokládat, že variant *prost edk* , kterými čeština *p* ekládá tyto dvě konstrukce, bude n kolik. Dále si práce klade za cíl prozkoumat, zda splnitelnost respektive nespłnitelnost *p* ání má vliv na *p* eklad do češtiny, *p* i emž angličtina uplat ůje vcelku striktní pravidla týkající se provázanosti formy a významu. Práce je rozdělena do n kolika částí – po krátkém úvodu následuje teoretická část, která podává ucelený nástin problematiky *p* acích v t jak anglických tak i českých. Poté následuje část empirická, která nejprve *p* edstavuje metodu a materiál použitý k následné analýze. Ta prezentuje a komentuje jednotlivé *p* íklady získané z paralelního korpusu InterCorp. Záv r práce je v nován shrnutí získaných poznatk ů a *p* edložení záv r ů , které bylo možné z t chto poznatk ů vyvodit.

Teoretická část si v první ad klade za cíl obecn ů vymezit anglické *p* ací v *ty* v rámci v t ných typ ů . Vzhledem k tomu, že anglické *p* ací v *ty* na rozdíl od českých samostatný v t ný typ netvo í, práce se uchyluje k teorii e ových akt ů , tak jak ji pojímají J. Searle a J.L. Austin. Jejich teorie poskytují práci sjednocující terminologický základ, *p* i emž r zná pojetí autor ů jakými jsou například R. Quirk a S. Greenbaum et al., L. Dušková, R. Huddleston a G. K. Pullum et al. jsou shrnuta v téže části. Jak již bylo nazna eno, anglické *p* ací v *ty* nelze za adit k jednomu ze t y anglických v t ných typ ů , proto pouze ilokují síla *p* ání z stává jediným spojovacím lánkem. Práce dále zprost edkovává stručné shrnutí jednotlivých forem anglických *p* acích v t , než *p* istoupí k detailnímu rozboru anglických *p* acích v t uvozených *I wish* a *if only*. Tyto dvě konstrukce jsou nejprve nahlíženy z pohledu společ ných rys ů , které najdeme *p* edevším ve striktní spojitosti slovesného tvaru a *p* íslušného významu. Dále se práce detailn ů v nuje jednotlivým *p* acím konstrukcím, *p* i emž bere v potaz jak tradi ní tak i sou asné *p* ístupy k dané problematice. Oba dva typy anglických *p* acích v t jsou *p* edstaveny

v etn variantních forem. Poslední v tší ástí teoretické kapitoly je ást o eských p acích v tách, která p edevším erpá z poznatk autor jakými jsou například F. Daneš et al., L. Dušková, M. Grepl and P. Karlík nebo V. Cvr ek. eské p ací v ty jsou nejprve nahlíženy obecn , posléze ze stránky strukturní a nakonec jsou za len ny dv podkapitoly, které zkoumají danou problematiku z hlediska sémantického, tj. splnitelnosti a nesplnitelnosti p ání, p í emž neopomíjí provázanost s gramatikou.

Po teoretické ásti následuje ást empirická, která nejprve popisuje použitou metodu a materiál. Materiálem je celkem sto p íklad , 50 v t uvozených *I wish* a 50 v t uvozených *if only*, které byly získány z paralelního anglicko- eského korpusu InterCorp, který je zprost edkováván eským národním korpusem a je p ístupný p es jejich webové stránky. Co se tý e excerptce p íklad , bylo vybráno vždy prvních 50 v t jednotlivého typu; v p ípad v t uvozených *I wish* to byly souv tí, kde v ta vedlejší p edstavovala závislou v tu obsahovou p ací a v p ípad *if only* musely být n které p íklady manuáln vy azeny, nebo nep edstavovaly optativní struktury. Dále je popsána metoda, jakou byla získaná data zkoumána. Je vysv tleno, jak byly jednotlivé p íklady rozd leny a ozna eny podle p íslušných kód , z jakého d vodu byly n které ásti zvýrazn ny a kone n jaké hlavní okruhy jsou p edm tem samotné analýzy.

