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DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE

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Význam, funkce a české ekvivalenty *should* v závislých větách obsahových po nadřazených výrazech direktivních, epistémických, postojoyých, hodnotících, a volitivních

The Meaning, Function and Czech Equivalents of *should* in Subordinate Nominal Content Clauses after Controlling Expressions (Directive, Epistemic, Attitudinal, Evaluative and Volitional)

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Vedoucí diplomové práce
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Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto diplomovou práci vypracovala samostatně a že jsem uvedla všechny použité prameny a literaturu. Souhlasím se zapůjčením diplomové práce ke studijním účelům.

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Abstrakt

Tato diplomová práce zkoumá funkce modálního slovesa *should* v závislých větách obsahových po spojce *that*, jakož i české ekvivalenty v paralelních textech. Výzkum je zaměřen na tzv. putative *should*, které se vyskytuje po řídicích větách s direktivními, epistémickými, postojovými, hodnotícími a volitivními výrazy a nezabývá se tedy dispozičním *should* ve významu obligačním (záhodnostním). Práce bere v potaz základní klasifikaci vedlejších závislých vět obsahových, které vycházejí ze slovesné formy alternující s putative *should*. Setkáme se tedy se *should*, které může alternovat s konjunktivem přezenta po výrazech direktivních a volitivních a se *should*, které může alternovat s indikativem po výrazech epistémických, postojových a hodnotících. Práce zkoumá vztah těchto slovesných tvarů k intenci modalitě, jakou by věta měla v nezávislé formě (např. zda by šlo o větu oznamovací, tázací či rozkazovací).

Práce je rozdělena na část teoretickou a praktickou. V teoretické části je nejprve nastíněna klasifikace všech centrálních modálních sloves v angličtině, dále je popsána problematika putative *should* vzhledem k jeho vztahu k indikativu a konjunktivu přezenta a je zde zmíněna také ambiguita, která je v případech s tímto typem *should* poměrně častým jevem. Praktická část diplomové práce obsahuje rozbor 200 příkladů *should* v obsahových větách uvozených spojkou *that*. Příklady jsou rozděleny do skupin a podskupin dle povahy. Výzkumný materiál je sestaven z 200 vět obsahujících putative *should* a jejich českých ekvivalentů získaných z korpusových paralelních textů InterCorp (<http://www.korpus.cz/Park/selectCorp>).

Cílem výzkumu je zjistit, v jakých českých prostředcích lze vysledovat rozdíl mezi putative *should* alternujícím s konjunktivem přezenta a s indikativem, tj. v jakých případech je užitá spojka *aby* nebo *že*. Dále je zkoumán slovesný tvar, temporální tvar v případě alternace a práce také vymezení případy, v nichž je tento rozdíl zastřen.

Abstract

This diploma thesis examines functions of the modal verb *should* in nominal content clauses introduced by the conjunction *that*. The Czech counterparts of the English sentences are considered as well. The research focuses on the so-called putative *should* which occurs after main clauses with directive, epistemic, attitudinal, evaluative and volitional expressions. *Should* expressing intrinsic (root) modality (expressing permission, obligation or ability) is left out of account. The work pays attention to the basic classification of nominal content clauses deriving from a verbal form alternating with putative *should*. Two kinds of putative *should* will be dealt with, namely *should* after directive and volitional expressions which could have its alternative form in the present subjunctive and *should* after epistemic, attitudinal and evaluative expressions which could possibly alternate with the indicative. The work examines these verbal forms in relation to the intentional modality of the sentence in an independent form (e.g. declarative, interrogative or imperative sentence).

The work is divided into two parts: theoretical and practical. The theoretical part of the work describes the basic classification of all central modal verbs in English and putative *should* in terms of its relation towards the indicative and present subjunctive. Ambiguity is mentioned as well, as it is a fairly common case with this type of *should*. The practical part of the work encompasses an analysis of 200 examples of *should* whose subordinate clauses are introduced with the conjunction *that*. The examples are divided into groups and subgroups according to their nature. The research material includes 200 examples of putative *should* and their Czech equivalents excerpted from the parallel corpus InterCorp. (<http://www.korpus.cz/Park/selectCorp>)

The goal of the research is to determine where the differences between putative *should* possibly alternating with the present subjunctive and indicative are reflected in Czech, i.e. the usage of the conjunction *aby* vs *že*. The verbal and temporal forms in the case of alternation are considered as well. Finally, the work will also define borderline cases which do not display the difference of these forms.

Key words: putative *should*, mandative *should*, indicative, mandative subjunctive, directive expressions, epistemic expressions, expressions of value judgement (attitudinal and evaluative), volitional expressions, factuality, nonfactuality

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0. Introduction

Apart from its modal function, the scope of *should* is much broader, more complex, and often ambiguous. The ambiguity of putative *should* concerns mostly factuality (reality) vs nonfactuality (nonreality). The following sentence *It was natural that she should appear at the party.* can be perceived either as a real situation in the past (she did appear at the party) or as a hypothetical situation referring to a potential future situation (it was natural that she would appear at the party). In the former case the *that*-clause would be translated into Czech by means of the conjunction *že* + indicative indicating a realized action: *Bylo přirozené, že se na večírku objevila.* In the latter case implying a nonrealized action the *that*-clause would be conveyed into Czech probably by means of the conjunction *aby* + conditional verb form: *Bylo přirozené, aby se na večírku objevila.*

Any possible ambiguity concerning putative *should* are usually resolved by the context which decides about the temporal reference, i.e. whether the sentence refers to the present, past or future. Only when the perfect infinitive is used the sentence refers clearly to past actions. As for the the temporal reference and its classification, several aspects have to be taken into consideration, for example narrative vs dialogical parts. In narrative parts, the temporal reference is always relative. The basic time orientation is the past. Accordingly, the temporal reference in the dependent clause can be either concurrent (simultaneous), preceding (anterior), or subsequent (posterior). In the dialogical passages the reference is present, past, or future.

1. Theoretical Background

1.1 Definition of Putative *should*

A clear and succinct definition of putative *should* can be found in Quirk's et al. *Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*: "The modal auxiliary *should* is used extensively (esp. in BrE) in *-that* clauses to convey the notion of a 'putative' situation, which is recognized as possibly existing or coming into existence." (Quirk et al. 1985:1014) In *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*, Huddleston and Pullum define putative *should* as a use "with little discernible modal meaning of its own" (Huddleston, Pullum 2003:187) From this point of view we could speak of pragmatic weakening; semantically, *should* is a strong modal but in the putative sense its degree of modality is weakened while its 'putativeness' is reinforced.

1.2 Treatment of putative *should* in the literature

Generally, the contribution pertaining to putative *should* in literature is relatively scarce. One of the sources which give a thorough overview of putative *should* is *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* by Randolph Quirk et al. (1985), an article by Libuše Dušková named A Note on a Potential Textual Feature of Putative *Should* (*Linguistica Pragensia*, Vol. XIX/2, 2009). Other materials that have been worked with are Dušková's *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (2006), *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* by Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey K. Pullum (2003), *Longman Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English* by Douglas Biber (2010) and F.R. Palmer's *Modality and the English modals* (1979).

1.3 General Overview of English Modals

Should belongs among nine central English modal verbs acknowledged by Present Day English (PDE): *can, could, will, would, must, may, might, shall, should*. In the course of linguistic history these modals have acquired a specific position within the category of English verbs. There was no grammatical category of modals in Old English (OE) because the category had not been developed yet. However, the process of pre-modals was already well underway due to the incipient stage of grammaticalization. Until grammaticalization began to exercise its power and influence over hitherto grammatically independent lexical items, the modals we know today had still retained the status of full (lexical) verbs. They had greater syntactic freedom and were morphologically complex. In OE the modals operated as full

verbs but later were deprived of most of their basic verbal properties. It was not until the Middle English period (ME) that modals began to lose their verbal properties, e.g. today they do not take the inflection of the third person singular of present tense, they do not form the imperative, they occur mostly in present or preterite finite forms, and they do not appear in non-finite forms. Furthermore, modals occur solely with other (main) verbs which take the bare infinitive in verb phrases with a modal. As a result, some linguists question the right of the modals to be included within the category of verbs.

Today it is generally assumed that modals should be regarded merely as a subcategory of verbs. Modals belong to the category of so called preterite-present verbs. i.e. the original present form of a verb had fallen into disuse and the original preterite took on present meaning. Thus, historically, *might* is the past tense of *may* as *would* is the past form of *will* and *should* of *shall*. Consequently, the verbs developed a new, morphologically weak, preterite form and finally, the ME modals developed into the PDE modals. This fact accounts for the present use of the modals *should, would, could, must, ought* and *might*. To express the past, the perfect infinitive must be used (e.g. *should have, would have, etc.*). From the ME period onwards, the former temporal distinctions between modals like *may x might* or *can x could* have been more or less wiped out.

Apart from the nine central modal verbs there exist a few peripheral modals. According to Biber, these semi-modals, as he calls them, incorporate “multiword constructions that function like modal verbs: (*had*) *better, have to, have got to, ought to, be supposed to, be going to, used to.*” (Biber et al. 2010:174)

1.4 Modals and Modality

Both in English and Czech modal verbs express two basic types of modality: root (intrinsic) and epistemic (extrinsic). Root modality involves chiefly deontic modality (asking for or giving permission, necessity), ability, skills and obligation. With root modality the speaker manifests his opinion or attitude. Epistemic modality involves tentativeness and expresses degrees of certainty and probability. Most modals can express both kinds of modality; *can, could, may, might, must, should, ought to, will* and *would* express either root or epistemic modality, depending on the context. Root modality is exemplified by sentences like *You can go. Could you help me? You may go out now.* Epistemic modality can be expressed by the same modals by the following sentences: *It can/cannot be true; He could/could not be fifty.; She may be right.; She might be right.* Epistemic *must* expresses a high degree of

certainty (*It must be him!*) The modal *should* operates similarly in sentences expressing epistemic modality but the speaker indicates a lower degree of certainty and probability (*He should have all the relevant information, I think.*)

Similarly, *will* and *would* can express both root and epistemic modality. Root modality is represented by *will* in the volitional sense, e.g. *You can sit down, if you will.* As Dušková explains, its closest English equivalent is the full verb *want*. (cf. Dušková 2006: 200) Epistemic *will*, as Dušková further states, expresses probability based on the speaker's judgement (*that will be the postman*). Like *could*, *would* represents two forms: preterite (referring to the past) and conditional (referring to the present and future). *Would* expressing the root modality exemplifies various shades of volition, e.g. *I should be most grateful if you would spare me a few minutes.* Preterite *would* occurs frequently in negative sentences expressing negative disposition towards an action, e.g. *the car wouldn't start.* (cf. Dušková 2006: 200-201) In contrast, epistemic *would* refers to certainty and probability. However, compared with *will*, *would* bears a slightly lower degree of conviction and the statement *That would be the postman* expresses a somehow lower degree of conviction than the aforementioned variant with *will*. Apart from the modals above there are a few other modal verbs that express the root modality only: *need, shall, dare.*

1.5 Palmer's Notes on Modality

Modality, according to Palmer, is divided into three basic types: *epistemic, deontic and dynamic*. Epistemic modality is "exemplified by MAY for possibility and MUST for necessity, though other verbs, notably SHOULD and WILL are also used epistemically. (...). Secondly, we have deontic modality, which is illustrated by MAY for permission and MUST for obligation." (Palmer 1979:36) *Shall* is included in this subcategory as well. Dynamic modality is "exemplified by the uses of CAN and MUST to indicate 'possible for' and 'necessary for'." (Ibid., p. 37)

Epistemic modality expresses various degrees of probability and tentativeness. For instance, Palmer explains the modal *might* as "the tentative or unreal form of MAY, but in epistemic modality it seems to have no clear implication of conditionality." (Ibid., p.48)

Although grammatically derived from *shall*, *should* in its epistemic sense "is related semantically not to SHALL, but to MUST." (Ibid., p. 49) In the frame of the deontic modality, *shall* (in the first person) finds its counterpart in the modal *will*. *I will go with you. I shall go*

with you. In contrast, epistemic *should*, as Palmer notes, is semantically related to *must*, although it conveys a lower degree of certainty.

As to deontic modality, Palmer postulates two forms, namely deontic possibility (*can*, *may*) and deontic necessity (*must*). The term deontic is explained as “discourse oriented (...) and basically performative.” (Ibid., p. 58) *Can* and *may* are used in their deontic sense to give permission. The chief distinction between the two modals lies within the realm of stylistics. Generally, *may* is used in formal situations while *can* is rather neutral. As to necessity, by using *must* the speaker “implies that [he] is in a position to lay the obligation, and is thus in a position of some authority.” (Ibid., p. 62)

Shall, in Palmer’s words, is “[i]n a sense, (...) stronger than MUST (...), it does not merely lay an obligation (...) but actually guarantees that the action will occur. (...) *You shall have it tomorrow. He shall be there by six.*” (Ibid., p. 62)

The nature of deontic modals prevents them to form past tense forms because “[n]either in the modality nor in the event can there be any indication of past time.” (Palmer 1979:67) As to the future marking, there do not exist any particular future forms with deontic modals either. Yet, at the same time it is logical that commands and obligations are directed towards the future. As Palmer states, “one can only give permission, etc for events to happen after the time of speaking.” (Ibid., p. 67) This statement can be confirmed by the following examples: *You must be back by Monday. You may finish it later.*

1.6 Classification and use of Modals according to Huddleston and Pullum

As to modality, Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey K. Pullum use overall the same terms like Palmer. In addition, they discuss the subjective and objective use of modals. As far as epistemic modality is concerned, *must* and *may* are used mostly subjectively, i.e. they “express the speaker’s judgement (...). With epistemic modality, subjective *must* characteristically involves what we have described as pragmatic weakening. (...). For example, A: *What has happened to Ed?* B: *He must have overslept.(...).*” (Huddleston, Pullum 2003:181) Pragmatic weakening can be understood as an idiomatic grammaticalized expression involving reduction of strength. Generally, *must* is a semantically strong modal verb but in its epistemic sense it involves strength reduction.

The distinction between subjective and objective modality is not always clear-cut but can be rather subtle: “i.a. *You must clean up this mess at once.* b. *You may/can have one more turn.* [subjective] ii.a. *We must make an appointment if we want to see the Dean.* b. *We*

may/can borrow up to six books at a time.[objective]” (Ibid., p. 183) Subjective use of *must* and *may* depend on the speaker’s point of view, i.e. the speaker is “the deontic source, the one who imposes the obligation or grants permission.” (Ibid., p. 183) The objective use of modals can be recognized by the generality of the statement inasmuch as the objective use does not refer to any specific event or situation but to universal necessity or possibility indicated by generic pronouns *you* and *we*.

Huddleston and Pullum also focus on the issue of dynamic necessity and possibility. Dynamic necessity can be shown in “*Now that she has lost her job she must live extremely frugally.*” (Ibid., p.185) This is not a case when the speaker imposes an obligation but he more or less comments upon the current situation that has befallen another person and which makes the person act in a particular way. Dynamic possibility, on the other hand, “covers (...) what is reasonable or acceptable: (...) *You can always say you’re too busy.*” (Ibid., p.184) Further, dynamic possibility encompasses cases when something is “circumstantially possible: (...) ii. *Water can still get in.*” (Ibid., p.184) Finally, dynamic possibility regards cases and situations which could possibly happen due to the nature or ability of the participants involved: “*These animals can be dangerous. (...) She can run the marathon in under three hours.*” (Ibid., p.184-185) The latter ‘marathon example’ involves ambiguity because the speaker either informs that ‘she’ has run the marathon under three hours and is able to do it again or ‘she’ has not run the marathon yet and the speaker merely states that the person is able to do it.

Another issue Huddleston and Pullum focus on is the time of the situation. The epistemic modals *must* and *need* occur most often in present or past tense. “If the time is future, they are most likely to be interpreted deontically – compare *He must have told her yesterday* (past and epistemic) with *He must tell her tomorrow* (future and deontic).” (Ibid., p.182) Epistemic *must* reflecting the future may occur in cases like “*It must surely rain soon.*” (Ibid., p.182) As opposed to *must*, epistemic *may* “occurs freely with future situations (...):*He may come back tomorrow.*” (Ibid., p.182)

Generally, the distinction between deontic and epistemic modality is clear and unequivocal. Yet, there are cases which involve ambiguity and then it is the context that decides about the modality. Huddleston and Pullum introduce two examples of such ambiguity: “a. *You must be very tactful.* b. *He may sleep downstairs.*” (Ibid., p.178) The meaning and modality of these examples depend chiefly on the context. Epistemically, the former example may be paraphrased as follows: From what you have told me, I reckon that you must be a very tactful person. Deontically, it could be explained as a command: I impose an obligation upon you to be very tactful. Likewise, the sentence *He may sleep downstairs.*

can be explained both epistemically (I'm not quite sure but it is possible that he sleeps downstairs.) and deontically (I give him the permission to sleep downstairs.).

As to the modals *will* and *shall*, Huddleston and Pullum explain that “in general *will* conveys a lower degree of modal meaning” (Ibid., p.188) than the rest of the central modals. *Shall*, as opposed to *will*, occurs mostly in British English (BrE). In American English (AmE) *shall* is used rarely and mostly in formal style, e.g. in legal English. As a non-deontic future marker, *shall* has the same function as *will* but is used mostly with a 1st person subject: “*I shall never understand why she left.*” (Ibid., p.195)

Apart from the semi-modals which were already mentioned in 1.3, the quasi modal *be* is discussed by Huddleston and Pullum. *Be* is “commonly used for deontic necessity as in (...) “*You are to come in at once.*(...) where it is comparable to subjective *must* or (more closely) objective *have*.” (Ibid., p.206) This quasi modal *be* can also be found in the passive: “*He is to be left alone. (...) These ideas are to be found throughout his later work.* (Ibid., p.206) Apart from its deontic use, *be* in its quasi modal sense may be used to express the present schedule, past schedule or future in the past, respectively:” *There's to be one more meeting. The lecture was to be followed by a buffet lunch. Only two weeks later he was to have a severe heart attack.*” (Ibid., p.206) Finally, there are some “special uses of *be* in conditionals: **i** *If we are to get there on time we must leave immediately.*; **ii** *If she was/were to come home now, we'd be in real trouble.*” (Ibid., p.206)

1.7 Dušková's Notes on Putative *should*

The phenomenon of putative *should* is by no means a clear-cut grammatical issue. Its exact meaning and explanation depend chiefly on the semantics of the superordinate verb, the alternation with the indicative (indicating factuality) or subjunctive (indicating nonfactuality or desired/necessary future action). As a rule, the temporal reference and (non)realization depend on the context.

The distinction between *should* possibly alternating with the indicative and *should* possibly alternating with the subjunctive lies in the semantics of the verb in the matrix clause. There are two basic groups of controlling expressions: expressions inducing alternation with the indicative and expressions inducing alternation with the subjunctive. The expressions inducing alternation with the indicative are evaluative (e.g. *right*), attitudinal (e.g. *surprised*) and modal (epistemic) expressions, e.g. *unlikely*. As Dušková states, *should* after modal

(epistemic) expressions occurs in questions or negative sentences like *is it possible?*, *it is impossible*, *unthinkable*, *inconceivable*. (cf. Dušková 2006: 197)

Dušková further states that *should* after the above-mentioned expressions is coming close to the subjunctive, albeit it can express a realized action. Unlike the indicative, which communicates the content more directly, *should* conveys the content of a clause more tentatively and it can even express a mere theoretical possibility. In this function *should* may refer to both the present and past. (cf. Dušková, 2006: 197) If the reference to the past is not indicated by the context and it is necessary to indicate the temporal reference, the perfect infinitive is used, cf. *[H]ow unfortunate that I should have missed it. [J]e smůla, že jsem to propásl.*” (cf. Dušková 2006: 197) In most cases, however, the present or past reference is determined by the context.

Due to its possible ambiguity concerning (non)factuality and present/past/future reference, putative *should* does not always have straightforward Czech equivalents. *Should* after evaluative or attitudinal expressions may express both possibility and reality. A sentence like “*It’s entirely natural that she should come to me for advice.*” (Dušková, 2004: 68) has three possible ways of reading and translation: **a.** *Je naprosto přirozené, že se se mnou přišla poradit.* (factuality, past) **b.** *Je naprosto přirozené, aby se se mnou přišla poradit.*(nonfactuality, hypothetical possibility) **c.** *Je naprosto přirozené, že ke mně přijde na radu.* (habit – she comes when she needs advice)

As Dušková suggests, only those cases that do not imply the realization of an action can use the conditional instead of the indicative: “*[I]t is strange that he shouldn’t remember a thing like that. [J]e divné, že by si něco takového nepamatoval. (...) I am surprised that you should take this view. [J]sem překvapen, že zastáváte tento názor.*” (Dušková 2006:197) The latter example can be translated only by means of the conjunction *že* + indicative because the sentence implies factuality.

Expressions inducing alternation with the subjunctive are predominantly directive expressions. Putative *should* after directive expressions occurs in subordinate clauses after verbs of request, suggestion, command. Dušková gives the following examples of directive expressions: *ask, request, demand, require, suggest, propose, recommend, desire, insist*, and others. *Should* occurs also after verb-nominal phrases (e.g. *it is necessary, imperative, it is essential, it is desirable*). After these verbs and phrases *should* operates as an auxiliary in the function of the subjunctive. (cf. Dušková 2006: 196) As Quirk et al. (1985: 234) state, *should* as a marker of putative meaning may alternate with the mandative subjunctive: “In this use, (...) *should* + infinitive is often equivalent to the mandative subjunctive.” The mandative

subjunctive is further referred to as “also used in *that*-clauses (esp in AmE) after verbs, adjectives, or nouns that express necessity, plan, or intention for the future: Congress has voted that the present law *be* maintained.” (Quirk et al. 1985: 1012) Actions in subordinate clauses after directive expressions refer to the future and imply non-realization, i.e. they are not realized and do not have to be necessarily realized in the future either. As a rule, *that*-clauses with *should* after directive expressions are translated into Czech by means of the conjunction *aby* + conditional verb form.