Ta p ístupuje k ob ma sadám v t vícemén podle stejné koncepce. Nejprve se zabývá eskými p ekladovými ekvivalenty vzhledem k asové referenci, tj. p ání sm ující do p ítomnosti, budoucnosti a minulosti. Dále jsou diskutovány eliptické struktury. Splnitelnost a nesplnitelnost p ání a jeho vliv na p eklad je dalším p edm tem zkoumání. Tato ást vzhledem k eské gramatice vyžaduje i podrobnou analýzu slovesného zp sobu eských p ekladových ekvivalent , p í emž se zkoumá jejich (ne)korespondence s anglickým originálem. Poslední ástí empirické kapitoly jsou další aspekty, které promlouvají do kone ného podoby p ekladu. Jsou jimi například citoslovce, ástice nebo použití specifické

interpunkce. Obě dvě sady zkoumaných příkladů jsou shrnuty do přehledných tabulek, stejně tak jednotlivé podkapitoly zabývající se podmínkami vzhledem ke časové referenci a podkapitoly zabývající se ne/splnitelností podmínek, potažmo slovesným způsobem. Následně jsou jednotlivé výsledky diskutovány a doprovázeny příslušnými příklady.

Poslední kapitola této práce je závěr, který shrnuje a porovnává získané výsledky, přičemž bere v potaz i poznatky teoretické. Komparatistický přístup této práce přispívá k tomu, že rozdíly mezi anglickými podmínkami v textech uvozenými *I wish* and *if only* jsou patrnější. Podmínky v textech uvozené *I wish* se v příkladu opírají především o lexikální slovesa, která ilokutivně sílu podmínky vyjadřují buď přímo (lexikální predikátory typu *plát si*) nebo nepřímo (další lexikální prostředky, která vyjadřují touhu mluvčího po změně současného/budoucího/minulého stavu, jako například *škoda, že*). Přítomnost těchto lexikálních prostředků, zejména slovesného tvaru originálu a specifika používání tohoto typu v této konstrukci podporují tvrzení, že anglické podmínky v textech uvozené *I wish* vykazují podobný způsob použití jako performativní slovesa. V případě anglických podmínek v textech uvozených *if only* lze z vysokého zastoupení podmínek částic užitých v příkladu usuzovat, že se jedná o vysoce konvencionalizovanou podobu osamostatněné vedlejší věty, která nezapovídá idiomatiku charakter. Přítomnost částic a citoslovců ještě více zdrazňuje emfaticnost tohoto typu konstrukce. Posledním bodem zkoumání byla ne/splnitelnost podmínek v závislosti na slovesném způsobu, kde se potvrdili poznatky získané z různých gramatik a studií. V případě podmínek směřujících do minulosti čeština stále více opomíná minulý kondicionál a dává přednost kondicionálu přítomnému, který je vždy spojen se splnitelností daného děje. Jediným ukazatelem nesplnitelnosti pak zůstává kontext, který nemusí být vždy zcela jasný.



## 8 Appendix

The appendix contains all of the one hundred examples that were examined in the empirical part of the present thesis. They are divided into two groups and tables – the first fifty examples represent optative sentences introduced by *I wish*; the other fifty examples those introduced by *if only*. Each example is supplied with a code and a number. The code reflects the way a sentence is introduced (I stands for optative sentences introduced by *I wish*; IF for those introduced by *if only*), the direction of the wish and finally the respective number of the sentence from the particular set of sentences. For the sake of differentiation, the symbols for grammatical tenses were taken from the Czech language, therefore P signifies the present, B the future and M the past<sup>22</sup>. In the case of elliptical structures, the part denoting the particular grammatical tense was excluded from the code, thus IE50 denotes ellipted optative sentence introduced by *I wish*. Moreover, the originally assigned number of each token as found in the *InterCorp* is also included.

**Appendix table 1:** English optative sentences introduced by *I wish* with their Czech translation counterparts

1	IP	#26886228	"I wish I had a daughter so I could forbid her to marry one..."	"Pál bych si mít dceru a zakázat jí, aby si ho vzala..."
2	IB	#26898201	"I wish you'd stop sulking about that bloody planet," said Ford.	"Byl bych rád, kdybys už jednou pěstal skuhrat kvůli tý zatracený planet..."
3	IB	#26903090	"I wish you'd stop saying that," shouted Ford.	"Pěstá s tím pořád otravovat," houkl na něj Ford.
4	IB	#28755808	'I wish you'd tell me.'	"Byla bych ráda, kdybyste mi řekl pravdu."
5	IM	#28756303	'I wish I hadn't said what I did say.'	"Mne hrozně mrzí, co jsem řekl."
6	IB	#28768465	I wish you would, because I'm not quite sure how I'm going to get in.	Byla bych ráda, protože nevím, jak se dostanu dovnitř.
7	IP	#28786295	'I wish you knew how difficult things are here, Mr. Dickerson.'	"Pál bych vám viděl, pane Dickersone, jak to tady u nás chodí."
8	IM	#28787844	I wish I'd left all this till later, but it's been rather on my mind.	Měla jsem to raději nechat na později, ale celou dobu mi to strašilo v hlavě.
9	IP	#28795059	'I wish I could do that,' Dixon said enviously.	"Kdybych to tak dovedl jako vy," pravil Dixon závistivě.
10	IP	#29343639	I wish that all of life could be that simple.	Škoda že v životě nejde všechno tak jednoduše.
11	IP	#29374427	"I wish that I could be with you ... now."	„Moc bych si přála být s vámi ... právě teď.“

<sup>22</sup> P for přítomnost (the present), B for budoucnost (the future), M for minulost (the past)

12	IP	#29433740	"I wish I could be close to a woman, but it is impossible at this stage of my life."	„Velmi rád bych měl blízký vztah se ženou, ale v tomto stadiu mého života to je prostě nemožné.“
13	IP	#29434825	I wish that I could afford more than an hour.	Mrzí mě, že si nemohu dovolit víc než hodinu.
14	IP	#29454636 /#29454648 /#29454661	Soon there arose a very savoury smell. "Oh!" said the sick prince, "I wish I had a bite of that birdie", so Kate gave him a bite of the birdie, and he rose up on his elbow. By and by he cried out again: "Oh, if I had another bite of that birdie!" so Kate gave him another bite, and he sat up on his bed. Then he said again: "Oh! If I had but a third bite of that birdie!"	V komnatě to velmi vášnivě vonělo a princ požádal o sousto. Na loktech se pozvedl a za chvíli už žádal o další sousto. Pak se na posteli posadil a chtěl ještě sousto.
15	IB	#29667832 /#29667835	Aloud, he said, "Commissioner, I wish you wouldn't send R. Sammy out after me."	Nahlas pronesl: „Komisaire, byl bych vám vděčen, kdybyste pro mě neposílal R. Sammyho.“
16	IB	#29679308	I wish you'd forget your name and be yourself."	Chci, abych zapomněla na své jméno a abych byla tím, co jsi.“
17	IP	#29686850	"Well," said Baley, thoughtfully, "I wish you had another partner in this mess."	„Dobře,“ řekl Baley zamyšleně, „přál bych vám jiného spolupracovníka v této kaši.“
18	IP	#29701770	Yet I wish your people could preach to us, for we, too, have a problem, one that is quite analogous to yours."	A přesto bych si přál, abyste i vy mohli kázat nám, protože i my máme obdobný problém.“
19	IP	#29718461	And if it's the Commissioner you're wanting, I wish I could give him to you.	A jestli se chceš dostat na místo komisaire, rád bych ti ho dopřál.“
20	IM	#29942749	I wish you had been there. Jane was so admired, nothing could be like it.	Jane budila takový obdiv, že si to ani neumíte představit.
21	IM	#29943085	I wish you had been there, my dear, to have given him one of your set downs.	Měl jste tam být, milý muži, a zmrazit ho pohledem, jak vy to umíte.
22	IM	#29944887	'I do not mind his not talking to Mrs Long,' said Miss Lucas, 'but I wish he had danced with Eliza.'	„Ze se nebavil s paní Longovou, to by mi tolik nevadilo,“ namítla slečna Lucasová, „ale měl si zatančit s Elizou.“
23	IP	#29950356	'I have an excessive regard for Jane Bennet, she is really a very sweet girl, and I wish with all my heart she were well settled.	Jane Bennetová se mi velmi zamlouvá, je to roztomilá dívka a přála bych jí z celého srdce dobrou partii.
24	IP	#29950786 /#29950810	'And I wish my collection were larger for your benefit and my own credit; but I am an idle fellow, and though I have not many, I have more than I ever look into.'	„Škoda že nejsem bohatě zásoben, měl bych se vám chlubit a vy byste si lépe vybrala, ale jsem příliš pohodlný; nemám mnoho knih, a přitom je jich pořád víc, než kdy přetnu.“
25	IP	#29952377	'I wish I might take this for a compliment; but to be so easily seen through I am afraid is pitiful.'	„Kéž bych to mohl považovat za kompliment z vaší strany, avšak obávám se, že je spíše politováníhodné mít povahu tak snadno předstípanou zrakem ostatních.“
26	IP	#29965268	'I wish I could call her amiable.'	„Rád bych o ní řekl jen to nejlepší.“
27	IP	#29976998	I wish I could hear that you, my dearest friend, had any intention of making one in the crowd, but of that I despair.	Zaradovala bych se, kdybych se dozvěděla, že se i vy přidáte k této veselé společnosti, avšak obávám se, že je to zcela vyloučeno.
28	IP	#29986135	I wish I could see her.	Byla bych jí ráda poznala.