The subjunctive mood prevails in American English (AmE) while putative *should* is employed more often in British English (BrE). A sentence like “*it is necessary that everybody should be present.*” (Dušková 2006: 196) is more likely to occur in BrE as opposed to a subjunctive sentence “*it is necessary that everybody be present.*” (Dušková 2006:197) which is characteristic of the American variety.

According to Dušková, a subordinate clause after verbs of request, suggestion, command may often alternate with the gerund or infinitive, e.g. *he insists that I should accompany him/ on my accompanying him (...); he demanded that they should tell him everything/he demanded to be told everything.* (cf. Dušková 2006: 197)

The following example presents putative *should* inducing alternation with the indicative: “(1) a. *It is regrettable that such books should be printed.* b. *It is regrettable that such books are printed.*” (Dušková 2009:82) The copular verb in the superordinate clause is complemented by an emotive and evaluative adjective (*It is regrettable*). The use of *should* in alternation with the indicative is “characterized as an indicator of context dependence of the content being expressed: the proposition in the dependent clause is presented as given, known (...); on the other hand, the use of the indicative in the dependent clause induces context independent reading of the content being expressed.” (Dušková 2009:82) Presumably, the use of *should* in the dependent clause evokes some previous mention of the realization. Further, Dušková offers an example of putative *should* inducing alternation with the subjunctive which implies a desired but hitherto nonrealized action: “(2) a. *It is appropriate that this tax should be abolished.* b. *It is appropriate that this tax be abolished.*” (Dušková 2009:82)

The chief difference between (1) and (2) above is the nature of the adjective complementing the copula. “[I]n (1) the verb expresses emotive, attitudinal or modal evaluation, in (2) the *that*-clause is controlled by a directive expression (...). In both cases the controlling expression in the superordinate clause (...) and the verb form in the dependent clause display semantic concord similar to what Mathesius called negative concord with respect to multiple negation.” (Dušková 2009:82) Therefore, the attitudinal (emotive) or

directive expression in the superordinate clause is in a direct relation with the verb choice in the dependent clause. The choice of attitudinal or directive expression in the superordinate clause influences the alternation with the indicative (attitudinal expressions) or subjunctive (directive expressions).

1.8 Putative *should* treated by Quirk et al. in CGEL

Putative *should* is treated quite thoroughly by Quirk et al., who define putative *should* as a modal auxiliary used “in *that*- clauses when the matrix clauses contain verbs, adjectives, or nouns that convey an emotional reaction or that express a necessity, plan, or intention for the future.” (Quirk et al. 1985:1014)

The semantic contrast between the indicative and putative *should* can be demonstrated by the two following examples: “*I am surprised that he should feel lonely.* [1] *I am surprised that he feels lonely.* [2] While [1] questions the loneliness, [2] accepts it as true. Here, as often, the difference is mainly one of nuance, since the factual bias of the matrix clause overrides the doubt otherwise implicit in the *should*-construction. (Ibid., p.1014) On the other hand, “the nonfactual bias of the *should*-construction emerges most clearly in instances where the construction is close in meaning to a conditional *if*-clause: It’s a pity *that* they *should be* so obstinate. It’s a pity *if* they *are* so obstinate.” (Ibid., p.1014) Both statements question the obstinacy to some extent. The degree of doubt can be reinforced by a conditional clause involving putative *should*: “It’s a pity *if* they *should be* so obstinate [‘It would be a pity if they turned out to be so obstinate’]” (Ibid., p.1014)

Quirk et al. consider various constructions of *that*-clauses. A *that*-clause following an adjective as well as a *that*-clause following a verb can be expressed either by “(A) indicative verb: I am *sure* (that) he *is* here now. (B) by subjunctive verb: They were *insistent* (that) *we be* ready. <formal>, (C) by putative *should*: I’m *sorry* (that) he *should have* left. <formal>” (Ibid.,p.1222) (A) refers to the present and expresses certainty and factuality. (B) involves a desired future state and (C) involves the past indicator in the form of the perfect infinitive.

As Quirk et al. point out, “[w]ith some adjectives (...) the *should*-clause can be paraphrased by an infinitive clause with a subject: It was *natural* for him to go to London after the war. = It was *natural* that he should go to London after the war.” (Ibid., p.1223)

Further, Quirk et al. elaborate on the topic of the adjectives with experiencer as subject. Three different types of *that*-clauses can be found within the category, the first being *that*-clauses + indicative verb only: “these adjectives express degrees of certainty or confidence: *aware, certain, confident, sure.* We were *confident* that Karen *was* still alive.”

(Ibid.,p.1223) The second type of *that*-clauses involves either putative *should* or subjunctive verb “(or marginally also an indicative verb). (...) The three principal adjectives in this class are *anxious, eager, and willing*: Are you *willing* that he *should* be permitted to resign?/ that he *be* permitted to resign?/ ?that he *is* permitted to resign?” (Ibid., p.1223) The third type of *that*-clauses following an adjective with experiencer in the subject position is a *that*-clause including either an indicative verb or putative *should*. These are instances of emotive adjectives: “I’m so *thankful* that nobody *was* hurt. Were you *surprised* that Ray *should* win the prize?” (Ibid., p.1223)

Another subdivision of *that*-clauses is represented by adjectives with anticipatory *it* in the subject role. Again, *that*-clauses are divided into three types according to the use of an indicative verb, subjunctive or putative *should*. A *that*-clause which allows an indicative verb only employs adjectives of truth or knowledge, e.g. *obvious, evident, true*. “It is *true* that she never *comes* on time.” (Ibid., p.1224) The second subgroup is a *that*-clause allowing either *should* or the subjunctive (marginally indicative) after adjectives concerned with modality or volition (*important, necessary, vital, essential* etc). “It is *essential* that the ban *should be* lifted tomorrow./*be* lifted tomorrow./(?) *is* lifted tomorrow.” (Ibid., p.1224) Finally, there are *that*-clauses that can include either the indicative or putative *should*. “This group consists mainly of emotive adjectives, and includes a large number of participial adjectives ending in *-ing*: It is *strange/upsetting* that she *is* so late/*should be* so late.” (Ibid., p.1224)

Further, Quirk et al. refer to *that*-clauses in the function of object, which employ either putative *should* or the subjunctive. Verbs are subdivided into *suasive, factual, and emotive*. The so-called *suasive* verbs “can be followed by a *that*-clause either with putative *should* or with the mandative subjunctive.” (Ibid., p.1182) Under some specific and largely restricted circumstances, an indicative verb may occur with *suasive* verbs as well. The most typical *suasive* verbs are perhaps *insist* and *suggest*. They are matrix verbs and occur in sentences with the present subjunctive or putative *should*, e.g. “I *insisted* [‘required’] that he *change/should change* his clothes. [6]; She *suggested* [‘recommended’] that I *be/should be* responsible for the arrangements [8].” (Ibid., p.1015) The two sentences are clear and unambiguous examples of *suasive* meanings of the verbs because they express activities of verbal eloquence (suggestion, insistence). According to Quirk et al., “the noun phrase + infinitive construction is a common alternative to the *that*-clause for *suasive* verbs: *They intended the news to be suppressed/that the news (should) be suppressed*. <more formal> (Ibid., p.1182-3)

The second verbal category is the category of factual verbs. Like suasive verbs, they involve activities of verbal expressions. They can be subdivided into *public* verbs (*assert, argue, declare*) and *private* verbs (*accept, conclude, decide*). Emotive verbs are the third subcategory of verbs involved in the matrix clauses with *that*-clause in the function of object. It is “a small group of verbs such as *regret, marvel, rejoice, and wonder*, which can occur with (A) the indicative or (B) the putative *should* construction, but not with the mandative subjunctive construction: I regret that she *worries* about it./*should worry* about it./**worry* about it.” (Ibid., p.1183)

Quirk et al. point out that “the putative and obligational meanings of *should* sometimes merge: The report recommended that education for the over-sixteens *should* be improved. [...that education for the over-sixteens *be* improved 'or'...that education for the over-sixteens *ought to be* improved’]” (Ibid., p.1015)

Quirk et al. also mention the occurrence of *should* with ditransitive verbs (e.g. *persuade, convince, show, inform*). Ditransitive verbs take two objects, namely direct and indirect. Direct object can also be expressed by a *that*-clause. According to Quirk et al., ditransitive verbs followed by a *that*-clause are of two subtypes: “a subtype introducing an indirect statement, and a subtype introducing an indirect directive. (...) In the indirect statement, the *that*-clause contains an indicative verb; in the indirect directive the verb may be indicative or subjunctive, and often contains putative *should* or another modal verb, (...): Indirect statement: May I *inform* you *that your order is ready for collection?*; Indirect directive: She *petitioned* the king *that her father might be/should be/be pardoned.*” (Ibid., p.1212)

According to Quirk et al., putative *should* further occurs with one type of content disjuncts. As Quirk et al. state, content disjuncts can be divided into two subgroups, into type (a) and type (b). Type (a) is represented e.g. by the adverbs *evidently, admittedly* or *clearly*. Type (b) can be demonstrated by the adverbs *fortunately* or *wisely*. “The semantic distinction between adverbs of Type (a) (...) and Type (b) (...) is reflected in the fact that it is possible to use putative *should* (...) in the correspondences of Type (b). If *should* is inserted in correspondences of Type (a), it conveys obligation (...) and alters the meaning of the sentence radically (...).” (Ibid., p.623) To demonstrate and confirm the truth value of this statement, Quirk et al. introduce the following examples: “*Certainly/clearly*, she consults her lawyer regularly. = It is *certain/clear* that she consults her lawyer regularly.” (Ibid., p.624) However, by using *should* with type (a) adverbs, the statement acquires obligational meaning: “*It is *certain/clear* that she *should* consult her lawyer regularly.” (Ibid., p.624) It follows that *should*

in its putative sense is only possible with content disjuncts of type (b): “*Fortunately/wisely, she consults her lawyer regularly. = It is fortunate/wise that she consult(s)/should consult her lawyer regularly.*” (Ibid., p.624) With type (b) the statement can be expressed either by the indicative (*consults*), mandative subjunctive (*consult*) or by putative *should* (*should consult*).

Apart from expressions of value judgement (evaluative and attitudinal expressions like *unfortunate, odd, strange, surprised*, etc) or directive verbs in the matrix clause (e.g. *suggest, propose, require, insist*, etc), putative *should* occurs after epistemic expressions (*it is impossible*), volitional verbs (*want, wish*) and in idiomatic questions and exclamations:”**a.** *How should I know?* **b.** *That he should dare speak in that tone of voice to me!* **c.** *Who should come in but my younger sister!*“ (Ibid., p.1015) Putative *should* can also co-occur with formulaic subjunctive constructions like e.g.: *Heaven forbid that I should let my own parents suffer.* (Ibid., p.157)

1.9 Biber’s and Huddleston and Pullum’s observation on Putative *should*

Biber et al. of 2010 devote one chapter to modal and semi-modal verbs, albeit putative *should* is touched upon rather briefly. The authors give an account of adjectives controlling post-predicate and extraposed *that*-clauses. According to Biber et al., the adjective *sure* is the most common adjective within this type of clauses: “*I’m sure that they’d got two little rooms on the ground floor.*” (Biber et al. 2010:318) Like the adjectives *certain, convinced, positive* and others, the adjective *sure* belongs to the subgroup of adjectives expressing certainty and therefore expresses epistemic modality. Adjectives expressing emotions (and attitude) are e.g. *afraid, angry, careful, disappointed, grateful, (un)happy, upset, worried* and others. Adjectives controlling extraposed *that*-clauses are also subdivided into adjectives expressing certainty and emotions. The former subgroup includes, for instance, *certain, evident, obvious, probable*, while the latter includes evaluative adjectives like *amazing, astonishing, embarrassing, funny, incredible, understandable*, etc. The third subgroup established by Biber et al. are adjectives of importance, incorporating e.g. *critical, essential, important, necessary*. All these adjectives are formal and are often used to express abstract ideas. As Biber et al. state, “[i]mportance adjectives with extraposed *that*-clauses are most common in academic prose. Some evaluation and importance adjectives are used with extraposed *that*-clauses to propose a course of action. They thus have a hypothetical sense and usually occur with *should* or with subjunctive verb forms (...) *It is essential that the two*

instruments should run parallel to the microscope state. (ACAD) *It is important that it be well sealed from air leakage.* (ACAD)” (Biber et al. 2010:319)

Huddleston and Pullum (2003) mention putative *should* in connection with the so-called ‘modal harmony.’ The term is demonstrated by the sentence “*Strange as it may seem, I believe you.* (...) The low degree of modality in [this sentence] can be attributed to the fact that it repeats, or is in **harmony** with, the modality expressed in the larger construction. *Strange as it seems/may seem* functions as a concessive adjunct: the meaning of *strange as it seems* is “although it seems strange.”” (Huddleston and Pullum:2003:179) Putative *should* after an expression of emotion is, according to Huddleston and Pullum, comparable to modal harmony: “*It’s odd that he should be so late* (...) where the optional use of *should* is dependent on the presence of an emotive word such as *odd, surprising, remarkable* in the matrix clause.” (Huddleston and Pullum 2003:179) This sentence of low degree modality may alternate with an unmodalized (indicative) one: “*It’s odd that he is so late.*” (Huddleston and Pullum 2003:179)

In low modality constructions the modal has lost most of its original modal meaning and has acquired a different, more fixed meaning instead. In other words, its modal meaning has been weakened while its putative or epistemic sense has been reinforced. According to Huddleston and Pullum, “[t]here are several constructions, predominantly subordinate ones, where *should* (but not *ought*) appears with low-degree modality, i.e. with little discernible modal meaning of its own: i *It is essential/desirable that he should be told.* [mandative]; ii *We invited her husband too, lest he should feel left out.* [adversative]; iii *We invited her husband too, in order that he should not feel left out.* [purposive]; iv *It’s surprising that he should have been so late.* [emotive]; v *If you should experience any difficulty, please let me know.* [conditional]” (Huddleston and Pullum 2003:187)

The *should* in **i** alternates with the subjunctive. This type of *should* after directive expressions like *essential* and *desirable* (called mandative *should*) will be encountered fairly often among the practical examples of this work. **ii.** includes the subordinate conjunction *lest*. It is a rather rare conjunction which can be found in negative clauses of purpose, often including *should*. Similarly, example **iii.** expresses purpose. Sentence **iv.** involves the perfect infinitive *should have*. Finally, **v** demonstrates the conditional use of putative *should* relating to a potential future state. This use of *should* exemplifies “slightly greater doubt than the non-modal counterpart (...): *If you experience any difficulty.*” (Huddleston and Pullum 2003:188)

1.10 Palmer and 'redundant' *should*

Palmer (1979) does not use the term putative *should* at all. Most chapters of his book are focused on a detailed description of various kinds of modality: deontic, epistemic, dynamic possibility and necessity. The only mention of what is generally called putative *should* can be found in chapter 8.6 which covers modals in subordinate clauses. Palmer introduces the following examples: “*It is also proposed that an economic commission should be appointed.* (Scheurweghs 1959:376); *Robert Ibbs is very keen that we should talk about the Australian television.* (S.9.il.2). Here, perhaps, we can treat *should* as a tentative form of SHALL referring to a desire, proposal, or recommendation, rather than a decision or agreement.” (Palmer: 1979:160-1) Without using the term ‘putative,’ Palmer introduces the following examples of *that*-clauses: “*Well, it surprises me that Eileen should be surprised.; ...but it’s ridiculous that I should be allowed to work in another college and not allowed to work in my own.*” (Palmer: 1979:161)

Palmer calls this use of *should* ‘redundant’ and expresses his view why *should* is used in the above-mentioned constructions: ”In all of these the modal seems to be redundant; the meaning could have been expressed without it - ... *Eileen was surprised, ... I was allowed to..., ...I was lumbered.* (...) There are some examples, however, where *should* has a more modal meaning (...): *There’s no reason why it should be surprising.*” (Palmer: 1979:161) Even though the three sentences above could be replaced with the indicative, Palmer does not seem to take into account tentativeness, which is a salient feature of putative *should*.

2. Practical part

2.1 Sources of Material

This part of the diploma thesis focuses on 200 English examples of putative *should* as well as on their Czech equivalents. Due to the relatively scarce occurrence of putative *should* in general, the following examples were taken from numerous materials. The sources were taken from the following English and American novels: V. Woolf – *A Haunted House* (7 examples), *Mrs. Dalloway* (9 ex); J. Irving – *A Widow For One Year* (3 ex); J.K. Rowling – *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (1 ex); A.C. Doyle – *His Last Bow* (7ex); G. Orwell – *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (23ex); K. Amis – *Lucky Jim* (8); F.S. Fitzgerald – *Great Gatsby* (4ex); A. C. Clarke – *Rendezvous with Rama* (5ex); A. Hailey – *The Final Diagnosis* (8ex); J. Joyce – *Dubliners* (2ex); K. Ishiguro – *An Artist of the Floating World* (12ex); R.L. Stevenson – *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (3ex); A. di Robilant – *A Venetian Affair* (8ex); J. Austen – *Pride and Prejudice* (47ex), *Persuasion* (47ex); D.H. Lawrence – *The Virgin and the Gipsy* (1ex); Jeanette Angell – *Callgirl* (2ex); F.S. Fitzgerald – *The Diamond as big as the Ritz* (1ex); A. R. Siddons – *Hill Towns* (1); S. Weinberg – *Dreams of a Final Theory* (1ex).

A majority of the examples were taken from InterCorp (<http://www.korpus.cz/Park>), except J. Austen's novel *Persuasion*. Examples from *Persuasion* were excerpted mechanically, without any help of corpora. Together with their Czech equivalents the examples were added to the rest of the InterCorp examples. The chief reason for this extra excerption was that to collect 200 examples of putative *should* only from InterCorp was found excessively demanding. At the same time, however, Austen's use of *should* in its putative and other functions has been found much more frequent in comparison to other sources. Including both Austen's novels, the number of existing examples made 194. To achieve the final numbers of 200 examples several other materials were added to the existing ones: D.H. Lawrence – *The Virgin and the Gipsy*; Jeanette Angell – *Callgirl*; F.S. Fitzgerald – *The Diamond as big as the Ritz*; A.R. Siddons – *Hill Towns*; S. Weinberg – *Dreams of a Final Theory*.

2.2 Corpora Queries

In order to collect as many examples of putative *should* as possible, the following query was established: [word="that"][]{1,6}[word="should"] Originally, the scope within which *should* was expected to follow *that* was set to {1,3}. However, in the course of the excerption process it was changed to {1,7} so it should guarantee inclusion of more extensive *that*-clauses with putative *should*. The results of the query were checked manually to exclude modal *should*, conditional *should*, or *should* expressing the future reference. Accordingly, such instances of *should* were left out.

2.3 Method

The 200 examples excerpted for the purpose of this work were divided into two basic groups, according to the controlling expressions. The first group (**A**) consists of examples with directive expressions while the second group (**B**) comprises examples expressing degree of truth¹ (epistemic expressions), value judgement² (involving attitudinal and evaluative expressions) and volition. Examples of groups (**A**) and (**B**) were further subdivided according to the Czech translation (by means of the indicative + the conjunction *že*; *aby* + conditional verb form; translation by means of the infinitive, conditional, free translation or by one constitutive element only, i.e. verbal form).

As to the numbering of the examples, cases of coordination were counted as two (or possibly more) examples, i.e. each conjoin has been analysed as a separate example. This subdivision also concerns coordination on the *that*-clause level with ellipited subject, e.g. *Is it not natural that I should wonder at his sudden silence and should wish to know what has become of him?*' Bb1/1(Doyle), Bb1/2(Doyle).

V. Woolf, F.S. Fitzgerald and J.Austen are each represented by two novels in this work. As a consequence, examples from Woolf's *A Haunted House* are referred to as Woolf 1 and examples from *Mrs. Dalloway* as Woolf 2. The same applies to J. Austen and F.S. Fitzgerald; examples from Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and *Persuasion* are referred to as Austen 1 and Austen 2, respectively and examples from Fitzgerald's *Great Gatsby* are referred to as Fitzgerald 1 while examples from *The Diamont as Big as the Ritz* are referred to as Fitzgerald 2.

¹ (Quirk, et al. 1985:620)

² (Quirk, et al. 1985:621)

3. Analysis

3.1 Group A: Directive expressions (26)

This group involves 26 examples with the following directive controlling expressions inducing alternation with the present subjunctive: *necessary* (5x); *settle* (4x); *desirable* (4x); *(fit)ting* (3x); *suggest* (2x); *ask* (2x); *need* (1x); *sent out with directions* (1x); *insist* (1x); *expedient* (1x); *agree* (1x); *ordain* (1x). The controlling expression (*it was*) *necessary* has been found the most frequent directive expression (5x). All five cases of the expression come from Orwell's novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. The relatively high amount of the occurrences might be accounted for by the 'directive' nature of the novel abounding with directions, commands and prohibitions. Except for A/2 (Orwell), all *that*-clauses were translated by means of the conjunction *aby* + conditional verb form. The use of *aby* indicates nonfactuality and reference to future actions:

but it is also necessary that he should be a credulous and ignorant fanatic whose prevailing moods are fear, hatred, adulation, and orgiastic triumph.

Je však zároveň nutné, aby byl důvěřivý a nevědomý fanatic, v jehož emocích převládá strach, nenávisť, pochlebovačství a orgiastická radost z vítězství. A/3 (Orwell)

Example A/2 (Orwell) represents translation of a *that*-clause by means of the infinitive:

At most, when it is absolutely necessary that someone should be silenced, we are occasionally able to smuggle a razor blade into a prisoner's cell.

Nanejvýš, když už je absolutně nutné někoho umlčet, můžeme příležitostně propašovat vězni do cely žiletku. A/2 (Orwell)

The use of the infinitive after the controlling expression *nutné* has the same directive function like *aby* + conditional verb form (*je nutné, aby byl někdo umlčen*).

Settle appears four times; all instances were taken from Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* (Austen 1). The directiveness of *settle* is questionable since it depends on the use of the verb. It can be used either as a directive expression (*should* inducing an alternation with the mandative subjunctive) or as a statement (*should* inducing an alternation with the indicative). The four instances of *settle* may be perceived as ambiguous, representing either the directive use of the verb or a statement. The directive use of *settle* in *and it was settled that Mr Jones should be sent for* (A/6, Austen 1) could have the alternative form with the mandative subjunctive (*that Mr Jones be sent for*) while *settle* reporting mere facts could

have its alternative form in: *that Mr Jones would be sent for*. The same applies to the other examples as well. The Czech translation involves the conjunction *že* in all four cases as a consequence of the Czech verb forms *dohodli se* and *bylo domluveno*.

The four occurrences of the adjective *desirable* were all excerpted from Austen's *Persuasion*. Three instances were translated by means of the adjective *žádoucí* and one by the adjective *nutné*. All instances of *that*-clauses involve *aby* in the Czech translation and refer to desired actions in the future, e.g.:

One thing more, and all seemed arranged. Though it was rather desirable that Mr and Mrs Musgrove should be previously alarmed by some share of delay; yet the time required by the Uppercross horses to take them back, would be a dreadful extension of suspense; (A/11, Austen 2, p.134)

Zbývala jseště jedna věc a zdálo se, že tím je všechno zařízeno. Bylo by sice žádoucí, aby pan a paní Musgrovovi nezačali mít obavy, že se nevrací, ale čas, kterého by bylo třeba, aby je uppercrossři koně dovezli nazpátek, by byl hrozným prodloužením úzkostného očekávání. (A/11, Austen 2, p. 93)

The expression *it is fit(ting)* is represented by three examples. Interestingly, the adjective *fitting* also reaches the scope of evaluative expressions. Yet, in these cases it rather operates as a directive expression. Example A/14 (Orwell) involves the form *it is fitting* translated by *je na místě* followed by a *that*-clause conveyed into Czech by the infinitive:

*I think it is fitting that we should begin by drinking a health.
Myslím, že je na místě začít přípitkem. A/14 (Orwell)*

The verb *suggest* is represented by two examples, A/17 (Woolf 1) and A/18 (Hailey), both involving the verb in its suasive meaning. Like *insist*, the verb *suggest* can be perceived either as a factual or suasive verb.³ According to Quirk et al., suasive verbs “can be followed by a *that*-clause either with putative *should* (...) or with the mandative subjunctive. A third possibility, a *that*-clause with an indicative verb, is largely restricted to BrE: People are demanding that she *should leave/leave/leaves* <esp BrE> the company.” (Quirk, et al. 1985:1182) In contrast to suasive verbs, factual verbs allow only the use of the indicative and express a realized action. The distinction may be seen in the following examples taken from Quirk et al. (1985): “She suggested [‘recommended’] that I *be/should be* responsible for the arrangements. She suggested [‘said tentatively’] that I *am* responsible for the arrangements.” (Quirk et al.1985:1180)

³Factual verb goes with the indicative verb and “introduces (...) factual or propositional information. (...) Suasive verbs imply intentions to bring about some change in the future, whether or not these are verbally formulated as commands, suggestions, etc.” (Quirk et al.1985:1180)

In accordance with the nature of suasive verbs, examples A/17(Woolf 1) and A/18 (Hailey) exemplify nonfactuality and refer to a suggested or recommended action. The translation of A/17(Woolf 1) was realized by the conjunction *aby*:

Then she suggested that they should find a seat and have their tea.
Pak navrhla, aby se někam posadily a daly si čaj. (A/17,Woolf 1)

A/18 (Hailey) was realized asyndetically, by means of the verb form only:

It had been Kent O'Donnell 's suggestion that the group should visit the pathology department.
Na O'Donnellův návrh se skupinka ubírala do patologické laboratoře. A/18 (Hailey).

This asyndetical construction of the Czech sentence can be explained by nominalization of the main clause. Presumably, a finite main clause would be followed by a dependent clause introduced with the conjunction *aby*: *Navrhl, aby se skupinka ubírala (...)*.

Like *suggest*, the verb *insist* can also function either as a factual or suasive verb. *Insist* in A/23 (Robilant) is used as a suasive verb:

Mrs. Anna insisted that Andrea and Giustiniana should not see each other or be in communication during the negotiation.
Paní Anna trvala na tom, že se Andrea s Giustinianou během vyjednávání nesmějí vidat ani být v jakémkoli styku. A/23(Robilant)

The subjunctive form would be *Mrs. Anna insisted that Andrea and Giustiniana not see each other*. The Czech translation of the *that*-clause involves the conjunction *že* (+ the modal *nesmět* + infinitive). This modal construction is a counterpart to an equivalent clause with the directive function of the conjunction *aby* (e.g. *trvala na tom, aby se Andrea s Giustinianou během vyjednávání nevidali*).

Other suasive verbs in main clauses are *ask* and *ordain* whose *that*-clauses are translated by the conjunction *aby* + conditional verb form, e.g:

On this June night, the Great Brakeman, whom, had they deified anyone, they might well have chosen as their celestial protagonist, had ordained that the seven o'clock train should leave its human (or inhuman) deposit at Fish.

Toho červnového večera Velký Brzdař, jehož si klidně mohli zvolit za svého nebeského hrdinu, kdyby byli chtěli někoho zbožnit, určil, aby vlak v sedm hodin zanechal svůj lidský (nebo nelidský) náklad ve Fishi. A/26 (Fitzgerald 2)

A majority of the examples in group A were translated into Czech by means of the conjunction *aby*. Others were translated by *že* + indicative, the infinitive, or by zero conjunction. All examples express nonfactuality and the *that*-clauses could have alternative forms with the mandative subjunctive.

i. Czech equivalent by means of *aby*: 16 (61%)

This subgroup involves sixteen examples and thus makes the most prominent way of translation within subgroup **A**. The subgroup includes the following examples: A/1, (Orwell); A/3 (Orwell); A/4(Orwell); A/5(Orwell); A/10 (Austen 2); A/11 (Austen 2); A/12 (Austen 2); A/13(Austen 2); A/16(Austen 2); A/17 (Woolf 1); A/19 (Orwell); A/20 (Orwell); A/21 (Orwell); A/24 (Austen 1); A/25 (Lawrence); A/26 (Fitzgerald 2).

The conjunction *aby* + conditional verb form indicates nonfactuality and reflects mostly commands, desire, or suggestions regarding future actions, e.g.:

*And somewhere or other, quite anonymous, there were the directing brains who co-ordinated the whole effort and laid down the lines of policy which made **it necessary that** this fragment of the past **should be preserved**,*

*A kdesi v naprosté anonymitě koordinovaly řídící mozky celou práci a stanovovaly politickou linii, která **vyžadovala, aby se jeden kousek minulosti zachoval**, A/1(Orwell)*

***It was very desirable that** Lady Russell **should be no longer deceived**; A/13 (Austen 2, p.217)
Bylo nutné, aby lady Russelová **nezůstávala déle v klamu**. A/13 (Austen 2, p.171)*

ii. Czech translation by means of *že* + indicative 4 (15%)

This subgroup includes four examples whose *that*-clauses were conveyed into Czech by the conjunction *že* + indicative. Like subgroup **i**. above, they refer to the future and express nonfactuality: A/6(Austen 1), A/7 (Austen 1), A/8 (Austen 1), A/9 (Austen 1). As has already been noted, all *that*-clauses of these examples are dependent upon the controlling expression *settle*. Due to the translation of the controlling expression by means of the verbs *dohodnout* and *domluvit*, the translation of the *that*-clauses was realized by means of *že* + indicative, e.g.:

*and **it was settled that** Mr Jones **should be sent for** early in the morning if Miss Bennet were not decidedly better.*

*nakonec **se dohodli, že** časně ráno **pošlou** pro pana Jonese, **jestli se stav slečny Bennetové podstatně nezlepší**. A/6(Austen 1)*

***it was settled that** she and her children **should go** to London at the same time that Mr Bennet came from it.*

***domluvily se, že se vydá s dětmi na cestu , jakmile se vrátí pan Bennet**. A/8 (Austen 1)*

iii. Czech equivalent by means of a modal - 2 (8 %)

Two *that*-clauses of this subgroup were translated by a modal: A/22 (Stevenson), A/23 (Robilant).

*Yet the creature was astute; mastered his fury with a great effort of the will; composed his two important letters, one to Lanyon and one to Poole, and, that he might receive actual evidence of their being posted, **sent them out with directions that they should be registered.***

*Ale byl to tvor prohnáný - s velkým vypětím vůle ovládl zuřivost, sepsal dva důležité dopisy, jeden Lanyonovi a druhý Poolovi, a aby měl v rukou důkaz, že byly dány na poštu, **odeslal je s příkazem, že se musí poslat doporučeně.*** A/22 (Stevenson)

The Czech translation of the *that*-clause above includes the modal *muset* which conveys the command of the main clause. However, the potential use of the conjunction *aby* would convey the same content: *odeslal je s příkazem, aby byly poslány doporučeně.*

The second example whose *that*-clause was translated by *že+* modal is A/23 (Robilant). In this case, putative *should* was conveyed into Czech by means of the modal *nesmět*.

Mrs. Anna insisted that Andrea and Giustiniana should not see each other or be in communication during the negotiation.

*Paní Anna trvala na tom, že se Andrea s Giustinianou během vyjednávání **nesmějí vidat ani být v jakémkoli styku.*** A/23 (Robilant)

iv. Translation by means of the infinitive - 2 (8%)

This subgroup is represented by A/2(Orwell) and A/14 (Orwell). Presumably, the former example favours the infinitival construction due to the adjective *nutné*:

*At most, when **it is absolutely necessary** that someone **should be silenced**, we are occasionally able to smuggle a razor blade into a prisoner 's cell.*

*Nanejvýš, když už je absolutně **nutné** někoho **umlčet**, můžeme příležitostně propašovat vězni do cely žiletku.* A/2 (Orwell)

The latter example involves the expression *že je na místě* followed by the infinitive *začít*.

*I think **it is fitting** that we **should begin** by drinking a health.*
*Myslím, že **je na místě začít** přípitkem.* A/14(Orwell)

v. Other translation equivalents (conjunction *at'*; zero conjunction) – 2 (8%)

As Daneš, Grepl and Hlavsa (1987) state, *at'* operates in the initial position as an optative particle. In postposition, however, *at'* acquires the function of a conjunction. (cf. Daneš, Grepl and Hlavsa, 1987: 494) In A/15 (Austen 2, 183) *at'* operates as an explicit device

indicating an imperative sentence. The conjunction *that* is ellipsed in the dependent clause which was translated rather loosely:

If the girl likes another man better, it is very fit she should have him. A/15 (Austen 2, p. 183)
Když má děvče radši jiného, tak jen ať si ho vezme.” A/15 (Austen 2, p.139)

This subcategory also involves example A/18 (Hailey) translated into Czech without any conjunction due to the nominalization in the main clause:

It had been Kent O'Donnell 's suggestion that the group should visit the pathology department.
Na O'Donnellův návrh se skupinka ubírala do patologické laboratoře. A/18(Hailey)

All 26 instances of *that*-clauses after directive expressions convey nonfactuality and refer to future or subsequent actions, depending on dialogical and narrative passages, respectively. The dialogical passages are represented by 4 examples (15%) while the narrative passages by 22 examples (85%). The translation of *that*-clauses by means of the conjunction *aby* + conditional verb form has proved to be the most frequent type of translation within this subgroup (16 instances - 61%).

3.2 Statistical data on *that*-clauses after directive expressions

Table I - Translation of *that*-clauses after directive expression

Translation of <i>that</i> -cl ⁴ . after directive expr. ⁵	Total number of examples: 26	Total 100%
<i>Aby</i>	16	61%
<i>Že</i> + indicative	4	15%
<i>Že</i> + modal	2	8%
Infinitive	2	8%
Other translation equivalents (Conjunction <i>at'</i> ; zero conjunction	2	8%

Table II - Narrative and dialogical context of *that*-clauses after directive expressions

<i>That</i> -cl. after epistemic expr.	Total number of examples: 26	Total 100%
Narrative passages	22	85%
Dialogical passages	4	15%

⁴ clauses

⁵ expressions

3.3 Group B: Examples of superordinate expressions denoting the degree of truth value, value judgement, and volition

3.3.1 Ba – Degree of truth value (epistemic expressions) (25)

Most of the instances below involve in addition to the degree of truth value also the attitude of the speaker or narrator, to a greater or lesser extent. Nonetheless, the epistemic nature is prevalent in this subgroup.

This subgroup involves the following epistemic expressions *(im)possible* (8x), *(un)likely* (5x), *(im)probable* (3x), *(in)credible* (3x), *inconceivable* (1x), *inevitable* (1x), *unthinkable* (1), *out of question* (1x), *suppose* (1x), *understandable* (1x). These expressions indicate various degrees of (un)certainly or (im)possibility.

The *that*-clauses of this subgroup could have alternative forms with the indicative although they imply nonfactuality. Main clauses with an expression involving the adjective *(im)possible* are the most prolific ones in this category and the sentences carry a high degree of conviction that something is not possible, e.g. examples Ba/1 – Ba/5 relate to (im)possible subsequent actions or future actions, e.g.

It was impossible that this affair should end successfully;
Bylo nemožné, aby to skončilo úspěšně; Ba/2 (Orwell)

Examples Ba/7 (Austen 1) and Ba/8 (Austen 2) belong to the dialogical passages of the novels and refer to the past, e.g.:

I know it was his belief, (whether justly or not, of course I cannot decide) that your father and sister, in their civilities and invitations, were designing a match between the heir and the young lady; and it was impossible that such a match should have answered his ideas of wealth and independence. Ba/8 (Austen 2, p. 207)

Vím, že se domníval (zda správně, nebo ne, to ovšem nemohu posoudit), že tvůj otec a sestra za svou laskavostí a pozváním osnují sňatek mezi dědicem a mladou dámou; a bylo nemožné, aby takový sňatek odpovídal jeho představám o bohatství a nezávislosti. Ba/8 (Austen 2, p.162)

The expression *unlikely* also carries a high degree of belief that something is not probable. *That*-clauses of Ba/10 (Stevenson) and Ba/11 (Austen 1) are conveyed into Czech by *že + by*. The conditional form conveys the tentativeness of putative *should* into Czech, e.g.:

It was unlikely that the doctor should fear death; and yet that was what Utterson was tempted to suspect.

Bylo dost nepravděpodobné, že by to byl strach ze smrti, ale Utterson ho z toho málem podezříval. Ba/10 (Stevenson)

The *that*-clause of Ba/9 (Woolf 1) (*it seemed unlikely that there should be another such in existence*) is reflected in Czech rather loosely, by the verb form *s největší pravděpodobností neexistuje* and similarly, Ba/13(Austen 1) has been translated rather freely employing *že* + indicative:

*I remember, as soon as ever I saw him, when he first came into Hertfordshire last year, I thought **how likely it was that you should come together.***

*Vzpomínám si, že jsem si v duchu říkala, když jsem ho poprvé spatřila, jak se loni nastěhoval do Hertfordshiru, **že vy dva jste pro sebe jako stvoření.*** Ba/13(Austen 1)

Another epistemic expression, (*im*)**probable**, occurs in three examples. *That*-clauses of Ba/14 (Austen 1) and Ba/15 (Austen 1) were realized by *že by*. Ba/14 (Austen 1) was excerpted from dialogical passages of the novel and refers to the future while Ba/15 (Austen 1) comes from narrative parts of Austen's novel and refers to improbable subsequent actions, e.g.:

*and, as you well know, we go out so little, that **it is very improbable they should meet at all, unless he really comes to see her.***

*a jak víš, chodíme málokdy do společnosti; **je tedy velmi nepravděpodobné, že by se setkali, leda by ji přímo přišel navštívit.*** Ba/14(Austen 1)

The *that*-clause of Ba/16 (Austen 2) was realized by *should* + a stative passive construction (*be come*) which implies a realized action. The translation involves *že* + indicative:

*He might be only passing through. But **it was more probable that he should be come to stay.** Mohl take jen projíždět. **Bylo však pravděpodobnější, že přijel na delší dobu.*** Ba/16 (Austen 2)

(*In*)**credible** is an epistemic expression also found in three main clauses: Ba/17 (Orwell), Ba/18 (Clarke), Ba/19 (Austen 1). The Czech translation of *that*-clauses was realized by *že by* (2x) and *aby* (1x), e.g.:

*She must have followed him here, because **it was not credible that by pure chance she should have happened to be walking on the same evening up the same obscure backstreet, kilometres distant from any quarter where Party members lived.***

*Určitě ho sledovala, protože bylo **neuvěřitelné, že by se čistou náhodou procházela téhož večera v týchž obskurních zastrčených uličkách, kilometry od čtvrti, kde bydleli členové Strany.*** Ba/17(Orwell)

Group **Ba** comprises six more examples of epistemic expressions in the main clauses: *inconceivable, unthinkable, out of question, inevitable, suppose, understandable*. The first three express impossibility of actions, in contrast to *inevitable*, which exemplifies

unavoidability and *suppose* which expresses a possible future action or event. The epistemic modality was conveyed into Czech again by *že by*, *aby* or *co kdyby*.

The *should* constructions of Ba/20 (Clarke) and Ba/22 (Robilant) were translated by means of the modal *mít*, apparently in order to underline the tentativeness of the English *should*-construction:

Everyone agreed that, once he had opened the first door, it was inconceivable that Commander Norton should not open the second.

Všichni souhlasili s tím, že jestli už kapitán Norton otevřel první dveře, je nemyslitelné, že by neměl otevřít ty druhé. Ba/20 (Clarke)

It was unthinkable that the two lovers should find themselves again in the same city so soon after the Zandiri incident-and with Mrs. Anna still in a rage.

Nebylo myslitelné, že by se oba milenci měli vyskytovat v jednom a tomtéž městě tak brzy po incidentu se Zandirim - zejména proto, že paní Anna stále ještě zuřila. Ba/22(Robilant)

In its epistemic sense, *mít* conveys a certain degree of tentativeness. However, despite its relatively high occurrence throughout this work, it cannot be said that the use of the modal is always justifiable. Apart from some indisputable cases, where the modal *mít* has its place and function, like in Ba/20 (Clarke) above, there are also examples where the translators did not capture the function of the modal. *Mít* in Ba/22 (Robilant) is rather redundant and the dependent clause could perfectly stand as follows: *Nebylo myslitelné, že by se oba milenci vyskytovali.*

Generally, the expression *understandable* reflects primarily value judgement but in Ba/25(Hailey) the expression is closer to conveying the degree of truth which is also indicated by the Czech translation *bylo jasné*, followed by the indicative.

it was understandable that Pearson should want to rise to it well.
bylo jasné, že se Pearson vypjal k vrcholnému výkonu. Ba/25(Hailey)

In this subgroup, a majority of translation equivalents were realized by means of the conditional (12/ 48%). Other ways of the translation involve *aby*, zero conjunction in the Czech clauses, free translation and *že* + indicative.

i. Czech equivalent by means of a conjunction + the conditional 12 (48%)

This subcategory involves the following examples: Ba/1 (Woolf 2), Ba/4(Austen 1), Ba/7(Austen 1), Ba/10 (Stevenson), Ba/11(Austen 1), Ba/14(Austen 1), Ba/15(Austen 1), Ba/17(Orwell), Ba/18 (Clarke), Ba/20 (Clarke), Ba/22(Robilant), Ba/24 (Doyle). In most cases, the Czech dependent clauses are introduced by the conjunction *že* + *by*. Only in

examples Ba/7(Austen 1) and Ba/24 (Doyle) the conditional part of predicate (*by*) is preceded by the adverb *jak* and *kdyby*, respectively.

Some *that*-clauses refer to subsequent or future actions like those involving the expression *impossible*:

It was impossible that he should ever suffer again as Clarissa had made him suffer.

Bylo nemyslitelné, že by kdy zažil ještě takové utrpení, jaké mu způsobila Clarissa.

Ba/1(Woolf 2)

Similarly, Ba/15(Austen 1) or Ba/20(Clarke) belong to the narrative passages and refer to subsequent actions in the past, e.g.:

As he quitted the room, Elizabeth felt how improbable it was that they should ever see each other again on such terms of cordiality as had marked their several meetings in Derbyshire;

Když ji opustil, uvědomila si Elizabeth, jak je nepravděpodobné, že by se ještě někdy mohli stýkat tak přátelsky a srdečně jako během těchto několika dní v Derbyshiru; Ba/15 (Austen 1)

Example Ba/24(Doyle) involves the expression *suppose* which is reflected into Czech by the conditional *kdyby*:

But suppose - I am bound to take every possibility into account - that it should prove afterwards that you had no right to sell?"

Co kdyby se však později ukázalo - musím brát v úvahu všechny možnosti - že jste nebyl oprávněn soupravu prodávat ?" Ba/24(Doyle)

Other examples of this subgroup refer to concurrent actions in the past, like Ba/10 (Stevenson) or refer to the past which is indicated either by the use of the perfect infinitive or by the context as in Ba/7(Austen 1).

Ba/7 (Austen 1) involves an interrogative clause with an exclamative function. *'How was it possible that such an idea should enter our brains!* The sentence expressing nonfactuality is reflected into Czech by a conditional sentence *Jak by nás to mohlo vůbec napadnout?* The epistemic expression has been replaced in Czech with *by* + the modal verb *mohlo*:

'How was it possible that such an idea should enter our brains!