29	IM	#30008775 /#30008794/#30008811	'Oh! Mary,' said she, I wish you had gone with us, for we had such fun! As we went along, Kitty and me drew up all the blinds, and pretended there was nobody in the coach; and I should have gone so all the way, if Kitty had not been sick; and when we got to the George, I do think we behaved very handsomely, for we treated the other three with the nicest cold luncheon in the world, and if you would have gone, we would have treated you too.'	„Ach Mary," pravila, „m la jsi jet s námi, to ti byla legrace! Cestou tam jsme stáhly s Kitty všechny záclonky a d laly jsme že v ko áru nikdo není. A byly bychom to tak nechaly celou dobu, kdyby se Kitty neud lalo špatn , a když jsme p ijeli k Georgeovi, tak jsme se myslím zachovaly velice ušlechtilé, protože jsme všechna t i d v ata pozvaly na báje nou studenou p esnídávku, a kdybys byla jela, mohla jsi jít s námi“.
30	IB	#30030214	I shall send for my clothes when I get to Longbourn; but I wish you would tell Sally to mend a great slit in my worked muslin gown before they are packed up.	Pošlu si pro v ci, až se vrátím do Longbournu, ale byla bych ráda, kdybys vy ídila Sally, aby zašila tu velikánskou trhlinu na t ch vyšívavých mušelínových šatech, než je zabalí.
31	IP	#30043484	'I wish I could say any thing to comfort you,' replied Elizabeth; 'but it is wholly out of my power.'	„Ráda bych t n jak ut šila," odpov d la Elizabeth, „ale není to v mé moci.“
32	IP	#30060309	I wish I could say, for the sake of her family, that the accomplishment of her earnest desire in the establishment of so many of her children produced so happy an effect as to make her a sensible, amiable, well-informed woman for the rest of her life; though perhaps it was lucky for her husband, who might not have relished domestic felicity in so unusual a form, that she still was occasionally nervous and invariably silly.	Kéž by se -v zájmu její rodiny - dalo íct, že když se splnilo její vroucí p ání a tolik d v at bylo dob e zaopat eno, m lo to na ní ten žádoucí ú inek, že se z ní stala nadosmrti rozumná, laskavá a vzd laná paní, ale kdopak ví, t eba by si její manžel nezvykl, kdyby rodinné št stí na sebe vzalo tak neobvyklou podobu, a tak bylo dob e, že i nadále podléhala ob as nervozit a pošetilosti zároveň .
33	IP	#33865563	"I wish I were, my dear."	„Kéž by , moje milá.“
34	IP	#33889695	I wish I could take vacation at the drop of a hat.	Kéž bych si takhle z istajasna mohla taky vzít dovolenou.
35	IP	#33902776	I wish to God I could get a crack at him face-to-face.	Moc bych si p ál mít to št stí, abych se mu mohl postavit.
36	IB	#33922661	I wish the son of a bitch would show himself and get it over with.	P ál bych si, aby se ten parchant ukázal a skon ilo too.
37	IM	#34282334	"I wish the three of us had come here, hat in hand, to beg your forgiveness for an error in judgment, a slip of the tongue, a false alarm."	„Byl bych moc rád, kdybychom se my t i sem dostavili s kloboukem v ruce a prosili vás, abyste nám prominul nedopat ení, u eknutí, falešný poplach.“
38	IM	#34311522	"I wish somebody had warned me about that before I went to Jacksonville."	„Kéž by m na to n kdo upozornil, než jsem šel do Jacksonville.“
39	IM	#34319604	"In hindsight I wish my wording hadn't been quite so..."	„Když to znovu uvážím, p ál bych si, abych se byl nevyjád il tak...“
40	IP	#34359489 /#34359503	I wish I could tell you otherwise, but it wouldn't be the truth, and that's what you've asked for, and I think that's what you deserve to hear.	Moc rád bych ti ekl n co jiného, ale nebyla by to pravda. Žádal jsi pravdu, a já myslím, že si ji zasloužíš.
41	IP	#34360607	I wish we were meeting under more pleasant circumstances.	Ráda bych, abychom se poznaly za mnohem p íjemn jších okolností.
42	IP	#34371362	I wish there were a dragon you could slay for me. But don't waste the machismo on Stan, for heaven's sake.	Cht la bych, aby tady byl n jaký drak, kterého bys mohl kv li mn skolit, ale neplýtvěj silami na Stana, proboha.
43	IM	#34375415	I wish I'd kicked your ass while I had a good excuse.	Lituju, že jsem vám nenakopal zadek, když jsem k tomu m l dobrý d vod.“
44	IP	#34382902	I wish I could remember something else, sir .	„Moc rád bych si ješt na n co vzpomn l , pane .