Jak by nás to mohlo vůbec napadnout? Ba/7 (Austen 1)

All these examples of the conditional express tentativeness and disbelief corresponding to putative *should*. Four of the examples whose *that*-clauses were translated by the conditional include modal verbs (1x *moci*, 2x *mít*, 1x *dát*): *Jak by nás to mohlo vůbec napadnout?* Ba/7 (Austen 1); *že by se tak mohutný předmět dal zaostřit* Ba/18 (Clarke); *že by neměl otevřít ty druhé.* Ba/20 (Clarke); *že by se oba milenci měli vyskytovat* Ba/22 (Robilant).

ii. Czech equivalent by means of *aby*: 7 (28%)

This subgroup involves examples referring mostly to impossible subsequent or future actions although there is also an instance of past reference and two instances of present reference: Ba/2 (Orwell); Ba/3/Austen 1; Ba/5 (Austen 1); Ba/6 (Austen 1); Ba/8 (Austen 2, p. 207); Ba/19 (Austen 1); Ba/23(Woolf 1).

The following is an example of reference to a subsequent action:

it was out of the question that he should keep his appointment
Bylo naprosto vyloučeno, aby na schůzi přišel včas Ba/23(Woolf 1)

Examples Ba/6 (Austen 1) and Ba/19(Austen 1) refer to present states of affairs, e.g.:

It is impossible that he should still love me.
Je vyloučené, aby mě ještě miloval. Ba/6(Austen 1)

The indicative variant of the sentence could be: *It is impossible that he still loves me.* However, the translation favours *aby* + the conditional part of the verb. Another variant of the translation could be *Je vyloučené, že by mě ještě miloval.*)

Finally, example Ba/8(Austen 2) was taken from dialogical passages of the novel and refers to the past:

*I know it was his belief, (whether justly or not, of course I cannot decide) that your father and sister, in their civilities and invitations, were designing a match between the heir and the young lady; and it was impossible that such a match should have answered his ideas of wealth and independence.*Ba/8 (Austen 2, p. 207)

Vím, že se domníval (zda správně, nebo ne, to ovšem nemohu posoudit), že tvůj otec a sestra za svou laskavostí a pozváním osnují sňatek mezi dědicem a mladou dámou; a bylo nemožné, aby takový sňatek odpovídal jeho představám o bohatství a nezávislosti. Ba/8 (Austen 2, p.162)

iii. Translation by means of *že* + indicative (2) (8%)

This subcategory includes the following examples:

He might be only passing through. But it was more probable that he should be come to stay. (Austen 2, p. 188)

Mohl take jen projíždět. Bylo však pravděpodobnější, že přijel na delší dobu. (Austen 2 p.143)

The English *that*-clause involves putative *should* + the stative passive while the Czech clause was realized by *že* + indicative.

The following example was conveyed into Czech rather freely: *should want to rise x že se Pearson vypjal.*

it was understandable that Pearson should want to rise to it well.
bylo jasné, že se Pearson vypjal k vrcholnému výkonu. Ba/25(Hailey)

iv. Other translation equivalents (English dependent clauses reflected into Czech in main clauses; translation by zero conjunction; free translation) (4) (16%)

In the two following examples the English dependent clauses were reflected into Czech in the main clauses. The modality of the English main clause was translated by an adverb: Ba/9(Woolf 1) conveys the main clause and the *that*-clause into Czech by means of the phrase *s největší pravděpodobností neexistuje*. The negation of the adverb *unlikely* is reflected in the Czech verb negative verb *neexistuje*.

A careful examination put it beyond doubt that the star shape was accidental, which made it all the more strange, and it seemed unlikely that there should be another such in existence.

Po pečlivém prozkoumání došel k závěru, že hvězdicovitý tvar je naprosto náhodný, což bylo ještě podivnější; další podobný kus s největší pravděpodobností neexistuje. Ba/9(Woolf 1)

The example was taken from narrative passages of the novel. The English *that*-clause expresses a concurrent action in the past while the realization of the Czech clause expresses the present. Similarly, the main clause and the *should*-construction of Ba/12 (Austen 1) are reflected into Czech by the adverb *pravděpodobně + nemá*. The example comes from dialogical passages of the novel and the sentence refers to the present:

It is not likely that money should be very abundant on either side;
Pravděpodobně nemá ani jeden, ani druhý mnoho peněz, Ba/12(Austen 1)

The translation of Ba/21(Orwell) conveys both the governing expression and the dependent clause but the sentence is asyndetical:

It was inevitable that they should make that claim sooner or later: the logic of their position demanded it.
Bylo to nevyhnutelné, dříve nebo později to začnou tvrdit; vyžaduje to logika jejich postavení.
Ba/21(Orwell)

If the conjunction *že* had been used, the sentence of Ba/21(Orwell) could have stood as follows: *Bylo nevyhnutelné, že dříve nebo později to začnou tvrdit*. The example comes from the narrative parts of the novel and refers to a subsequent action.

The *that*-clause of Ba/13(Austen 1) was translated rather freely by means of a dependent clause introduced by the conjunction *že*:

I remember, as soon as ever I saw him, when he first came into Hertfordshire last year, I thought how likely it was that you should come together.

Vzpomínám si, že jsem si v duchu říkala, když jsem ho poprvé spatřila, jak se loni nastěhoval do Hertfordshiru, že vy dva jste pro sebe jako stvoření. Ba/13(Austen 1)

The Czech sentence involves the translator's invention in stating literally that the two people were 'created' for one another.

12 *that*-clauses (48%) of this category were translated by means of the conditional, 7 *that*-clauses (28%) by means of *aby* + conditional verb form, translation by means of *že* + indicative concerns 2 examples (8%) while other translation equivalents involve 4 examples (16%).

15 (60%) out of 25 examples belong to narrative passages and 10 (40%) examples belong to dialogical passages. As to the narrative passages, 4 examples (27%) represent concurrent actions in the past, 9 examples (60%) represent subsequent actions, and preceding actions are represented by 2 examples (13%). Dialogical passages include 10 examples, 3 (30%) of which refer to the present, 4 (40%) refer to the future, 2 examples (20%) refer to the past and 1 example (10%)⁶ reflects future in the past.

⁶ *I remember, as soon as ever I saw him, when he first came into Hertfordshire last year, I thought **how likely it was that you should come together.***

Vzpomínám si, že jsem si v duchu říkala, když jsem ho poprvé spatřila, jak se loni nastěhoval do Hertfordshiru, že vy dva jste pro sebe jako stvoření. Ba/13 (Austen 1)

3.3.2 Statistical data on *that*-clauses after epistemic expressions

Table III- Translation of *that*-clauses after epistemic expressions

Translation of <i>that</i> -cl. after epistemic expr.	Total number of examples: 25	Total 100%
Conditional ⁷	12	48%
<i>Aby</i>	7	28%
Other translation equivalents	4	16%
<i>Že</i> + indicative	2	8%

Table IV- Narrative and dialogical context of *that*-clauses after epistemic expressions

<i>that</i> -cl. after epistemic expr.	Total number of examples: 25	Total 100%
Narrative passages	15	60%
Dialogical passages	10	40%

Table V- temporal reference of *that*-clauses after epistemic expressions in the narrative part

Temporal references of <i>that</i> -cl. after epistemic expr. in the narrative part	Total number of examples: 15	Total 100%
Concurrent action	4	27%
Subsequent action	9	60%
Preceding action	2	13%

Table VI temporal reference of *that*-clauses after epistemic expressions in the dialogical part

Temporal references of <i>that</i> -cl. after epistemic expr. in the dialogical part	Total number of examples: 10	Total 100%
Present	3	30%
Future	4	40%
Future in the past	1	10%
Past	2	20%

⁷ This category includes four examples of translation by means of a modal. (Ba/7 (Austen 1); Ba/18 (Clarke); Ba/20 (Clarke); Ba/22(Robilant)).

3.3.3 Bb – Value judgement (attitudinal and evaluative expressions)

This subgroup has turned out to be the most problematic one. To make a clear decision about the semantics of some controlling expressions has been found demanding. We dare say that the evaluative and attitudinal semantics in many of the examples within this subgroup overlap. A majority of examples involve both evaluation and attitude. To avoid another subcategory of overlaps, which would only complicate the decision concerning the correct classification of particular controlling expressions, the following solution has been settled: expressions of value judgement were divided into two further subcategories of attitudinal (**Bb1**) and evaluative (**Bb2**) expressions according to the prevailing semantics of the examples. Examples involving attitudinal expressions will be referred to as e.g. Bb1/1 (Doyle) while examples involving evaluative expressions will be referred to as e.g. Bb2/1 (Woolf 2).

Unlike *that*-clauses after directive expressions where *should* may alternate with the mandative subjunctive and express nonfactuality, *that*-clauses after expressions of value judgement allow alternation with the indicative. In most cases, the *that*-clauses refer to the present, concurrent actions, past or preceding actions, and express factuality. However, a few *that*-clauses of **Bb1** refer to subsequent actions and were recognized as having alternative forms with the mandative subjunctive.

3.3.3.1 Bb1 - Attitudinal expressions (122)

This subgroup includes **122** examples, thus being the most numerous subgroup of this work. The chief argument for including the examples in this subgroup was the fact that they involve controlling expressions conveying the speaker's or narrator's attitude towards particular situations or events.

The most frequent expressions of the subgroup include the following adjectives, nouns, verbs, or phrases: *natural* (9x), *surprise* (8x), *important* (6x), *pity* (5x), *curious* (5x), *(it is) well (better, best)* (5x), *odd* (4x), *strange* (4x), *sorry* (4x), *unlucky* (4x), *matter* (4x), *regret* (4x), *astonished* (3x), *puzzled* (2x), *vex* (2x), *anxious* (2x), *God forbid* (2x), *hard* (2x), *(un)reasonable* (3x), *unfair* (1x), *wonder* (2x), *consider* (2x). Other expressions or phrases appear only once: *bear*, *endure*, *deserve*, *shock*, *wreak*, *feel a shame*, *chuse*, *believe*, *consider*, *provoke*, *resent*, *extraordinary*, *familiar*, *disappointed*, *intolerable*, *marvellous*, *understandable*, *typical*, *unfortunate*, *hurt*, *amused*, *glad*, *agreeable*, *sensible*, *right*.

The adjective *natural* appears in nine main clauses whose *that*-clauses express factuality. The examples refer either to the present or concurrent actions in the past. Examples

Bb1/1 (Doyle) and Bb1/2 (Doyle) were taken from one complex sentence exemplifying coordination on the *that*-clause level and refer to the present.

Is it not natural that I should wonder at his sudden silence and should wish to know what has become of him?'

Není tedy snad nic tak divného, že mne jeho náhlé odmlčení znepokojuje a že bych rád věděl, co se s ním stalo.' Bb1/1(Doyle)

Is it not natural that I should wonder at his sudden silence and should wish to know what has become of him?'

Není tedy snad nic tak divného, že mne jeho náhlé odmlčení znepokojuje a že bych rád věděl, co se s ním stalo.' Bb1/2 (Doyle)

The *that*-clause of Bb1/1 (Doyle) was translated by means of *že* + indicative (*že mne znepokojuje*) while Bb1/2 (Doyle) was realized by the conditional (*že bych rád věděl*) since the indicative would not be possible in this case (**rád vím*). Moreover, the conditional in the volitional form *rád bych* in Bb1/2 (Doyle) conveys a certain degree of politeness.

The English verb form *should believe* in Bb1/6 (Orwell) and its factuality were conveyed into Czech by the perfective aspect of the verb: *že uvěřil*.

and it seemed natural to her that Winston should believe O'Brien to be trustworthy on the strength of a single flash of the eyes.

a zdálo se jí přirozené, že Winston uvěřil v O'Brienovu důvěryhodnost podle jediného záblesku v očích Bb1/6 (Orwell)

Other controlling expressions commonly found among attitudinal expressions are *surprise/surprising* (8x), *important* (6x) and *pity* (5x). All *that*-clauses after *surprise/surprising* reflect factuality and refer either to the present or a concurrent action in the past, e.g.:

;and it did not surprise her, therefore, that Lady Russel should see nothing suspicious or inconsistent, nothing to require more motives than appeared, in Mr Elliot's great desire of a reconciliation. Bb114/(Austen 2, p. 160)

; a proto ji nepřekvapilo, že lady Russellová nevidí nic podezřelého nebo nedůsledného, nic, co by vyžadovalo víc důvodů, než bylo na první pohled vidět v páně Elliotově horlivé snaze po smíření.

Bb1/14 (Austen 2, p.117)

Apart from Bb1/10 (Ishiguro) and Bb1/12 (Austen 1) *that*-clauses with *surprise* in the main clause were translated by *že* + indicative. Translation of Bb1/10 (Ishiguro) involves the conjunction *proč* while Bb1/12 (Austen 1) employs *že by*.

Pity appears five times within the 200 examples of this diploma thesis. A majority of *that*-clauses were translated by *že* + indicative: Bb1/24 (Woolf 1); Bb1/25 (Woolf 1); Bb1/26 (Doyle). One example was translated by the infinitive: Bb1/27 (Austen 1) and one example was conveyed by *že* + a modal verb: Bb1/28 (Austen 2, p.86). Except for Bb1/27 all examples express factuality and refer to the present, concurrent actions in the past or to the past.

Example Bb1/27 (Austen 1) comes from the narrative passages of the novel and refers to an upcoming subsequent action and thus expresses nonfactuality:

it was such a pity that Lydia should be taken from a regiment where she was acquainted with every body, and had so many favourites.

pokládala za velkou škodu odtrhnout Lydii od pluku , kde každého zná a kde získala tolik přátel.

Example Bb1/27 (Austen 1)

The adjective *important* appears in six examples: Bb1/18 (Doyle), Bb1/19 (Hailey), Bb1/20 (Ishiguro), Bb1/21 (Austen 1), Bb1/22 (Siddons), Bb1/23 (Amis) and expresses primarily attitude. However, in some cases the adjective resembles directive expressions (e.g. *desirable*) and these examples are disposed to alternate with the subjunctive, e.g.:

It is important that I should be able to assure him that his honoured name has been in no way dragged into the matter.

Je nezbytné, abych ho mohl ujistit, že jeho vážené jméno nebude do této záležitosti žádným způsobem zataženo. Bb1/18 (Doyle)

The subjunctive variant may be *It is important that I be able to assure him*. The directiveness of the adjective can also be seen in the translation of the expression above: *important (je nezbytné)*. In addition, the conjunction *aby*, which has turned out to be the most prolific conjunction in *that*-clauses after directive expressions, is also a salient feature of the Czech translations of *that*-clauses after the adjective *important*. The nature of the adjective implies nonfactuality and reference to desired future actions. Except Bb1/19 (Hailey), *that*-clauses after the adjective *important* refer to subsequent actions and express nonfactuality. The *that*-clause of Bb1/19 (Hailey) implies factuality, was excerpted from narrative parts of the novel, and indicates a concurrent action of the past:

She found herself experiencing a sense of importance that all this should be about her.

Připadala si důležitá, že tohle všechno se děje kvůli ní. Bb1/19 (Hailey)

Since Bb1/19 (Hailey) implies factuality, the *that*-clause could possibly alternate with the indicative, e.g. *She found herself experiencing a sense of importance that all this was about her*. The rest of the examples involving the adjective *important* imply reference to nonrealized actions. Like Bb1/18 (Doyle) they may alternate with the subjunctive, although alternation with the indicative in BrE would also be possible, as suggested by Quirk et al. (1985:777): “*It is important that he shouldn’t/doesn’t/not stay beyond the end of the month.*”

Expressions including *well*, *better* or *best* have five occurrences as controlling expressions within this subgroup: Bb1/29 (Stevenson); Bb1/30 (Robilant); Bb1/31 (Fitzgerald 1); Bb1/32 (Austen 1); Bb1/33 (Austen 1). The *that*-clauses were translated by *že* + a modal,

aby + conditional verb form, or asyndetically by an imperative clause like Bb1/29 (Stevenson):

"It is well, then, that we should be frank," said the other.
„Tak **dobrá, buďme** tedy **upřímní**,” pokračoval advokát. Bb1/29 (Stevenson)

Like the adjective *important*, the adverb *well*, and the superlative form *best* resemble directive expressions (e.g. suggestion, command). Although *that*-clauses with putative *should* after attitudinal expressions are generally expected to have alternative forms with the indicative, *that*-clauses of Bb1/29 (Stevenson) discussed above and Bb1/33 (Austen 1) may also alternate with the mandative subjunctive due to the directiveness of the adjectives. Both sentences indicate future actions. The subjunctive form of Bb1/29 (Stevenson) could be *"It is well, then, that we be frank (...)*. Similarly, Bb1/33 can be expressed with the subjunctive mood: *We have judged it best that my niece should be married (...)* x *We have judged it best that my niece be married (...)*.

Controlling expressions *odd* and *strange* each appears four times. Since both adjectives convey more or less synonymous meanings and they often occur before *that*-clauses, it is logical that these *that*-clauses are conveyed into Czech by the same or similar means. All examples imply factuality and may alternate with the indicative. Examples Bb1/34 (Woolf 2) and Bb1/39 (Clarke) present the adjective *odd* and *strange* in the main clauses, respectively, and both *that*-clauses were translated by the conjunction *že* + *by* + the modal *mít*:

it was odd that he should have had, especially now that his hair was grey, a contented look; a look of having reserves.
je to divné, že by zrovna on, zvláště teď, když už zešedivěl, měl mít spokojený výraz -, výraz prozrazující, že má z čeho brát. Bb1/34 (Woolf 2)

'How strange that night should be falling, now that Rama is closest to the sun!'
Není to divné, že by měla noc přijít právě teď, když je Ráma ke Slunci nejbližší? Bb1/39 (Clarke)

As can be seen, Czech modals are not always used appropriately, which is obviously the case of the two examples above. Both sentences imply factuality. However, the factuality of the Czech sentences is somehow blurred by the use of the modal *mít*. Since the sentences indicate reality, the use of *že* + indicative would be more appropriate: *je to divné, že zrovna on, zvláště teď, když už zešedivěl, má* spokojený výraz (...); *Není to divné, že noc přichází právě teď*, (...).

Že + the modal *mít* or *muset* occur also in other translations of *that*-clauses after *odd* and *strange*, despite their clear factuality.

The adjective **sorry** appears in four sentences: Bb1/42 (Austen 1); Bb1/43 (Austen 1); Bb1/44 (Austen 1); Bb1/45 (Austen 2). All examples indicate factuality and the *that*-clauses were translated by *že* + indicative, *že* + modal, or *asyndetically*. The translation of Bb1/42 (Austen 1) exemplifies a juxtaposition of the English main clause and the *that*-clause. The *that*-clause was translated *asyndetically*:

'I cannot pretend to be sorry, ' said Wickham, after a short interruption,' that he or that any man should not be estimated beyond their deserts; but with him I believe it does not often happen.

„*Nemohu předstírat, že mě to mrzí,*“ řekl Wickham po krátkém odmlčení. „*Každému, tedy i jemu, se má dostat ocenění podle zásluhy, avšak právě jemu se to, pokud vím, často nestává.*“ Bb1/42 (Austen 1)

Putative *should* of Bb1/42 (Austen 1) is not reflected in the Czech translation. The *should*-clause in the English original is dependent on the main clause with the expression *sorry* while in Czech this relation is missing.

The adjective **unlucky** appears four times as well and the translation of the dependent clauses involves *že* + the indicative or a modal, e.g.

;but even this partial communication gave her a great deal of concern, and she bewailed it as exceedingly unlucky that the ladies should happen to go away, just as they were all getting so intimate together.

; avšak i neúplná zpráva vyvolala velké starosti a lamentace, jaká je to škoda, že dámy musely odjet právě teď, když se všichni začali tak slibně sbližovat. Bb1/47 (Austen 1)

Apart from putative *should*, the English *that*-clause includes the verb *happen*, which is not reflected in the Czech clause.

Matter has also four occurrences within this subgroup. *That*-clauses of Bb1/50 (Orwell) and Bb1/52 (Robilant) imply factuality and were translated into Czech by *že* + indicative, e.g.:

"What is the matter, dear Memmo, that you should sigh so heavily?"

„*Copak to, můj drahý Memmo, že tak zhluboka vzdycháte?*“ Bb1/52 (Robilant)

Examples Bb1/51 (Orwell) and Bb1/53 (Clarke) were translated by *aby* + the conditional verb form and indicate nonfactuality since the examples convey desire and apprehensions regarding the future, e.g.

The one thing that matters is that we shouldn't betray one another, although even that can't make the slightest difference."

Záleží jedině na tom, abychom jeden druhého nezradili, ačkoliv ani to na věci nic nezmění." Bb1/51 (Orwell)

Like directive expressions, the verb *matter* in Bb1/51 (Orwell) may have an alternation with the subjunctive.

Likewise, *regret* appears four times as a controlling expression: Bb1/54 (Austen 2, p. 139); Bb1/55 (Austen 2, p. 156-7); Bb1/56 (Austen 2, p. 103 – 104); Bb1/57 (Austen 2, p.219). As can be noticed, all four examples were taken from the same novel (Austen's *Persuasion*). In all cases the *that*-clauses were translated by *že* + indicative and imply realized actions. They refer either to the past or to concurrent actions in the past as in Bb1/54 (Austen 2, p. 139):

Their concerns had been sunk under those of Uppercross, and when Lady Russel reverted to their former hopes and fears, and spoke her satisfaction in the house in Camdenplace, which had been taken, and her regret that Mrs Clay should still be with them, Ann would have been ashamed to have it known, how much she was thinking of Lyme (...) Bb1/54 (Austen 2, p. 139)

Jejich záležitosti se ztrácely před uppercrosskými, a když se lady Russelová zmínila o jejích dřívějších nadějích a obavách a vyjádřila uspokojení nad pronajatým domem na Camdenském náměstí a politování, že paní Clayová je pořád u nich, bylo by Anně bývalo stydno přiznat se, že víc myslí na Lyme (...) Bb1/54 (Austen 2, p. 98-9)

Similarly, three occurrences of the adjective *curious* involve *that*-clauses indicating factuality and past reference. The translation of the *that*-clauses involves *že* + indicative: Bb1/58 (Rowling); Bb1/59 (Austen 2, p. 162); Bb1/60 (Austen 2, p. 162).

The adjective *astonished* occurs in three main clauses as well: Bb1/61 (Austen 1); Bb1/62 (Austen 1); Bb1/63 (Austen 2, p.188). All three *that*-clauses were conveyed into Czech by means of *že* + indicative and indicate factuality. Example (Bb1/61 (Austen 1) refers to the present while the other two include the perfect infinitive and thus refer to the past.

These were the most prominent controlling expressions represented by at least three examples within this work. Apart from these, subgroup **Bb1 (3.3.3.1)** includes 59 examples with other controlling expressions.

Other *that*-clauses implying factuality follow the expressions *it does vex me* in Bb1/69 (Austen 2, p.163), *reasonable* (Bb1/77 (Austen 2, p. 41)), *wonder* (Bb1/79 (Austen 1)), *shock* (Bb1/84 (Woolf 2)), *disappointed* (Bb1/93 (Irving)), *it was very agreeable* (Bb1/106 (Austen 2, p. 251)), *amused* (Bb1/102 (Austen 2, p.124)), *puzzled* (Bb1/67 (Ishiguro)), *glad* (Bb1/103 - Bb1/105 (Austen 2, p.223)) and others. In most cases these examples were translated by *že* + indicative.

The main clause *it does vex me* of Bb1/69 (Austen 2, p.163) is followed by a *that*-clause translated by *že* + indicative. As to the temporal reference, without sufficient context the example involves ambiguity: it can either refer to the present (*that we are so solicitous*) or to the past (*that we were so solicitous*).

*I suppose (smiling) I have more pride than any of you; but I confess **it does vex me, that we should be so solicitous** to have the relationship acknowledged, which we may be very sure is a matter of perfect indifference to them.* Bb1/69 (Austen 2, p. 163)

*Patrně, „usmála se, „je ve mně víc pýchy než v komkoli z vás; ; přiznávám však, že **mě mrzí, že jsme tak všemožně usilovali**, aby bylo příbuzenství uznáno, zatímco pro ně je to věc zcela lhostejná, jak můžeme být naprosto jisti.* Bb1/69(Austen 2, p.120)

As can be seen below, a broader context of the passage implies the present reference of the *that*-clause (due to the use of present perfect) in spite of the Czech translation indicating the past: (*že jsme usilovali*):

*'I certainly do think there **has been** by far too much trouble taken to procure the acquaintance. I suppose (smiling) I have more pride than any of you; but I confess **it does vex me, that we should be so solicitous** to have the relationship acknowledged,(...).* Bb1/69 (Austen 2, p. 163)

The *should*-construction of Bb1/84 (Woolf 2) was translated by *že* + the modal *moci*:
(...) and said that Sally's parents did not get on (**how that shocked her - that one 's parents should quarrel!**).
*A vysvětlil, že Sallyini rodiče spolu nevycházejí (jak ji to **šokovalo** - že se něčí rodiče **mohou hádat!**).* Bb1/84 (Woolf 2)

The alternative form of the *that*-clause with the indicative could be: *that one's parents quarrel!* (*že se něčí rodiče **hárají***). Apparently, the modal *moci* functions in the clause as an intensifier of disbelief.

The following controlling expressions convey nonfactuality and the *that*-clauses refer to hypothetical future or subsequent actions. These *that*-clauses are introduced for examples by the following expressions: *bear, endure, anxious, God forbid, intolerable* or *deserve*. The *that*-clauses are mostly translated by *aby* + the conditional verb form or by *že* + *by* + modal, e.g.:

He was as anxious** as anyone else in the Department **that the forgery should be perfect.
*Jako všichni z Oddělení **si dával úzkostlivě záležet, aby podvrh byl dokonalý*** Bb1/70(Orwell)

Apart from attitude, the adjective *anxious* in Bb1/70 (Orwell) also involves features of volition (cf. *He wished....that the forgery **should be perfect.***). Like *that*-clauses after volitional expressions, the *that*-clause after the adjective *anxious* may alternate with the mandative subjunctive.

The formulaic subjunctive *God forbid* occurs twice among the examples and naturally introduces *that*-clauses conveying nonfactuality because the expression concerns apprehensions of the future. Furthermore, the expression possesses features of directive expressions. The reason why *God forbid* was listed among attitudinal expressions is that the expression involves a significant portion of attitude and emotions. Both examples Bb1/72

(Austen 2, p. 238) and Bb1/73 (Angell) were translated by means of *aby* and may alternate with the mandative subjunctive, e.g.:

God forbid that we should ask anything too difficult of them!

Bůh chraň, abychom po nich chtěli nějakou námahu! Bb1/73 (Angell)

i. Translation by means of *že* + indicative 72 (59%)

As can be seen below, instances of *that*-clauses translated by *že* + indicative make the most numerous group of examples within the subgroup of attitudinal expressions: Bb1/1 (Doyle); Bb1/3 (Orwell); Bb1/4 (Orwell); Bb1/5 (Orwell); Bb1/6 (Orwell); Bb1/9 (Austen 2, p. 160); Bb1/11 (Ishiguro); Bb1/13 (Austen 1); Bb1/14 (Austen 2, p. 160); Bb1/15 (Austen 2, p. 222); Bb1/16 (Austen 2, p. 212); Bb1/17 (Weinberg); Bb1/19 (Hailey); Bb1/24 (Woolf 1); Bb1/25 (Woolf 1); Bb1/26 (Doyle); Bb1/31 (Fitzgerald 1); Bb1/36 (Robilant); Bb1/37 (Woolf 1); Bb1/40 (Joyce); Bb1/43 (Austen 1); Bb1/45 (Austen 2, p. 29); Bb1/48 (Austen 1); Bb1/49 (Austen 1); Bb1/50 (Orwell); Bb1/52 (Robilant); Bb1/54 (Austen 2, p. 98-9); Bb1/55 (Austen 2, p.114); Bb1/56 (Austen 2, p.66); Bb1/57 (Austen 2, p. 173); Bb1/58 (Rowling); Bb1/59 (Austen 2, p.162); Bb1/60 (Austen 2, p.162); Bb1/61 (Austen 1); Bb1/62 (Austen 1); Bb1/63; (Austen 2, p.144); Bb1/66 (Doyle); Bb1/68 (Austen 1); Bb1/69 (Austen 2, p.120); Bb1/76 (Austen 1); Bb1/79 (Austen 1); Bb1/80 (Austen 1); Bb1/81 (Austen 2, p.86); Bb1/86 (Hailey); Bb1/87 (Austen 1); Bb1/89 (Austen 2, p.144); Bb1/90 (Austen 2, p. 181); Bb1/91 (Woolf 2); Bb1/92 (Woolf 2); Bb1/93 (Irving); Bb1/95 (Amis); Bb1/96 (Amis); Bb1/97 (Amis); Bb1/98 (Hailey); Bb1/99 (Ishiguro); Bb1/100 (Austen 1); Bb1/101 (Austen 2, p.80); Bb1/102 (Austen 2, p.84); Bb1/103 (Austen 2, p. 177); Bb1/104 (Austen 2, p. 177); Bb1/105 (Austen 2, p. 177); Bb1/106 (Austen 2, p. 204); Bb1/109 (Woolf 2); Bb1/113 (Austen 1); Bb1/114 (Austen 1); Bb1/115 (Austen 1); Bb1/116 (Austen 2 p.64); Bb1/117 (Austen 2 p.64); Bb1/118 (Austen 2 p.64); Bb1/120 (Austen 2, p.109-10); Bb1/121 (Austen 2, p.109-10); Bb1/122 (Austen 2, p.109-10)

Generally, *that*-clauses after expressions of value judgement translated by *že* + indicative refer either to the present or past (in the case of dialogical passages) or to concurrent or preceding actions (in the case of narrative passages) and indicate factuality. The following example represents reference to concurrent actions in the past translated into Czech by the present tense:

He did not know why this was so, but it seemed natural that it should be so.

Nevěděl sice, proč tomu tak je, ale připadalo mu přirozené, že tomu tak je. Bb1/3(Orwell)

Past reference is represented e.g. by Bb1/66 (Doyle):

*What puzzles me is that I should not have heard of such magnificent specimens.
Udivuje mne, že jsem o těchto skvostných exemplářích dosud neslyšel.* Bb1/66 (Doyle)

The following example Bb1/80 (Austen 1) does not actually express factuality. According to the context and the Czech translation, the *that*-clause refers to subsequent actions:

*From such a connexion she could not wonder that he should shrink.
Nepochybovala, že před tím vším couvne.* Bb1/80 (Austen 1)

Translation by means of *že* + indicative makes 59% in this subgroup. This number sharply contrasts with the use of *že* + indicative in subgroup **A** - *that*-clauses after directive expressions -15 % (3.1) and **Ba** - *that*-clauses after truth value expressions – 8%) (3.3.1).

ii. Czech equivalent by means of *aby*: 18 (15%)

This subgroup is represented by *that*-clauses generally referring to nonfactuality and possibly alternating with the mandative subjunctive: Bb1/18 (Doyle); Bb1/20 (Ishiguro); Bb1/21 (Austen 1); Bb1/22 (Siddons); Bb1/23 (Amis); Bb1/33 (Austen 1); Bb1/51 (Orwell); Bb1/53 (Clarke); Bb1/64 (Austen 2, p.71); Bb1/70 (Orwell); Bb1/72 (Austen 2, p. 192); Bb1/73 (Angell); Bb1/75 (Austen 2, p. 48); Bb1/77 (Austen 2, p. 41); Bb1/83 (Woolf 1); Bb1/94 (Orwell); Bb1/108 (Joyce); Bb1/110 (Doyle);

Except Bb1/77 (Austen 2, p. 41) all the examples above refer to future or subsequent situations or events and therefore indicate nonfactuality. Bb1/77 (Austen 2, p. 41) refers to concurrent actions in the past and the context of the English utterance indicates factuality:

*She immediately felt how reasonable it was, that Mrs Croft should be thinking and speaking of Edward, and not of Frederick; Bb1/77 (Austen 2, p. 75)
Okamžitě si uvědomila, jak je logické, aby paní Croftová myslela a mluvila o Edwardovi a ne o Frederickovi.* Bb1/77 (Austen 2, p. 41)

It is evident from the context of the example that Mrs Croft *was* thinking and speaking of Edward. Since the example presents a realized action the *should*-clause could be translated by the conjunction *že* + indicative: *jak je logické, že paní Croftová myslí a mluví o Edwardovi(...)*. Yet, the Czech translation has been impaired by the incongruence between the verbs *myslet* and *mluvit* and the preposition *o*. In English, both verbs *think* and *speak* can be followed by the preposition *of*. In contrast, the Czech verb *mluvit* can be followed by the preposition *o* while the verb *myslet* cannot.

Typical examples of this subgroup indicating nonfactuality are e.g.:

We have judged it best that my niece should be married from this house, of which I hope you will approve.

Pokládám za nejlepší, aby se vdávala od nás, a doufáme, že s tím budete souhlasit. Bb1/33 (Austen1)

Villain, ' said Miss Cartwright, ' you don't deserve that I should ever speak to you again. ' Vy bídáku, " řekla slečna Cartwrightová, „ nezasloužíte si, abych s vámi vůbec ještě někdy promluvila. " Bb1/83 (Woolf 1)

iii. Czech equivalent by means of *že/kdyby/proč* + *the conditional*: 12 (10%)

Six *that*-clauses were translated by means of the conjunction *že* + conditional (*by, kdyby*). Bb1/2 (Doyle); Bb1/12 (Austen 1); Bb1/32 (Austen 1); Bb1/41 (Austen 1); Bb1/88 (Austen 1); Bb1/111 (Robilant).

Apparently, the conditional is used to convey nonfactuality and tentativeness of the *should*-constructions, e.g.:

She hardly knew how to suppose that she could be an object of admiration to so great a man; and yet that he should look at her because he disliked her was still more strange.

Nedovedla si představit, že by se mu mohla zalíbit, ale že by ji pozoroval, protože je mu nesympatická, bylo vysvětlení ještě nepravděpodobnější. Bb1/41 (Austen 1)

The adjective *strange* functions in this example rather in the epistemic sense (cf *unlikely*).

The conditional also conveys hypothetical situations which could come into existence under certain circumstances. Bb1/111(Robilant) comes from the narrative passages and refers to possible subsequent actions:

...he told me he did not want me to go to London under any circumstances, saying he would die at the thought that I should leave him.

Řekl mi, že si v žádném případě nepřeje, abych odjela do Londýna, a prohlásil, že při pomýšlení, že bych ho opustila, cítí, že umírá. Bb1/111(Robilant)

There are 6 more examples of conditional involving modals:

Bb1/34 (Woolf 2); Bb1/39 (Clarke); Bb1/65 (Austen 2, p.134); Bb1/67 (Ishiguro); Bb1/74 (Austen 1); Bb1/82 (Austen 2, p.80).

As has been mentioned earlier, some instances of Czech modals are disputable:

it was odd that he should have had, especially now that his hair was grey, a contented look; a look of having reserves.

je to divné, že by zrovna on, zvláště teď, když už zešedivěl, měl mít spokojený výraz -, výraz prozrazující, že má z čeho brát. Bb1/34 (Woolf 2)

The *that*-clause should have been translated by the indicative because it conveys reality: *je to divné, že zrovna on, zvláště teď, když už zešedivěl, má spokojený výraz.*

The context of Bb1/67 (Ishiguro) indicates nonfactuality rather than factuality. If the sentence indicated factuality the *should*-construction could be replaced with the indicative (*that we are devoting*). However, in the case of Bb1/67 (Ishiguro) the modal *mít* conveys tentativeness and nonfactuality of the English clause:

I am puzzled that we artists should be devoting so much of our time enjoying the company of those like Gisaburo-san.'

Nechápu, proč bychom my umělci měli trávit tolik času ve společnosti Gisaburó - sana a jemu podobných." Bb1/67 (Ishiguro)

iv. Czech equivalent by means of a modal 12 (10%)

This subgroup contains all examples whose *that*-clauses were translated by *že* + a modal verb. Bb1/8 (Robilant); Bb1/28 (Austen 2, p. 86); Bb1/30 (Robilant); Bb1/35 (Amis); Bb1/38 (Amis); Bb1/44 (Austen 1); Bb1/46 (Austen 1); Bb1/47(Austen 1); Bb1/78 (Clarke); Bb1/84 (Woolf 2); Bb1/85 (Irving); Bb1/119 (Austen 2, p. 99).

Despite the use of a modal (often conveying tentativeness), most examples convey factuality. Had not been for the context, examples Bb1/38 (Amis) and Bb1/46 (Austen 1) could have been found ambiguous as to factuality or nonfactuality. According to the context, both examples express factuality and belong to the dialogical passages of the novels. Example Bb1/38 (Amis) refers to the past while Bb1/46 (Austen 1) refers to the present:

'It 's strange that it should end like this, isn't it?

"Zvláštní, že to muselo všechno takhle skončit. Bb1/38 (Amis)

'It is unlucky,' said she, after a short pause, ' that you should not be able to see your friends before they leave the country.

„To je škoda," pravila po krátké odmlce, „že ses nemohla rozloučit se svými přítelkyněmi, než odjely. Bb1/46 (Austen 1)

The *that* clause of Bb1/46 (Austen 1) refers to the present despite the past used in the Czech translation: the adverbial clause of time *before they leave the country* was translated as *než odjely*.

Example Bb1/78 (Clarke) includes two controlling adjectives in the main clause, *unfair* and *unreasonable*. The *that*-clause implies factuality which is, however, weakened in the Czech translation by the modal form *může*:

It seemed altogether unfair and unreasonable that the sky should be so hard.

Připadalo mu zrádné a nesmyslné, že obloha může být tak tvrdá. Bb1/78 (Clarke)

Had the *that*-clause been translated by the indicative without the modal *moci*, the sentence would have expressed a clear factual statement: *Připadalo mu zrádné a nesmyslné, že obloha je tak tvrdá.*

The *that*-clause of Bb1/119 (Austen 2, p. 140) refers to a concurrent action and the translation involves *že* + the modal *dát*:

Lady Russell had only to listen composedly, and wish them happy; but internally her heart revelled in angry pleasure, in pleased contempt, that the man who at twenty-three had seemed to understand somewhat of the value of an Anne Elliot, should, eight years afterwards, be charmed by a Luisa Musgrove. Bb1/119 (Austen 2, p. 140)

Lady Russellová klidně naslouchala a přála jim štěstí; uvnitř však její srdce plesalo hněvivou radostí, spokojeným opovržením, že muž, který ve třiaadvaceti letech snad částečně chapal, jakou cenu má Anna Elliotová, se dá okouzlit takovou Luisou Musgrovovou. Bb1/119 (Austen 2, p. 99)

Factuality of the *that*-clause can be demonstrated by an indicative sentence: *that the man (...) is, eight years afterwards, charmed by a Luisa Musgrove.*

Four examples of this subgroup involve the past reference: Bb1/28 (Austen 2, p. 86); Bb1/35 (Amis); Bb1/38 (Amis); Bb1/85 (Irving). Five other examples imply concurrent actions in the past: Bb1/8 (Robilant); Bb1/47 (Austen 1); Bb1/78 (Clarke); Bb1/84 (Woolf 2); Bb1/119 (Austen 2, p. 99) and three examples exemplify the present: Bb1/30 (Robilant); Bb1/44 (Austen 1); Bb1/46 (Austen 1).

vi. Czech equivalent by means of the infinitive - 2 (1%)

The two following *that*-clauses express nonfactuality and relate to subsequent actions:

it was such a pity that Lydia should be taken from a regiment where she was acquainted with every body, and had so many favourites.

pokládala za velkou škodu odtrhnout Lydii od pluku, kde každého zná a kde získala tolik přátel. Bb1/27 (Austen 1)

Besides, it was sensible, I thought, as I finally started the long unpacking process, sensible that I should stay single, at least for as long as I was working for Peach.

Kromě toho, říkala jsem si v duchu, zatímco jsem se pustila do vybalování kufří, bude jen rozumné zůstat sama, přinejmenším tak dlouho, dokud pracuju pro Broskvičku. Bb1/107 (Angell)

The infinitival construction of Bb1/107 (Angell) could be replaced by the conjunction *když* + verb (*bude jen rozumné, když zůstanu sama*). Another possibility could be *zůstanu-li sama*.

vii. Translation by means of zero conjunction 4 (3%)

This subgroup includes four examples: Bb1/7 (Hailey); Bb1/29 (Stevenson); Bb1/42 (Austen 1); Bb1/112 (Austen 1). Except for Bb1/29 (Stevenson) all examples convey factuality and most of them refer to the past (3). Only example Bb1/29 (Stevenson) refers to subsequent actions. The Czech structure of some examples turned out to be briefer like in Bb1/7 (Hailey):

Then he turned, and it seemed the most natural thing in the world that she should go into his arms. Mike vedl Vivianu za ruku. Na plošince se obrátil a Vivian mu docela přirozeně vklouzla do náručí.
Bb1/7 (Hailey)

The *that*-clause above was translated by a coordinated clause with *should* + *go* rendered by an indicative, while the superordinate clause containing the attitudinal expression is reflected in an adverb (*přirozeně*).

The *that*-clause of Bb1/29 (Stevenson) was translated coordinatively by means of an imperative clause while the controlling expression *It is well* was conveyed by the adverb *dobrá*:

"It is well, then, that we should be frank," said the other.
„Tak dobrá, bud' me tedy upřímní," pokračoval advokát. Bb1/29 (Stevenson)

Interestingly, the English *that*-clause is disposed to alternate with the subjunctive and not with the indicative, despite the attitudinal expression in the main clause. The context of the novel clearly indicates the future reference:

"It is well, then, that we should be frank," said the other. We both think more than we have said; let us make a clean breast. (...)" <http://www.korpus.cz/Park/result#>

As can be seen from the broader context given above, example Bb1/29 (Stevenson) is not a case of putative *should* which may alternate with the indicative but with the mandative subjunctive. In addition, the controlling phrase *It is well* seems to involve a directive rather than attitudinal and evaluative function.

vii. Other translation equivalents (free translation; *proč* + indicative) - 2 (2%)

The *that*-clause of Bb1/ 71 (Austen 2, p.112) is introduced with the adjective *anxious* and involves ellipsis (*that he should be introduced to them*). Apart from attitude, the adjective *anxious* involves volition. The *that*-clause was translated rather freely:

'Colonel Wallis had been so impatient to be introduced to them! And Mr Elliot so anxious that he should!' Bb1/71 (Austen 2, p. 154)

„Plukovník Wallis se nemohl dočkat, až jim bude představen! A pan Elliot, **jak ten se o to snažil!**“
Bb1/71(Austen 2, p.112)

Example Bb1/10 (Ishiguro) implies factuality of the present. The *that*-clause can alternate with the indicative which is reflected in the Czech dependent clause introduced by *proč*:

*Arak-awa is the last stop on the city tramline going south, and many people **express surprise** that the line **should extend** so far down into the suburbs.*

*Jezdí sem tramvaj a mnoho lidí **se diví**, proč **protáhli** trať tak daleko na předměstí.* Bb1/10 (Ishiguro)

The indicative variant of the *that*-clause would be: *many people express surprise that the line **extends** so far down into the suburbs.* The conjunction *proč* is interchangeable with *že* since the example indicates factuality in the past. The use of *proč* reinforces the surprise of the people asking ‘Why?’ ‘Proč?’)

Subgroup **Bb1 (3.3.3.1)** involves 122 examples of attitudinal expressions. An overwhelming majority of *that*-clauses imply factuality. 72 examples (59%) were translated with the conjunction *že* + indicative. Likewise, most of the *that*-clauses translated by a modal or by the conditional + modal indicate factuality. In contrast, 18 *that*-clauses translated by *aby* + the conditional verb form (15%) and except one example all indicate nonfactuality. The *that*-clauses refer predominantly to future or subsequent actions due to the adjectives like *important* or *anxious* which involve directiveness and volition, respectively.