45	IM	#37102481	'All the same, Bill, I wish you'd taken someone else.'	"Nem žu si pomoct, Bille, p ál bych si, aby s sebou vzal n koho jiného."
46	IP	#37138992	I wish we had some soundings,' she said.	"Kěž bych tak m la sonar," ekla.
47	IP	#37141172	'I wish I could examine it !' Laura exclaimed in frustration, as the creature continued its swift pirouette.	"Kěž bych ho tak mohla vyšet it!" zvolala Laura zklaman , když se tvor dál otá el ve svých rychlých piruetách.
48	IP	#37890166	I wish I didn't have to operate on Friday.	Tyhle páte ní operace bych si klidn dokázal odpustit.
49	IM	#37891892	"I wish you'd at least called."	„Tak pro jsi aspo nezavola!“
50	IE	#37903718	"I wish ,” Kathleen said.	„Kěž by!“ zasmála se nevesele Kathleen.

**Appendix table 2:** English optative sentences introduced by *if only* with their Czech translation counterparts

1	IFP	#29163842	(Oh, if only he could breathe a little more deeply, get a little more air!)	(Ach, kdyby se tak mohl nadechnout trochu víc zhluboka a nabrat trochu víc vzduchu!)
2	IFM	#29164009	If only he had been able to breathe in more air, if only the road were less steep, if only he were able to reach home, lie down on his divan and see and hear someone of his own about him!	Kdyby jen dokázal vdechnout víc vzduchu, kdyby jen cesta byla mí strmá, kdyby jen mohl dojít dom , lehnout si na svou podušku a uvid t a uslyšet n koho ze své rodiny!
3	IFP	#29290351	Ah, if only I could meet him...	Ach, kdybych se tak s ním setkal...
4	IFP	#29325580	If only he could be left to sleep, not to raise his head or open his eyes, even in this damp, red mist among the ever denser waves of horsemen.	Jen aby ho nechali spát, aby nemusil zdvihnout hlavu a otev ít o i, jen aby mohl spát t eba v té vlhké, ervené mlze, mezi rozvln ěnými a stále hustšími skupinami jezdc .
5	IFP	#33837804	If only she knew how repugnant that smile was to him.	Kdyby jen v d la, jak ho to její zubení odpuzuje.
6	IFP	#37110850	If only we had some means of transport!	Kdybychom tak m li n jaké dopravní prost edky!
7	IFP	#37909344 /#37909366	Within the ICU, he found himself making a pact with God. If only Becky could be spared ...	Když dorazil na jednotku intenzivní pé e a blížil se k Beckyin p íst nku, p istihl se, že v duchu prosí Boha: Jestlí to Becky p ežíje, ud lám cokoli, co si budeš p át...
8	IFM	#42511683	If only she hadn't offered to buy Mrs. MacGiver that stupid tea.	Kdyby tak jenom nenabízela té prašt né paní MacGiverové, že jí dojde koupit aj!
9	IFM	#42511698	If only she hadn't answered her knock on the door.	Kdyby tak neotev ela na to klepání na dve e.
10	IFM	#42511707	If only she hadn't mentioned damn Mr. Walsh.	Kdyby se jenom nezmínila o tom zatraceném panu Walshovi.
11	IFM	#43623931	If only he'd known!	Kdyby to byl v d l!
12	IFM	#44320249	If only he'd had a chance to speak with him, hear firsthand the source of this news about Sparks and more details.	Kdyby jen byl m l as s ním promluvit, vyslechnout z první ruky zdroj jeho informací o Sparksovi a dozv d t se více podrobností .
13	IFP	#48198996	I'm sure he could explain it, you know, if only we could talk to him.	Jsem si jist, že by to dokázal vysv tlit, jen kdybychom si s ním mohli popovídat.
14	IFP	#49282523 /#49282529	She was thinking: If only this were all, how simple everything would be.	Kěž by sešitím všechno skon ilo! Jak by se celá situace zjednodušila!