3.3.3.2 Temporal reference of *that*-clauses after attitudinal expressions

The temporal reference depends on the fact whether the examples belong to narrative or dialogical passages and often also on a broader context. The context of numerous *that*-clauses had to be searched for. Most cases of the present and past reference exemplifying factuality were recognized quite easily, e.g.:

*Is it not natural that I **should wonder** at his sudden silence and should wish to know what has become of him?’*

*Není tedy snad nic tak **divného**, že **mne** jeho náhlé odmlčení **znepokojuje** a že bych rád věděl, co se s ním stalo.’* Bb1/1(Doyle)

Example Bb1/1(Doyle) belongs among the dialogical passages of the novel and exemplifies the present factuality. The following example Bb1/28(Austen 2, p 126) clearly indicates factuality of the past due to the use of the perfect infinitive:

*What a **pity** that we **should not have been introduced** to each other!* Bb1/28(Austen 2, p 126)

*Jaká škoda že **jsme nemohli být vzájemně představeni!*** Bb1/28 (Austen 2, p.86)

The following example represents nonfactuality and future reference:

It is important that I should be able to assure him that his honoured name has been in no way dragged into the matter.

Je nezbytné, abych ho mohl ujistit, že jeho vážené jméno nebude do této záležitosti žádným způsobem zataženo. Bb1/18 (Doyle)

Example Bb1/71 (Austen 2, p. 154) also comes from dialogical passages and exemplifies future in the past:

*'Colonel Wallis had been so impatient to be introduced to them! And Mr Elliot so **anxious** that he **should!**'* Bb1/71 (Austen 2, p. 154)

*„Plukovník Wallis se nemohl dočkat, až jim bude představen! A pan Elliot, **jak ten se o to snažil!**“* Bb1/71 (Austen 2, p.112)

Temporal reference of the narrative passages is represented by concurrent actions in the past, subsequent or preceding actions. Reference to concurrent actions in the past is represented e.g. by Bb1/77 (Austen 2, p. 75):

*She immediately **felt how reasonable it was, that Mrs Croft should be thinking and speaking of Edward, and not of Frederick;*** Bb1/77 (Austen 2, p. 75)

*Okamžitě si uvědomila, **jak je logické, aby paní Croftová myslela a mluvila o Edwardovi a ne o Frederickovi.*** Bb1/77 (Austen 2, p. 41)

Subsequent actions in the past are represented e.g. by Bb1/70 (Orwell). The controlling expression *He was as anxious* involves volition:

*He was as **anxious** as anyone else in the Department that the forgery **should be perfect.***
*Jako všichni z Oddělení **si dával úzkostlivě záležet, aby podvrh byl dokonalý*** Bb1/70 (Orwell)

Preceding actions are represented e.g. by:

*One of the younger, prettier prostitutes was scowling resentfully at Ruth from across the street, as if she were personally **disappointed** that Ruth **should spend** her money on an older, less attractive whore.*

*Přes ulici se na Rút podrážděně mračila jedna z mladších, hezčích prostitutek. Jako kdyby ji osobně **zklamalo, že Rút utratila peníze za starší, méně přitažlivou děvku.*** Bb1/93 (Irving)

Some examples may be ambiguous without the context e.g.:

*How **typical** that he himself **should be the most surprised** by the esteem accorded to him.*
*Pro Senseiovu skromnou povahu **je typické, že ho takové uznání značně překvapuje.*** Bb1/99 (Ishiguro)

Without any context, the *that*-clause could refer either to concurrent or preceding actions. However, the context that precedes Bb1/99 (Ishiguro) indicates the concurrent reference of the *that*-clause:

*But how typical of Sensei 's modest nature that he is unaware of this. **How typical** that he himself **should be the most surprised** by the esteem accorded to him. Bb1/99 (Ishiguro)*
<http://www.korpus.cz/Park/result>

3.3.3.3 Statistical data on *that*-clauses after attitudinal expressions

Table VII - Translation of *that*-clauses after attitudinal expressions

Translation of attitudinal expr.	Total number of examples: 122	Total 100%
<i>Že</i> + indicative	72	59%
<i>Aby</i> + conditional verb form	18	14%
Modals	12	10%
Conditional ⁸	12	10%
Zero conjunction	4	3%
Infinitive	2	2%
Other translation equivalents (<i>Proč</i> + indicative; Free translation)	2	2%

Table VIII - Narrative and dialogical context of *that*-clauses after attitudinal expressions

<i>that</i> -cl. after attitudinal expr.	Total number of examples: 122	Total 100%
Narrative passages	63	52%
Dialogical passages	59	48%

Table IX - Temporal reference of *that*-clauses after attitudinal expressions in the narrative part

Temporal references of <i>that</i> -cl. after attitudinal expr. in the narrative part	Total number of examples: 63	Total 100%
Concurrent action	35	55%
Subsequent action	15	24%
Preceding action	13	21%

Table X - Temporal reference of *that*-clauses after attitudinal expressions in the dialogical part

Temporal references of <i>that</i> -cl. after attitudinal expr. in the dialogical part	Total number of examples: 59	Total 100%
Present	19	32%
Future	17	29%
Future in the past	3	5%
Past	20	34%

⁸ 6 of these examples involve a modal

3.3.3.4 Bb2 - Evaluative expressions (13)

The following examples were listed under evaluative examples, although they also, to some extent, express attitude. The evaluative part, however, prevails. Like *that*-clauses after attitudinal expression, *that*-clauses of this subgroup refer mostly to the present, concurrent actions, past or preceding actions and imply factuality.

Examples of this subgroup include the following phrases and expressions: *fitting* (2x); *logical* (2x); *was a discovery* (1x); *fair* (1x); *a matter of chance* (1x); *It is no coincidence* (1x); *unusual* (1x); *natural* (1x); *right and proper* (1x); *'It is very much to his credit* (1x); *extraordinary burst of mind* (1x).

The expression *fitting* has already appeared in the subgroup of directive expressions (3.1). However, in the context of Bb2/1 (Woolf2) and Bb2/2 (Irving) the expression seems to involve rather evaluation than directiveness and the *that*-clauses imply factuality. Bb2/1 (Woolf 2) represents the past reference indicated by *že* + indicative.

It seemed so fitting - one of nature 's masterpieces - *that* old Miss Parry *should turn* to glass.
Zdálo se to tak příznačné - jeden z mistrovských výtvorů přírody - , *že se* slečna Parryová *změnila* ve sklo. Bb2/1 (Woolf 2)

The *that*-clause of Bb2/2 (Irving) implies a concurrent action in the past and indicates factuality as well, despite the translation by means of *aby* + conditional verb form:

While it seemed fitting that his last night on Long Island *should feel like* the fall, Eddie could not wake up enough to get out of bed and close his bedroom windows.

Třebaže se zdálo příhodné, aby jeho poslední noc na Long Islandu *navozovala pocit podzimu*, nedokázal se probrat natolik, *aby* vstal z postele a zavřel v ložnici okna. Bb2/2 (Irving)

In the case of Bb2/2 (Irving), the conjunction *aby* (generally indicating nonfactuality) can be replaced with *že* + indicative: (...) *zdálo příhodné, že* jeho poslední noc na Long Islandu *navozuje pocit podzimu* (...).

The two instances of the adjective *logical* (Bb2/3(Hailey); Bb2/4(Hailey)) are given by the coordination of two *that*-clauses. The conjunction *that* in the second clause was omitted. The *that*-clauses come from dialogical passages and refer to the future, e.g.:

Because of the failure to check food handlers properly over the past six months it is logical that we should suspect food as a means of contamination and *should begin* our search there.

"Vzhledem k tomu, že prohlídky pracovníků, kteří přicházejí do styku s potravou, *se neprováděly přes šest měsíců, je logické, že musíme* považovat za pramen kontaminace potravu a *zde musíme začít hledat*. Bb2/4(Hailey)

The main clause of Bb2/10 (Ishiguro) involves the adjective *natural* and the *that*-clause exemplifies the present reference and factuality:

But then it is only natural after all that his former teacher should continue to take pride in such things, even if circumstances have caused teacher and pupil to become estranged.

Ale je snad konec konců přirozené, že se bývalý učitel pyšní úspěchy žáků, i když se mu pod vlivem okolností odcizí. Bb2/10 (Ishiguro)

Example Bb2/13 (Austen 2 p. 77) involves a *that*-clause in the initial position which is quite a rare case:

;and that Mrs Musgrove should have been suddenly struck, this very day, with a recollection of the name of Wentworth, as connected with her son, seemed one of those extraordinary burst of mind which do sometimes occur. Bb2/13 (Austen 2 p. 77)

Že si paní Musgrovová najednou vzpomněla na jméno Wentworth ve spojitosti se svým synem, zdálo se jedním z těch neobyčejných osvěcení mysli, k nimž někdy dochází. Bb2/13 (Austen 2, p. 43)

The *that*-clause belongs to the narrative passages of the novel and refers to preceding actions. The factuality of the *that*-clause was conveyed into Czech by *že* + indicative.

i. Translation by means of *že* + indicative: 6 (47%)

The following examples were translated by means of the conjunction *že* + indicative: Bb2/1 (Woolf 2); Bb2/7 (Fitzgerald 1); Bb2/8 (Ishiguro); Bb2/10 (Ishiguro); Bb2/12 (Austen 1); Bb2/13 (Austen 2, p. 77). All *that*-clauses indicate factuality.

The *that*-clauses refer either to the present: Bb2/10 (Ishiguro); Bb2/12 (Austen 1), to preceding actions: Bb2/1 (Woolf 2); Bb2/7 (Fitzgerald 1); Bb2/13 (Austen 2, p. 77) or to the past Bb2/8 (Ishiguro).

Example Bb2/12 (Austen 1) refers to the present:

'It is very much to his credit, I am sure, that you should think so.'
„To mu jistě slouží ke cti, že o něm tak smýšlíte.” Bb2/12 (Austen 1)

Example Bb2/1 (Woolf 2) belongs to the narrative passages and refers to a preceding action:

It seemed so fitting - one of nature 's masterpieces - that old Miss Parry should turn to glass.
Zdálo se to tak příznačné - jeden z mistrovských výtvorů přírody - , že se slečna Parryová změnila ve sklo. Bb2/1 (Woolf 2)

ii. Czech equivalent by means of *aby*: 2 (15%)

This subgroup involves two examples: Bb2/2 (Irving) and Bb2/6 (Amis). The former example implies factuality while the latter implies nonfactuality, according to the context:

While it seemed fitting that his last night on Long Island should feel like the fall, Eddie could not wake up enough to get out of bed and close his bedroom windows.

Třebaže se zdálo příhodné, aby jeho poslední noc na Long Islandu navozovala pocit podzimu, nedokázal se probrat natolik, aby vstal z postele a zavřel v ložnici okna. Bb2/2 (Irving)

she thought it was no more than fair that one man should cheat and another be cheated to serve her convenience.

pokládala za spravedlivé, aby muž muže podváděl v zájmu jejího pohodlí. Bb2/6 (Amis)

Both Bb2/2(Irving) and Bb2/6(Amis) were taken from narrative passages. The former example indicates concurrent actions of the past while the latter example exemplifies a generic sentence whose reference is atemporal.

iii. Czech equivalent by means of a modal - 3 (23%)

The following examples were translated by *že* + modal: Bb2/3 (Hailey); Bb2/4 (Hailey); Bb2/5 (Woolf 2). The two former examples involve the expression *logical* and were translated by the modal *muset*. They come from the dialogical passages and refer to the future. The *that*-clause of Bb2/5 (Woolf 2) was translated by the modal *lze*, belongs to the narrative passages and refers to a concurrent action in the past:

(that music should be visible was a discovery)
(byl to objev, že hudbu lze vidět) Bb2/5 (Woolf 2)

iv Other types of translation (Zero conjunction; Infinitive) - 2 (15%)

The *that*-clause of Bb2/9 (Ishiguro) was translated by a simple sentence. The translation includes the conjunction *takže* which, however, does not reflect the relation between the English governing expression *it was not unusual* and the dependent *that*-clause. The expression of the main clause (*it was not unusual*) was conveyed into Czech by means of the adverb *běžně*. The example represents narrative parts of the novel. The *that*-clause refers to concurrent actions of the past and indicates factuality:

In those days, of course, houses were all badly lit, so it was not at all unusual that we should stand in the dark and converse.

V těch časech byly samozřejmě všechny domy špatně osvětlené, takže jsme zcela běžně stáli a rozmlouvali ve tmě. Bb2/9 (Ishiguro)

Example Bb2/11 (Ishiguro) includes a *that*-clause translated by the infinitive. The *that*-clause belongs to the dialogical parts of the novel, refers to the past and involves factuality:

*It was therefore **right and proper** that I should make my attitude clear at that point in the proceedings. Indeed, I 'm quite confident Dr Saito much appreciated my doing so.'*

Proto jsem tehdy považoval za správné objasnit svůj dnešní postoj. Bb2/11 (Ishiguro)

Like in the preceding subgroup of attitudinal expressions **Bb1 (3.3.3.1)**, the most prominent translation is **i** (*že* + indicative - 47%). Translation involving the conjunction *aby* makes 15%, translation by a modal is 23%. Other translation equivalents (zero conjunction and infinitive) make 15%.

3.3.3.5 Statistical data on *that*-clauses after evaluative expressions

Table XI - Translation of *that*-clauses after evaluative expressions

Translation of <i>that</i> -cl. after evaluative expr.	Total number of examples: 13	Total 100%
<i>že</i> + indicative	6	47%
<i>Aby</i> + conditional verb form	2	15%
Modals	3	23%
Other translation equivalents (Zero conjunction, Infinitive)	2	15 %

Table XII - Narrative and dialogical context of *that*-clauses after attitudinal expressions

Temporal reference of <i>that</i> -cl. after evaluative expr.	Total number of examples: 13	Total 100%
Narrative passages	7	54%
Dialogical passages	6	46%

Table XIII - Temporal reference of *that*-clauses after evaluative expressions in the narrative part

Temporal references of <i>that</i> -cl. after evaluative expr. in the narrative part	Total number of examples: 7	Total 100%
Concurrent action	3	43%
Generic atemporal reference	1	14%
Preceding action	3	43%

Table XIV - Temporal reference of *that*-clauses after evaluative expressions in the dialogical part

Temporal references of <i>that</i> -cl. after evaluative expr. in the dialogical part	Total number of examples: 6	Total 100%
Present	2	33.3%
Future	2	33.3%
Past	2	33.3%

3.3.3.6 Bc – Volitional expressions (14)

The last subgroup of this work includes fourteen examples involving volitional expressions. The most frequent volitional expressions are *wish* (6x) and *want* (3x). Other examples involve *anxious*, *ask*, *desire*, and one example involves the phrase *feel like going round and notifying (...) of his preference*. In many respects the *that*-clauses resemble those of **Group A: Directive expressions (3.1)**. Like *that*-clauses after directive expressions, volitional expressions express nonfactuality, induce reference to future or subsequent actions and may alternate with the mandative subjunctive.

The expression *wish* appears in six examples. Five *that*-clauses were translated by the conjunction *aby* + conditional verb form and one *that*-clause was translated by means of the infinitive. Three of the *that*-clauses translated by means of *aby* + conditional verb form were excerpted from Orwell's novel *Nineteen Eighty-four*, e.g.:

Of pain you could wish only one thing: that it should stop.
Když jde o bolest, může si člověk přát jedině: aby přestala. Bc/1 Orwell

The verb *want* occurs three times. One *that*-clause was translated by the conditional *kdyby* and two examples were translated by means of *aby* + conditional verb form e.g.:

How much she wanted it -that people should look pleased as she came in,
Jak moc jí na tom záleží - aby se lidé zatvářili potěšeně, když vejde, Bc/8 (Woolf 2)

Two other *that*-clauses of this subgroup are governed by the adjective *anxious* which also occurred among the examples of attitudinal expressions (3.3.3.1). However, in the context of Bc/10 (Robilant) and Bc/11 (Austen 1) *anxious* involves rather volition and the adjective could be replaced with the verb *wish* or *want*. Both *that*-clauses were translated by means of the conjunction *aby* and refer to desired actions:

but he was anxious that Giustiniana should also benefit from the mind that had influenced him so profoundly.
Toužebně si však přál, aby také Giustiniana měla nějaký užitek z osobnosti, která tak hluboce zapůsobila na něj. Bc/10 (Robilant)

Jane was anxious that no difference should be perceived in her at all, and was really persuaded that she talked as much as ever.
Jane se však snažila, aby na ní nepostřehl žádnou změnu, a měla dojem, že se jí podařilo rozprávět stejně živě jako dřív. Bc/11 (Austen 1)

The last three examples of this subgroup involve the expressions *ask* (Bc/12 (Fitzgerald 1)), *desire* (Bc/13(Ishiguro)) and *feel like going round and notifying (...) of his preference* (Bc/14 (Amis)). The *that*-clauses were translated by means of *aby* + conditional verb form, the infinitive, and *kdyby*, respectively.

i. Czech equivalent by means of *aby*: 10 (71%)

Translation by means of *aby* + conditional verb form is the most prolific translation of this subgroup which includes the following examples: Bc/1 Orwell; Bc/2 (Orwell); Bc/3 (Orwell); Bc/4 (Ishiguro); Bc/6 (Austen 2, p. 110); Bc/8 (Woolf 2); Bc/9 (Fitzgerald 1); Bc/10 (Robilant); Bc/11 (Austen 1); Bc/12 (Fitzgerald 1). The *that*-clauses are mostly governed by the volitional verbs *wish* or *want*. Like directive expressions, volitional expressions and phrases convey reference to future or subsequent actions e.g.:

In fact, it's my wish that you should go on to become recognized as nothing less than the spearhead of the new spirit.

Naprosto vážně si přeji, abyste dokonce stáli v samém čele tohoto hnutí. Bc/4 (Ishiguro)

How much she wanted it - that people should look pleased as she came in,

Jak moc jí na tom záleží - aby se lidé zatvářili potěšeně, když vejde, Bc/8(Woolf 2)

ii. Czech equivalent by means of the infinitive: 2 (14,5%)

A *that*-clause translated by an infinitival construction occurs twice in this subgroup: Bc/5 (Ishiguro), Bc/13 (Ishiguro). In the former example the use of the infinitive is given by the verb *chtít* which allows an infinitival construction only:

There would thus appear to have been some substance to his wish that he should share responsibility along with the politicians and generals.

Takže chtěl, možná oprávněně, přijmout spolu s politiky a generály část odpovědnosti. Bc/5 (Ishiguro)

In Bc/13 (Ishiguro) the infinitival construction in the Czech sentence is determined by the verb phrase *vyjádřil touhu*:

and on returning home that afternoon, I composed a letter to Kuroda, expressing my desire that we should meet again

a po návratu domů jsem odpoledne sepsal Kurodovi dopis, v němž jsem vyjádřil touhu se opětovně setkat. Bc/13 (Ishiguro)

iii. Translation by means of the conditional (*kdyby*) - 2 (14,5%)

Translation of *that*-clauses by the conditional is represented by Bc/7 (Austen 1) and Bc/14 (Amis):

He felt like going round and notifying each person individually of his preference that they should leave.

Měl chuť jednoho po druhém obejít a dát jim na srozuměnou, že by byl raději, kdyby odešli. Bc/14 (Amis)

The controlling expression of Bc/7 (Austen 1) is more complex. It consists of the verb phrase *she only wanted to know* which governs the two following content clauses in the object

function (*how far she wished that welfare to depend upon herself, and how far it would be for the happiness of both*). The *that*-clause (*that she should employ the power*) is dependent on the preceding clause *how far it would be for the happiness of both*.

*She respected, she esteemed, she was grateful to him; she felt a real interest in his welfare; and **she only wanted to know** how far she **wished** that welfare to depend upon herself, and **how far it would be for the happiness** of both that **she should employ** the power, which her fancy told her she still possessed, of bringing on the renewal of his addresses.*

*Ctila a vážila si ho, byla mu vděčná, upřímně mu přála všechno nejlepší, a jen by ráda věděla, jestli sama touží, aby to záviselo na ní, a zda **by to přineslo štěstí** jemu a jí, **kdyby využila** té moci, kterou vycítila, že nad ním ještě má, aby se jí opět začal dvořit. Bc/7 (Austen 1)*

The use of the conditional *would* in (*how far it would be*) indicates a conditional dependent clause; the *that*-clause could be replaced with an *if*-clause (*if she employed the power*). The translation by the conditional conjunction *kdyby* indicates a hypothetical situation of the future.

Subgroup **Bc** - volitional expressions (**3.3.3.6**) shares many features of subgroup including directive expressions (**3.1**). Translation by means of *aby* in **3.3.3.6** has turned out to be the most prominent way of translation (71%) which has even stronger representation than in **3.1** (61%). In contrast to **3.1**, the subgroup of volitional expressions does not include translation by a modal or the indicative. Like all *that*-clauses after directive expressions, the *that*-clauses of this subgroup can have alternative forms with the mandative subjunctive. The only exception is Bc/7(Austen 1), whose controlling phrase *how far it would be for the happiness* includes conditional *would*.

3.3.3.7 Statistical data on *that*-clauses after volitional expressions

Table XV - Translation of *that*-clauses after volitional expressions

Translation of <i>that</i> -cl. after volitional expr.	Total number of examples: 14	Total 100%
<i>Aby</i>	10	71%
Infinitive	2	14,5%
Conditional	2	14,5%

Table XVI - Narrative and dialogical context of *that*-clauses after volitional expressions

Temporal reference of <i>that</i> -cl. after evaluative expr.	Total number of examples: 14	Total 100%
Narrative passages	11	79%
Dialogical passages	3	21%

Table XVII - temporal reference of *that*-clauses after volitional expressions in the narrative part

Temporal references of <i>that</i> -cl. after evaluative expr. in the narrative part	Total number of examples: 11	Total 100%
Concurrent action	0	0%
Subsequent action	11	100%
Preceding action	0	0%

Table XVIII - temporal reference of *that*-clauses after volitional expressions in the dialogical part

Temporal references of <i>that</i> -cl. after evaluative expr. in the dialogical part	Total number of examples: 3	Total 100%
Present	0	0%
Future	3	100%
Past	0	0%

4. Conclusion

This diploma thesis has analyzed 200 examples of *that*-clauses containing putative or mandative *should*. These two functions of *should* are determined by the controlling expressions. By definition, mandative *should* after directive and volitional expression may alternate with the mandative subjunctive while putative *should* after epistemic expressions and expressions of value judgement allows alternation with the indicative. The main goal of this work was to examine whether the putative and mandative functions of *should* always depend directly on the controlling expression. Another objective of this work was to examine how these two functions are reflected in the Czech translation.

200 examples of this work were taken from numerous sources, and were excerpted mostly from the InterCorp (<http://www.korpus.cz/Park>). In most cases, the English sources found in the InterCorp included only several instances of putative *should*. As a consequence, 47 examples were finally excerpted manually from Jane Austen's *Persuasion* to reach the number of 200 examples. Austen's works include a great number of *should*-constructions, although instances of putative *should* have to be recognized among other functions of *should*.

The work includes 26 examples of directive expressions in the superordinate clause, 25 examples of epistemic expressions, examples of value judgement are represented by 122 examples of attitudinal expressions and 13 examples of evaluative expressions. Finally, the last subgroup includes 14 examples of *that*-clauses after volitional expressions. As has been observed, examples involving expressions of value judgement represent the most numerous subgroup (122/61% + 13/6.5%). The remaining subgroups of directive, epistemic and volitional expressions are represented by far fewer examples. *That*-clauses with putative *should* seem to occur predominantly after expressions involving a speaker's or narrator's attitude.

Table XIX – Subgroups according to the controlling expressions

Controlling expressions	Total number of examples: 200	Total 100%
Attitudinal	122	61%
Directive	26	13%
Epistemic	25	12.5%
Volitional	14	7%
Evaluative	13	6.5%

As has been stated, *that*-clauses introduced with epistemic expressions and expressions of value judgement can have alternative forms with the indicative while *that*-clauses after directive and volitional expressions can have alternative forms with the subjunctive. Translation by means of *aby* + conditional verb form is the most probable translation after directive and volitional expressions, generally referring to future or subsequent actions. As a rule, translation by means of *aby* + conditional verb form testifies to the possibility of alternation with the mandative subjunctive in English. Similarly, translation by means of *že* + indicative after epistemic expressions and expressions of value judgement shows the possibility of alternation with the indicative. Indeed, Czech equivalents by means of *aby* + conditional verb form and *že* + indicative have proved the most frequent types of translation. However, other types of translation equivalents have also been encountered within the 200 examples. Furthermore, the results of the analysis have shown that translation by *aby* + conditional verb form does not concern only *that*-clauses after directive expressions and may not always reflect nonfactuality. Along the same lines, translation by means of *že* + indicative may also occur after other than epistemic expressions and expressions of value judgement and not always indicate factuality.

Group A: Directive expressions (26) (3.1) has proved quite unproblematic. It includes clear and unequivocal directive expressions, e.g. *desirable*, *suggest* (in its suasive meaning), or *necessary*. Invariably, these expressions indicate reference to future or subsequent actions. 22 examples were taken from narrative passages of the novels and 4 examples belong to the dialogical passages. All *that*-clauses can alternate with the mandative subjunctive.

As could be expected, translation by means of *aby* + conditional verb form in **3.1 (Group A: Directive expressions)** is a prevalent way of translation (61% - 16 examples out of 26). Yet, it is not the only possibility. The subgroup includes four *that*-clauses translated by means of *že* + indicative (15%). The choice of *že* + indicative in these cases was apparently influenced by the controlling verb *settle* which was translated either by the verb *dohodnout* or *domluvit*.

Furthermore, two examples (8%) of **3.1 (Group A: Directive expressions)** were translated by means of *že* + the modal *muset* which fully correspond with the directive nature of the English sentences. Translation by means of the infinitive is also represented by two examples (8%). Other translation equivalents (involving other or zero conjunction) are represented by 2 examples (8%) as well; one example involves the conjunction *at'* while the other was translated by zero conjunction due to the nominalization in the main clause.

Along similar lines we can present subgroup **Bc – Volitional expressions (3.3.3.6)**. Like **Group A: Directive expressions (3.1)**, the *that*-clauses involve mandative *should* which may alternate with the mandative subjunctive. Translation by means of *aby* + conditional verb form in **Bc – Volitional expressions (3.3.3.6)** is represented by 10 examples out of 14 (71%). This fact can be justified and explained by volitional expressions referring to the future and expressing nonfactuality. Two examples of **Bc – Volitional expressions (3.3.3.6)** were translated by means of the infinitive and other two were translated by means of the conditional (14,5% each).

As opposed to directive and volitional expressions, examples of **Bb - Value judgement - attitudinal and evaluative expressions (3.3.3)** imply mostly factuality and most *that*-clauses could possibly alternate with the indicative. Translation by means of *že* + indicative was expected with most examples of this subgroup and the results have met this expectation in a majority of *that*-clauses.

Subgroup of **Bb - Value judgement -attitudinal and evaluative expressions (3.3.3)** was further subdivided into two subcategories: **Bb1 - Attitudinal expressions (3.3.3.1)** and **BB2 - Evaluative expressions (3.3.3.4)**. It has already been observed that this subdivision was not a simple and unequivocal task inasmuch as attitude and evaluation in a number of the expressions overlap; the following adjectives *right*, *proper* were included among **Bb2 - Evaluative expressions (3.3.3.4)** although they evidently possess attitudinal features as well. The same holds for **Bb1 - Attitudinal expressions (3.3.3.1)**, whose attitudinal expressions involve evaluation as well (e.g. *hard*, *unfair*, *natural*).

Translation by means of *že* + indicative (72/ 59%) has proved to be the most common type of translation in **Bb1 - Attitudinal expressions (3.3.3.1)**. Nevertheless, translation by means of *aby* + conditional part of verb, modal verbs or conditional occurs in this subgroup as well. The conjunction *aby* + conditional verb form occurs in 18 examples (14%). In most cases the conjunction *aby* + conditional verb form was used to convey nonfactuality; in such cases the controlling expressions may overlap with directive or volitional expressions. However, one *that*-clause was translated by means of *aby* + conditional verb form despite the factuality of the sentence:

She immediately felt how reasonable it was, that Mrs Croft should be thinking and speaking of Edward, and not of Frederick; Bb1/77 (Austen 2, p. 75)
Okamžitě si uvědomila, jak je logické, aby paní Croftová myslela a mluvila o Edwardovi a ne o Frederickovi. Bb1/77 (Austen 2, p. 41)

Translation by means of *aby* + conditional verb form is a result of an erroneous choice of the translator.

Translation of *that*-clauses in **Bb1 - Attitudinal expressions (3.3.3.1)** was also realized by means of a modal (12/10%) and by the conditional (12/10%). Presumably, the relatively frequent use of modals in Czech translations of the *that*-clauses was conditioned by the use of putative *should* in the English *that*-clauses. The modals convey the tentativeness of *should*, in spite of factuality indicated by the context. As a result, not all cases represent a correct use of a modal in the Czech sentence. Other types of translation which can be encountered in **Bb1 - Attitudinal expressions (3.3.3.1)** are zero conjunction (4/ 3%), the infinitive (2/ 2%) or other translation equivalents (2/ 2%).

63 examples (52%) of **Bb1 - Attitudinal expressions (3.3.3.1)** come from the narrative passages of novels. A majority of these examples (35/55%) express concurrent actions in the past. 15 examples (24%) exemplify subsequent actions and 13 (21%) express preceding actions. 59 examples (48%) come from dialogical passages; 19 examples (32%) refer to the present, 20 (34%) to the past, 17 (29%) refer to the future and 3 examples (5%) exemplify future in the past.

Bb2 - Evaluative expressions (3.3.3.4) involves 13 evaluative expressions, e.g. *fitting, logical, fair, unusual, natural*. The discrepancy between the number of examples in **Bb1 - Attitudinal expressions (3.3.3.1)** (122) and **Bb2 - Evaluative expressions (3.3.3.4)** (13) is given by the fact that although attitude and evaluation of the examples overlap in most cases, the attitudinal part seems to be a prevalent feature of **Bb - Value judgement - attitudinal and evaluative expressions (3.3.3)**. Like **Bb1 - Attitudinal expressions (3.3.3.1)**, subgroup **Bb2 - Evaluative expressions (3.3.3.4)** includes expressions incorporating both evaluation and attitude. Another affinity between the two subgroups is translation by *že* + indicative (6/47%) which is the most common translation of **Bb2 - Evaluative expressions (3.3.3.4)**. Translation by means of *aby* + conditional verb form is represented by 2 examples (15%). One of them expresses factuality and the translation involving the conjunction *aby* is a result of the translator's choice while the other example exemplifies a generic sentence whose reference is atemporal.

Other types of translation of **Evaluative expressions (3.3.3.4)** were realized by means of a modal (3/23%) or other translation equivalents (zero conjunction; the infinitive) represented by 2 examples (5%). Unlike **Bb1 - Attitudinal expressions (3.3.3.1)**, **Bb2 - Evaluative expressions (3.3.3.4)** does not include translation by means of the conditional. Nor does it include any instances of free translation or translation by means of other conjunctions than *že* or *aby*.

Most *that*-clauses of **Bb - Value judgement - attitudinal and evaluative expressions (3.3.3)** may alternate with the indicative, as could be expected in the case of value judgement expressions. As a rule, the examples refer either to the present or past and indicate factuality. This is quite true about **Bb2 - Evaluative expressions (3.3.3.4)** whose *that*-clauses all could possibly alternate with the indicative and the same holds for most of examples of **Bb1 - Attitudinal expressions (3.3.3.1)**. However, **Bb1 - Attitudinal expressions (3.3.3.1)** also involves a few examples which may alternate with the mandative subjunctive (due to controlling expressions like the adjective *important* involving directiveness). A majority of these examples were translated by means of *aby* + the conditional verb form.

It was stated in the Abstract of this work that *should* as a future marker will be left out. However, in the course of the analysis, a few examples of *should* were finally recognized as examples of the future reference, often after the broader context had been discussed as well.

The last subgroup to be summed up is subgroup **Ba – Degree of truth value (epistemic expressions) (3.3.1)** including 25 examples. The main clauses contain epistemic expressions like *(im)possible*, *(un)likely*, *(im)probable*, *(in)credible*, etc. These expressions express nonfactuality and various degrees of (im)probability. The examples refer to the future, subsequent actions in the past, present, concurrent actions of the past or to the past. As to the translation, a majority of *that*-clauses were translated into Czech by means of the conditional (12/ 48%). Other *that*-clauses were translated by means of the conjunction *aby* + conditional verb form (7/ 28%), *že* + indicative (2/ 8%) or other translation equivalents, i.e. English dependent clauses reflected into Czech in main clauses; translation by zero conjunction involving coordination (4/ 16%).

Finally, the proportion of extraposition and initial position of nominal content *that*-clauses will be discussed. Extraposition is highly probable with *that*-clauses, although *that*-clauses in the initial position can occur as well. In such cases, functional sentence perspective has to be considered. *That*-clauses in the initial position are quite rare. Extraposed *that*-clauses are much more frequent with putative *should*.

As a rule, an extraposed *that*-clause has thematic function while the main clause can be recognized as the rheme. The 200 examples that have been analyzed show the prevalence of extraposition in contrast to the initial position of *that*-clauses. The initial position of *that*-clauses occurred in seven examples: Ba/5 (Austen 1); Bb1/41(Austen 1); Bb1/113 (Austen 1); Bb1/114 (Austen 1); Bb1/115 (Austen 1); Bb2/5 (Woolf 2); Bb2/13 (Austen 2, p. 77). One example is included within **Ba – Degree of truth value (epistemic expressions) (3.3.1)** while

the rest examples of *that*-clauses in the initial position are included in **Bb - Value judgement - attitudinal and evaluative expressions (3.3.3)**. Naturally, none of the examples of initial *that*-clauses was found in **Group A: Directive expressions (3.1)** or group **Bc – Volitional expressions (3.3.3.6)**. The reason can be found in the iconicity of the examples conveying directiveness or volition. First the command, suggestion or wish is uttered (e.g. *It is desirable*) and then the context *per se* comes (e.g. *that everyone should be present*).

The analysis examined the hypothesis that *that*-clauses after directive and volitional expressions are translated by *aby* + conditional verb form. Translation by means of *aby* shows the possibility of subjunctive alternation in English. In contrast, *that*-clauses translated by means of *že* + indicative after epistemic expressions and expressions of value judgement can alternate with the indicative. As to the translation equivalents, the hypothesis has proved to be valid for most of the examples. However, other translation equivalents occur within our examples as well, e.g. by means of a modal, the infinitive, or zero conjunction. In the case of translation by means of zero conjunction, the controlling adjective or expression was often reflected in a Czech adverb.

The possibility of alternation with the indicative or subjunctive depends largely on the use of the controlling adjective or phrase but also on the context in which these adjectives or phrases are used. The context and meaning of some examples caused that in several cases the controlling expression did not correspond to the expected possible alternation (e.g. in the case of *well* or *important*).

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7. Resumé

Tato diplomová práce měla za úkol zkoumat výskyt a funkci modálního slovesa *should* v závislých větách obsahových po spojce *that*. Jedná se o tzv. putative *should*, jehož užití převládá v britské angličtině, i když se může vyskytovat i v americké varietě. Po postojových, hodnotících a epistémických výrazech toto užití *should* zpravidla vyjadřuje realizovaný děj. Nicméně 'putative *should*' tuto realitu vyjadřuje mnohem jemněji a tentativněji než indikativ, se kterým *should* po výše zmíněných výrazech může alternovat. Závislé věty se *should* po těchto výrazech zpravidla referují k minulosti či přítomnosti. Jestliže vedlejší věta neobsahuje minulý infinitiv (*should have*) jasně odkazující na minulost, věta se *should* odkazuje podle kontextu buď k přítomnosti nebo k minulosti.

Vedle postojových, hodnotících a epistémických výrazů se *should* vyskytuje také ve vedlejších větách obsahových po direktivních a volitivních výrazech (tzv. mandative *should*). V těchto případech ovšem *should* značí nerealizovaný děj odkazující k budoucnosti a může potenciálně alternovat s konjunktivem prézenta. Funkce putative a mandative *should* po různých typech nadřazených výrazů se samozřejmě různými způsoby reflektují do českého překladu. Obecná hypotéza tvrdí, že po direktivních a volitivních výrazech bude v českém překladu použito spojky *aby* + kondicionálu slovesa, což svědčí pro možnost alternace s konjunktivem v angličtině. Od překladu vedlejších vět obsahových po epistémických, postojových a hodnotících výrazech se naopak očekává, že bude realizován spojkou *že* a indikativem, což svědčí pro možnost alternace s indikativem v angličtině.

Diplomová práce zahrnuje teoretickou a praktickou část. V teoretické části byla stručně nastíněna historie modálních sloves a dále pak různé jejich funkce a typy. Tato část diplomové práce se také samozřejmě snažila pokrýt obecná fakta a znalosti týkající se putative *should* spojené s jeho výskytem a alternacemi. Materiály, které se zabývají či alespoň okrajově dotýkají tématu putative *should* a jeho alternací jsou například *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (R. Huddleston a G.K. Pullum, 2003); *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (R. Quirk et al., 1985); *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (L. Dušková a kol. (2006); článek L. Duškové *A Note on a Potential Textual Feature of Putative Should* (*Linguistica Pragensia*, 2009). Všechny tyto materiály se shodují, že putative *should* je oproti přímému sdělení indikativu a direktivnosti konjunktivu prézenta váhavější a sdělení vyjadřuje tentativněji.

Praktická část diplomové práce obsahuje seznam dvaceti jednoho zdroje, z nichž bylo celkem excerpováno dvě stě příkladů putative *should*. Příklady byly excerpovány z paralelního korpusu InterCorp (<http://www.korpus.cz/Park>) a manuálně z románu Jane

Austenové *Persuasion* (Anna Eliotová). Dále tato část zahrnuje metodologii a analýzu příkladů. Příklady jsou rozděleny do dvou hlavních skupin: **Group A: Directive expressions (3.1)**, zabývající se závislými větami obsahovými po direktivních výrazech a **Group B: Examples of superordinate expressions denoting the degree of truth value, value judgement, and volition (3.3)**. Tato skupina obsahuje závislé věty obsahové po epistémických výrazech (**Ba – Degree of truth value (epistemic expressions) (3.3.1)**), po výrazech tzv. value judgement (**Bb – Value judgement (attitudinal and evaluative expressions) (3.3.3)**) zahrnující postojové a hodnotící výrazy. Poslední podskupinu, která patří do skupiny **Group B: Examples of superordinate expressions denoting the degree of truth value, value judgement, and volition (3.3)** tvoří vedlejší věty po volitivních výrazech (**Bc – Volitional expressions (3.3.3.6)**).

Rozdělení příkladů do jednotlivých podskupin dle nadřazených výrazů provázal často problém pramenící z faktu, že výrazy se svou sémantikou často překrývají. Tento problém se týkal hlavně poskupin **Bb1- Attitudinal expressions (3.3.3.1)** a **Bb2 - Evaluative expressions (3.3.3.4)**. Toto překrývání se týká například výrazů *important*, *fitting* nebo *well*, jež se v určitém kontextu počítaly jako jasně direktivní výrazy, ale v odlišném kontextu byly vyhodnoceny spíše jako postojové. Odtud pramenila i otázka, zda vedlejší věty se *should* po těchto výrazech mohou alternovat s indikativem nebo s konjunktivem přezenta.

Z analýzy vyplývá, že putative *should* skutečně ve většině případů může alternovat s indikativem po epistémických, postojových a hodnotících výrazech, zatímco *should* po direktivních a volitivních výrazech vykazuje možnost alternace s konjunktivem. Toto zjištění je navíc podpořeno i realizací překladů – vedlejší věty se *should* po postojových a hodnotících výrazech jsou ve většině případů přeloženy pomocí spojky *že* a indikativu. Vedlejší věty se *should* po direktivních a volitivních výrazech jsou naopak nejčastěji přeloženy pomocí spojky *aby* a kondicionálu slovesa. Ve skupině epistémických výrazů je nejvíce příkladů přeloženo pomocí kondicionálu, jenž do češtiny přenáší různou míru pravděpodobnosti či (ne)jistoty.

Vyskytly se i případy, kdy vedlejší věty se *should* po hodnotícím nebo postojovém výrazu byly přeloženy pomocí spojky *aby* i když se jednalo o realizovaný děj. V takových (spíše ojedinělých) případech se jednalo o volbu překladatele, která nemusela být vždy správná. Totéž se týká užití českých modálních sloves ve vedlejších větách po postojových a hodnotících výrazech. Další překladové odchylky se vyskytly u direktivních výrazů, kde se objevilo několik překladů pomocí spojky *že* a indikativu. Překlady pomocí koordinace, volného překladu nebo infinitivu se vyskytly spíše ojediněle. Překlad koordinací (juxtapozicí)

představuje bezspoječný překlad, kdy v mnohých případech byla řídicí fráze reflektována do češtiny pomocí adverbia.

Pouze sedm vedlejších vět uvozených spojkou *that* se objevilo v iniciální pozici, která je u těchto vět spíše řídkým jevem. Ostatní sto devadesát tři příklady obsahují extrapozici vedlejších vět.

Díky své tentativní povaze vyžaduje putative *should* dostatečný kontext, aby bylo možno správně vyhodnotit jeho funkci a časovou referenci, zvláště po postojových, hodnotících a epistémických výrazech.

Během analýzy některých příkladů došlo i k tomu, že některé příklady z podkupiny **Bb** – **Value judgement (attitudinal and evaluative expressions (3.3.3))** byly vyhodnoceny jako příklady odkazující k potenciální budoucnosti. Jedná se zejména o případy, jejichž nadřazené výrazy byly nakonec rozpoznány jako direktivní či volitivní. U několika případů bylo *should* ve vedlejší větě nakonec rozpoznáno a určeno jako *should* odkazující k budoucnosti.

Appendix

Group A – directive expressions in the superordinate clause (26)

Necessary (5x)

1. And somewhere or other, quite anonymous, there were the directing brains who coordinated the whole effort and laid down the lines of policy which made **it necessary that** this fragment of the past **should be preserved**,

A kdesi v naprosté anonymitě koordinovaly řídicí mozky celou práci a stanovovaly politickou linii, která **vyžadovala, aby** se jeden kousek minulosti **zachoval**, (Orwell)

2. At most, when **it is** absolutely **necessary** that someone **should be silenced**, we are occasionally able to smuggle a razor blade into a prisoner 's cell.

Nanejvýš, když už je absolutně **nutné** někoho **umlčet**, můžeme příležitostně propašovat vězni do cely žiletku. (Orwell)

3. but **it is** also **necessary** that he **should be a credulous** and **ignorant** fanatic whose prevailing moods are fear, hatred, adulation, and orgiastic triumph.

Je však zároveň **nutné, aby byl důvěřivý a nevědomý** fanatik, v jehož emocích převládá strach, nenávisť, pochlebovačství a orgiastická radost z vítězství. (Orwell)

4. In other words **it is necessary** that he **should have the mentality appropriate** to a state of war.

Jinými slovy — je **potřebné, aby** jeho mentalita **byla přizpůsobena** podmínkám válečného stavu. (Orwell)

5. **It is** absolutely **necessary** to their structure that there **should be no contact** with foreigners, except, to a limited extent, with war prisoners and coloured slaves.