15	IFP	#49302914	"Oh, Mike, if only I knew what was going to happen!"	„Oh, Miku, kdybych jen v d la, co se vlastn bude dít!“
16	IFM	#54656675	If only they'd realized how little she liked her so-called personal life!	Kdyby jen v d ly, jak málo je spokojená se svým takzvaným osobním životem!
17	IFM	#54667244	(If only she'd had a squash racquet, she would later think.)	(Kdyby jen bývala m la raketu na squash, myslívla si ásto pozd ji.)
18	IFM	#54679330	'If only I'd been there when he called!' Hannah would say to Ruth.	"Kdybych jen bývala byla doma, když volal!" opakovala stále Rút.
19	IFE	#54679345	'If only...' Ruth had said.	"Kdybych . . . ," povzdechla Rút.
20	IFM	#54722405	If only he'd kept his mouth shut!	Jen kdyby byl býval držel hubu!
21	IFM	#55912670	If only I could have seen the turns he did! Nothing could match him!	Kdybych prý vid l ty figury, no, unikum.
22	IFM	#55936383 /#55936398	It originated as a gibe against people who turned up late for everything, even other people's funerals, [ ]saying things like "If only I hadn't missed the ...	Vzniklo to jako posm šek lidem, kte í chodí s k ížkem po funuse a íkají: "Kdybych byl býval . . . ," a podobn .
23	IFP	#57376717	If only he could catch the eye of a child, one of the angels in white robes standing above him on either side of the path, to his left and to his right, in the crystal gallery, as in a temple - but in vain.	Kdyby alespo mohl zachytit pohled n jakého dít e, n kterého z t ch and l , kte í v b lostném šat lemují po obou stranách cestu, vlevo i vpravo nad ním, na k iš álovém k ru jako v chrámu, ale marn .
24	IFP	#57578834	If only he knew what people he'd have to move among if he succeeded in getting where he wanted to go!	Kdyby jen tušil, mezi jakými lidmi se bude pohybovat, poda í - li se mu proniknout, kam touží.
25	IFE	#58562809	If I were his wife (if only) and that happened to me, I would have tried to cover up the damage with an earnest conversation in which it would quickly be forgotten.	Stát se to mn jakožto jeho žen (kéž by) p ed jeho známou, nejspíš bych vykojení retušovala usilovným hovorem, v n mž by se brzo zapomn lo.
26	IFP	#58601763	"If only you could find time for that dinner at our place!"	Jenom kdybyste si našla as na tu ve e i ku u nás!
27	IFM	#58625717	If only I'd figured it out ...	(Že jsem si to spo ítala já ...)
28	IFP	#61001046	If only he could make that clear to the young man beside him.	Rád by to te mladému muži vysv tlil.
29	IFM	#61017648	Oh, if only her mother had been a stranger!	Ach, kdyby matka byla cizí ženou!
30	IFM	#61018061	If only Tomas hadn't been a doctor!	Kdyby aspo Tomáš nebyl léka !
31	IFB	#61262889	If only Vladimir would try to understand it.	Kdyby tohle cht l Vladimír pochopit.
32	IFB	#61262895	If only he'd try to understand.	Kdyby tohle cht l pochopit.
33	IFB	#61263145	If only you'd try to understand, Vladimír.	Vladimíre, tohle kdybys pochopil.
34	IFB	#61263718	If only he would try to understand how interesting it all is.	Kdyby cht l pochopit, jak je to zajímavé.
35	IFP	#61284959	"If only you knew, Ludvik. That's just what I felt too."	„Kdybyste v d l, Ludvíku, vždy se mnou to bylo práv tak.“
36	IFP	#61285119	"If only you knew ..."	"Kdybyste všechno v d l ..."

37	IFB	#65305349	'If only more decent people would come to see you.'	"Kdyby k vám chodili nějaký slušní lidi..."
38	IFP	#65344328	'If only you knew what they do to criminals here!'	"Kdybyste viděli, jak zacházejí s kriminálníky naši!"
39	IFP	#65351775	'Ah, if only all the graduate students read the way you do!' she said.	"Ach, kdyby všichni aspiranti četli jako vy!" ekla.
40	IFM	#65416575 /#65416599/#65416615	Misha was just leaving for his riding school and ran off without even taking a last look at M. -now he talks ruefully about how he could so easily have skipped his riding lesson just that once, but it never crossed his mind that he would never see M. again ...if only he had known !	Míša pospíchal do manéže a utekl, aniž by se na O . M . naposledy vynadával, jak si te lítostivost žuje. Mohl přece jednou vynechat, ale jeho prostě ani nenapadlo, že Mandelštama víckrát neuvidí ...Kdyby to byl jen tušíl...!
41	IFM	#65470911	How well we got on -if only we had been allowed to live out our lives together ...	Ach bože, jak nám spolu bylo dobře - pro nás nenechali dožít ...
42	IFP	#71236345 /#71236348	If only he had a machine-gun to point at their chests thrust out arrogantly and clinking with medals.	Mít kulomet! Obrátit jej na jejich vypouklé hrudi, na nichž cinkají metály.
43	IFP	#71240690 /#71240692	Paul! If only I could hide away inside you, hide from everything ..."	Pavle! Chtěla bych se v tobě schovat před vším ..."
44	IFP	#71245161	If only she could hide in him, hide it all, not be herself any more, wipe out the painful frontier where he ended and she began.	Schovat se do něho před vším, nebýt, smazat tu bolavou hranici, kde končí ona a začíná ona.
45	IFP	#71262420 /#71262431	No, it was nothing to do with her, it was not real ... Paul - if only you could see it!	Ne, to se jí netýká, to není pravda ... Pavle - kdybys to viděl!
46	IFP	#77828442	"If only you knew how afraid I am that your mother might find out we are seeing each other again."	„My jsme úplní šílenci . ... Kdybys jen viděla, jak se bojím, že by se tvoje matka mohla dozvědět, že se zase vídáme.“
47	IFP	#77831410	If only I could be free ... and tell the world about my love!	Jsi ten nejkouzelnější filozof, jakému jsem kdy naslouchala . ... Kdybych jen měla volnost ... a mohla o své lásce povědět celému světu!
48	IFP	#77835746	If only you knew how much I care about your affairs when your honor is at stake.	Kdybys jen viděl, jakou mám starost o tvé záležitosti, když je v sázce tvoje čest!
49	IFP	#77840292	Andrea had often said, sometimes laughing and sometimes not, that their life would be so much happier if only Giustiniana were married or, even Berger, widowed.	Andrea často říkal, někdy se smíchem a někdy vážně, že jejich život by byl o tolik šťastnější, kdyby jen Giustiniana byla provdána nebo - ještě lépe - vdova.
50	IFP	#77843700	"Oh,if only you were here , how delightful this place would be."	„Ach, jen kdybys tady byl ty , jak by to místo bylo líbeznější.“