Jejich struktury **vyžadují** absolutně **nezbytně, aby se zabránilo** kontaktu s cizinci, až na válečné zajatce a barevné otroky, a i to jen v omezené míře. (Orwell)

Settle (4x)

6. and **it was settled** that Mr Jones **should be sent for** early in the morning if Miss Bennet were not decidedly better.

nakonec **se dohodli, že** časně ráno **pošlou** pro pana Jonese, jestli se stav slečny Bennetové podstatně nezlepší. (Austen 1)

7. and at length **it was settled** that their original design of leaving Netherfield that morning **should be mentioned**, and the request made.

nakonec **se dohodly, že zpraví** ostatní o svém úmyslu rozloučit se téhož odpoledne a požádají zároveň o povoz. (Austen 1)

8. **it was settled** that she and her children **should go** to London at the same time that Mr Bennet came from it.

domluvily se, že se vydá s dětmi na cestu , jakmile se vrátí pan Bennet. (Austen 1)

9. And **it was settled** that we **should all be there** by eleven o'clock.

Bylo domluveno, že se tam všichni sejdeme v jedenáct hodin. (Austen 1)

Desirable (4x)

10. She said all that was reasonable and proper on the business; felt the claims of De Shirley to repose, as she ought; saw how very **desirable it was** that **he should have** some active, respectable young man, as a resident curate, and was even courteous enough to hint at the advantage of such resident curate's being married. Austen 2, ch 12, p.124)

Řekla všechno, co bylo rozumné a v té věci vhodné, uznávala nárok doktora Shirleyho na odpočinek, jak měla; chápala, **jak je žádoucí, aby měl** jako zástupce nějakého energického řádného mladého muže, a projevila dokonce sdostatek zdvořilosti, aby naznačila, jak by bylo výhodné, kdyby takový zástupce byl ženat. (Austen 2, ch. 12, p.84)

11. One thing more, and all seemed arranged. Though **it was** rather **desirable** that Mr and Mrs Musgrove **should be** previously **alarmed** by some share of delay; yet the time required by the Uppercross horses to take them back, would be a dreadful extension of suspense; (Austen 2, ch. 12, p.134)

Zbývala jseště jedna věc a zdálo se, že tím je všechno zařízeno. **Bylo by sice žádoucí, aby** pan a paní Musgrovovi **nezačali mít obavy**, že se nevrací, ale čas, kterého by bylo třeba, aby je uppercrossří koně dovezli nazpátek, by byl hrozným prodloužením úzkostného očekávání. (Austen 2, ch. 12, p. 93)

12. **It was** very **desirable** that the connection **should be renewed**, if it could be done, without any compromise of propriety on the side of the Elliots. (Austen 2, ch. 16, p. 161)

Je to velmi **žádoucí, aby** příbuzenské styky **byly obnoveny**, bude-li toho možné dosáhnout, aniž by tím utrpěla důstojnost Elliotových. (Austen 2, ch. 16, p.119)

13. **It was** very **desirable** that Lady Russell **should be no longer deceived**; (Austen 2, ch. 21, p.217)

Bylo nutné, aby lady Russelová **nezůstávala déle v klamu**. (Austen 2, ch. 21, p.171)

Fit(ting) (3x)

14. I think **it is fitting** that we **should begin** by drinking a health.

Myslím, **že je na místě začít** přípitkem. (Orwell)

15. If the girl likes another man better, **it is** very **fit** she **should have** him. (Austen 2, ch. 18, p. 183)

Když má děvče radši jiného, **tak jen at' si ho vezme.**" (Austen 2, ch. 18, p.139)

16. **It is** very **fit** they **should have** daughter's **shares**; and I am sure he has always been a very kind, liberal father to me. (Austen 2, ch. 22, p.223)

Sluší se, aby dostaly svůj podíl jako dcery; a mohu potvrdit, že mně byl vždycky laskavým a štedrým otcem. (Austen 2, ch 22, p. 177)

Suggest (2x)

17. Then she **suggested** that they **should find** a seat and have their tea.

Pak **navrhla, aby se** někam **posadily** a daly si čaj. (Woolf 1)

18. It had been Kent O'Donnell 's **suggestion** that the group **should visit** the pathology department.

Na O'Donnellův **návrh se** skupinka **ubírala** do patologické laboratoře. (Hailey)

Ask (2x)

19. - **never asking** that Winston **should buy** it, merely that he should admire it.

- a nikdy po Winstonovi **nechtěl, aby** něco **koupil**, jen aby to obdivoval. (Orwell)

20. - **never asking** that Winston should buy it, **merely that he should admire it.**

- a nikdy po Winstonovi nechtěl, **aby** něco koupil, jen **aby to obdivoval.** (Orwell)

Need (1x)

21. **All that is needed is** that a state of war **should exist.**

Potřebné je jedině to, **aby** válečný stav **existoval.** (Orwell)

Other

22. Yet the creature was astute; mastered his fury with a great effort of the will; composed his two important letters, one to Lanyon and one to Poole, and, that he might receive actual evidence of their being posted, **sent them out with directions** that they **should be registered.**

Ale byl to tvor prohnáný - s velkým vypětím vůle ovládl zuřivost, sepsal dva důležité dopisy, jeden Lanyonovi a druhý Poolovi, a aby měl v rukou důkaz, že byly dány na poštu, **odeslal je s příkazem, že se** musí poslat doporučeně. (Stevenson)

23. Mrs. Anna **insisted** that Andrea and Giustiniana **should not see** each other or be in communication during the negotiation.

Paní Anna **trvala na tom, že se** Andrea s Giustinianou během vyjednávání **nesmějí vidat** ani být v jakémkoli styku. (Robilant)

24. ;and Sir William gave it as his decided opinion that whenever Mr Collins should be in possession of the Longbourn estate, **it would be highly expedient** that both he and his wife **should make** their appearance at St. James 's.

a sir William s rozhodností prohlásil, že jakmile pan Collins převezme longbournské panství, **bude se slušet, aby byl i s chotí představen** u dvora. (Austen 1)

25. The husband **had agreed that she should have** the custody, as soon as she was married to Eastwood.

Její muž **svolil, aby je měla** v opatrování, jakmile se provdá za Eastwooda. (Lawrence)

26. On this June night, the Great Brakeman, whom, had they deified anyone, they might well have chosen as their celestial protagonist, **had ordained that** the seven o'clock **train should leave** its human (or inhuman) deposit at Fish.

Toho červnového večera Velký Brzdař, jehož si klidně mohli zvolit za svého nebeského hrdinu, kdyby byli chtěli někoho zbožnit, **určil, aby vlak** v sedm hodin **zanechal** svůj lidský (nebo nelidský) náklad ve Fishi. (Fitzgerald 2)

Group B – Examples involving degree of truth (epistemic expressions), value judgement (attitudinal, evaluative expressions) and volitional expressions in the main clause

Ba - Epistemic (25)

(Im)possible

1. It was impossible that he should ever suffer again as Clarissa had made him suffer.
Bylo nemyslitelné, že by kdy zažil ještě takové utrpení, jaké mu způsobila Clarissa. (Woolf 2)

2. It was impossible that this affair **should end** successfully;
Bylo **nemožné, aby to skončilo** úspěšně; (Orwell)

3. it is impossible that every moment **should be employed** in conversing together.
nemají možnost, aby se celou tu dobu bavili jen spolu. (Austen 1)

4. It was next to **impossible** that their cousin **should come** in a scarlet coat,
Nebyla sebemenší **naděje, že by se** jejich bratranec **objevil** v šarlatové uniformě, (Austen 1)

5. Elizabeth soon heard from her friend; and their correspondence was as regular and frequent as it had ever been; **that it should be** equally unreserved **was impossible**.

Přítelkyně se Elizabeth brzy ozvala, psaly si tak často a pravidelně jako jindy; **aby si** však **psaly stejně důvěrně, to už nebylo možné.** (Austen 1)

6. It is impossible that he **should still love me**.
Je vyloučené, **aby mě** ještě **miloval.** (Austen 1)

7. 'How was it possible that such an idea **should enter our brains!**
Jak by nás to mohlo vůbec napadnout? (Austen 1)

8. I know it was his belief, (whether justly or not, of course I cannot decide) that your father and sister, in their civilities and invitations, were designing a match between the heir and the young lady; and **it was impossible** that such a match **should have answered** his ideas of wealth and independence. (Austen 2, p. 207)

Vím, že se domníval (zda správně, nebo ne, to ovšem nemohu posoudit), že tvůj otec a sestra za svou laskavostí a pozváním osnují sňatek mezi dědicem a mladou dámou; a **bylo nemožné, aby** takový sňatek **odpovídal** jeho představám o bohatství a nezávislosti. (Austen 2, p.162)

(Un)likely

9. A careful examination put it beyond doubt that the star shape was accidental, which made it all the more strange, and **it seemed unlikely that there should be** another such in existence.

Po pečlivém prozkoumání došel k závěru, že hvězdicovitý tvar je naprosto náhodný, což bylo ještě podivnější; další podobný kus **s největší pravděpodobností** neexistuje. (Woolf 1)

10. **It was unlikely** that the doctor **should fear death**; and yet that was what Utterson was tempted to suspect.

Bylo dost **nepravděpodobné, že by to byl strach ze smrti**, ale Utterson ho z toho málem podezříval. (Stevenson)

11. **It appears** to me so very **unlikely** that any young man **should form such a design against girl** who is by no means unprotected or friendless, and who actually staying in his colonel 's family, that I am strongly incline to hope the best.

Připadá mi velice **nepravděpodobné, že by** některý mladík bezohledně **svedl děvče**, které přece není bez ochrany ani bez přátel, a dokonce dlí na návštěvě v rodině jeho velitele. (Austen 1)

12. **It is not likely** that money **should be very abundant** on either side;

Pravděpodobně nemá ani jeden, ani druhý mnoho peněz, (Austen 1)

13. I remember, as soon as ever I saw him, when he first came into Hertfordshire last year, I thought **how likely it was** that you **should come together**.

Vzpomínám si, že jsem si v duchu říkala, když jsem ho poprvé spatřila, jak se loni nastěhoval do Hertfordshiru, **že vy dva jste pro sebe jako stvoření. (Austen 1)**

Improbable

14. and, as you well know, we go out so little, that **it is very improbable** they **should meet** at all, unless he really comes to see her.'

a jak víš, chodíme málokdy do společnosti; **je tedy velmi nepravděpodobné, že by se setkali**, leda by ji přímo přišel navštívit." (Austen 1)

15. As he quitted the room, Elizabeth felt **how improbable it was** that they **should ever see** each other again on such terms of cordiality as had marked their several meetings in Derbyshire;

Když ji opustil, **uvědomila si** Elizabeth, **jak je nepravděpodobné, že by se** ještě někdy **mohli stýkat** tak přátelsky a srdečně jako během těchto několika dní v Derbyshiru; (Austen 1)

16. He might be only passing through. But **it was more probable** that he **should be come to stay**. (Austen 2, p. 188)

Mohl take jen projíždět. **Bylo** však **pravděpodobnější, že přijel** na delší dobu. (Austen 2 p.143)

(In)credible

17. She must have followed him here, because **it was not credible** that by pure chance she **should have happened to be walking** on the same evening up the same obscure backstreet, kilometres distant from any quarter where Party members lived.

Určitě ho sledovala, protože bylo **neuvěřitelné, že by se** čirou náhodou **procházela** téhož večera v týchž obskurních zastrčených uličkách, kilometry od čtvrti, kde bydleli členové Strany. (Orwell)

18. **It seemed incredible** that so massive an object **should taper** to such a geometrically perfect point.

Zdálo se až **neuvěřitelné, že by se** tak mohutný předmět **dal zaostřit** do ideálního geometrického bodu. (Clarke)

19. **Do you think it incredible** that Mr Collins **should be able to procure** any woman 's good opinion , because he was not so happy as to succeed with you ?'

„ Proč tě to tak překvapuje drahá Elizo? **Považuješ za vyloučené, aby** některá žena **měla** o panu Collinsovi dobré mínění jen proto, že se u tebe nesetkal s úspěchem?'' (Austen 1)

Other (Inconceivable, inevitable, unthinkable, out of question, suppose)

20. Everyone agreed that, once he had opened the first door, **it was inconceivable** that Commander Norton **should not open** the second.

Všichni souhlasili s tím, že jestli už kapitán Norton otevřel první dveře, je **nemyslitelné, že by neměl otevřít** ty druhé. (Clarke)

21. **It was inevitable** that they **should make that claim** sooner or later: the logic of their position demanded it.

Bylo to nevyhnutelné, dříve nebo později to **začnou tvrdit**; vyžaduje to logika jejich postavení. (Orwell)

22. **It was unthinkable** that the two lovers **should find** themselves again in the same city so soon after the Zandiri incident-and with Mrs. Anna still in a rage.

Nebylo myslitelné, že by se oba milenci **měli vyskytovat** v jednom a tomtéž městě tak brzy po incidentu se Zandirim - zejména proto, že paní Anna stále ještě zuřila. (Robilant)

23. **it was out of the question that he should keep** his appointment

Bylo naprosto **vyloučeno, aby** na schůzi **přišel** včas (Woolf 1)

24. **But suppose** - I am bound to take every possibility into account - **that it should prove** afterwards that you had no right to sell?"

Co kdyby se však později **ukázalo** - musím brát v úvahu všechny možnosti - **že jste nebyl oprávněn** soupravu prodávat ?" (Doyle)

25. **it was understandable** that Pearson **should want to rise** to it well.

bylo **jasné, že se** Pearson **vypjal** k vrcholnému výkonu. (Hailey)

Bb. value judgement (135)

Bb1 - Attitudinal expressions (122)

Natural (9x)

1. **Is it not natural** that I **should wonder** at his sudden silence and should wish to know what has become of him?"

Není tedy snad nic tak **divného, že mne** jeho náhlé odmlčení **znepokojuje** a že bych rád věděl, co se s ním stalo.' (Doyle)

2. **Is it not natural** that I should wonder at his sudden silence and **should wish to know** what has become of him?"

Není tedy snad nic tak **divného, že mne** jeho náhlé odmlčení **znepokojuje** a **že bych rád věděl**, co se s ním stalo.' (Doyle)

3. He did not know why this was so, but **it seemed natural** that it **should be so**.

Nevěděl sice, proč tomu tak je, ale připadalo mu **přirozené, že** tomu tak je. (Orwell)

4. **She seemed to think it** just as **natural** that they **should want to rob** you of your pleasures as that you should want to avoid being caught.

Zřejmě si myslela, že je právě tak **přirozené, že** oni vás **chtějí oloupit** o vaši radost, jako to, že vy se chcete vyhnout tomu, aby vás přistihli. – (Orwell)

5. **She seemed to think it** just as **natural** that they should want to rob you of your pleasures **as that you should want to avoid being caught**.

Zřejmě si myslela, že je právě tak **přirozené, že** oni vás **chtějí oloupit** o vaši radost, jako to, **že vy se chcete vyhnout** tomu, aby vás přistihli. – (Orwell)

6. and **it seemed natural** to her that Winston **should believe** O'Brien to be trustworthy on the strength of a single flash of the eyes.

a zdálo se jí **přirozené, že** Winston **uvěřil** v O'Brienovu důvěryhodnost podle jediného záblesku v očích (Orwell)

7. Then he turned, and **it seemed** the most **natural** thing in the world that she **should go** into his arms.

Mike vedl Vivianu za ruku. Na plošince se obrátil a Vivian mu **docela přirozeně vklouzla** do náručí. (Hailey)

8. He was, of course, several years older than she, and **it was fairly natural** that he **should take the lead** while she deferred to his judgment.

Byl ovšem o několik let starší než ona, a tak v první fázi jejich vztahu **nemohlo být pochyb, že on musí převzít vedení** on a ona se podrobí jeho úsudku. (Robilant)

9. In Lady Russel's view, **it was** perfectly **natural** that Mr Elliot, at a mature time of life, **should feel** it a most desirable object, and what would very generally recommend him, among all sensible people, to be on good terms with the head of his family; (Austen 2, p. 160)

Podle názoru lady Russellové **bylo naprosto přirozené, že** pan Elliot v době životní zralosti **považuje** za nejžádoucnější cíl, být zadobře s hlavou rodiny, (Austen 2, p.117)

Surprise (8x)

10. Arak-awa is the last stop on the city tramline going south, and many people **express surprise** that the line **should extend** so far down into the suburbs.

Jezdí sem tramvaj a mnoho lidí **se diví**, proč **protáhli** trať tak daleko na předměstí. (Ishiguro)

11. It is not surprising then that I **should be turning** that conversation over in my mind for some time afterwards, and I do not think it unreasonable that I now find myself becoming increasingly irritated by certain things she said to me that day.

Není tedy **divu, že se** v duchu k tomuto rozhovoru delší dobu **vracím** a celkem pochopitelně mě víc a víc dráždí jisté věci, které mi toho dne řekla. (Ishiguro)

12. While the contents of the first letter remained on her mind, **she was all surprise - all astonishment** that Wickham **should marry a girl** whom it was impossible he could marry for money; and how Lydia could ever have attached him had appeared incomprehensible.

Dokud znala jen obsah prvního dopisu, **nevycházela z úžasu -překvapilo ji, že by si** Wickham **chtěl vzít dívku**, s kterou by nic nevyžehnil, a nechápala, čím ho Lydia dokázala tak upoutat. (Austen 1)

13. Elizabeth was suprized, however, that Wickham **should consent** to such a scheme; and, had she consulted only her own inclination, any meeting with him would have been the last object of her wishes.

Elizabeth **udivovalo, že** Wickham **souhlasí** s tímto plánem: co jí se týkalo, bylo setkání s ním to poslední, co si přála. (Austen 1)

14. ; and it **did not surprise her**, therefore, that **Lady Russel should see nothing suspicious** or inconsistent, nothing to require more motives than appeared, in Mr Elliot's great desire of a reconciliation. (Austen 2, p. 160)

; a proto **ji nepřekvapilo, že lady Russellová nevidí nic podezřelého** nebo nedůsledného, nic, co by vyžadovalo víc důvodů, než bylo na první pohled vidět v páně Elliotově horlivé snaze po smíření. (Austen 2, p.117)

15. Anne's only **surprise was**, that affairs **should be** in forwardness enough for Henrietta's wedding-clothes to be talked of: (Austen 2, Ch 22, p. 222)

Anna byla překvapena jedině tím, **že** celá věc je už tak daleko, aby se mluvilo o Henriettiných svatebních šatech. (Austen 2, p.176')

16. My account states, that your sister's friend, the lady now staying, with you, whom I have heard you mention, came to Bath with Miss Elliot and Sir Walter as long ago as September, (...) that she is a clever, insinuating, handsome woman, poor and plausible, and altogether such in situation and manner, as to give a general idea among Sir Walter's acquaintance, of her meaning to be Lady Elliot, and as general **surprise that** Miss Elliot **should be** apparently **blind** to the danger.' (Austen 2, p. 212)

Moje zpráva uvádí, že přítelkyně tvé sestry, dáma, která teď u vás bydlí, přijel do Bathu se slečnou Elliotovou a sirem Walterem už v září (...); že je to žena chytrá a hezká, lichotná, že je chudá, ale přijatelná a celkem vzato svým postavením a chováním vzbuzuje mezi známými sira Waltera domněnku, že zamýšlí stát se lady Elliotovou a **že k** všeobecnému **překvapení je** slečna Elliotová zřejmě k tomuto nebezpečí **slepá**." (Austen 2, p.166-7)

17. I am really **surprised that you should reply** in such an unscientific way.

Skutečně **mě překvapuje, že odpovídáte** tak nevědecky. (Weinberg)

Important (6x)

18. It is **important that I should be able to assure him** that his honoured name has been in no way dragged into the matter.

Je nezbytné, abych ho mohl ujistit, že jeho vážené jméno nebude do této záležitosti žádným způsobem zataženo. (Doyle)

19. She found herself experiencing **a sense of importance** that all this **should be** about her.

Připadala si **důležitá, že** tohle všechno **se děje** kvůli ní. (Hailey)

20. 'It is of the **first importance** to us', she went on, 'that the house our father built **should pass** to one he would have approved of and deemed worthy of it.

" Pro nás **je nejdůležitější, aby** otcův dům **přešel** do rukou člověka, jehož by on sám považoval za vhodného majitele, " pokračovala. (Ishiguro)

21. And I do not think it of **light importance** that he **should have attentive and conciliatory manners** towards every body, especially towards those to whom he owes his preferment.

Rovněž **nepovažují za malicherné dbát, aby se** ke každému **choval ohleduplně a bohabojně**, především však k těm, jimž vděčí za své zabezpečení. (Austen 1)

22. **It's very important** to Ada **that I should be painting** again.

Pro Adu **je** nepředstavitelně **důležité, abych** zase **začal malovat**. (Siddons)

23. 'And you see, Faulkner, **it 's rather important** to you that it **should turn out to be** worth something, if you see what I mean.'

"To je to, Faulknere, chápete, **je** pro vás **důležité, aby se ukázalo**, že za něco stojí. Rozumíte, ne? (Amis)

Pity (5x)

24. and she felt, suddenly, honestly, full of love for Miss Milan, much, much fonder of Miss Milan than of any one in the whole world, and **could have cried for pity that she should be crawling** on the floor with her mouth full of pins, and her face red and her eyes bulging -that one human being should be doing this for another

... a Mabel náhle pocítila upřímnou horoucí lásku k slečně Milanové, cítila, že ji má mnohem, mnohem raději než kohokoli jiného na celém světě, a **byla by plakala soucitem, že se** slečna Milanová **plazí** po podlaze s ústy plnými špendlíků, s tvářemi zčervenalými a očima vystouplýma - že jedna lidská bytost tohle všechno dělá pro jinou; (Woolf 1)

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26. 'What a **pity** that he **should be away** on his travels, for he would have so liked to see me, 'Škoda **že je** právě na cestách, protože by mne byl jistě moc rád viděl, ' (Doyle)

27. **it was such a pity** that Lydia **should be taken** from a regiment where she was acquainted with every body, and had so many favourites.

pokládala za velkou škodu odtrhnout Lydii od pluku , kde každého zná a kde získala tolik přátel. (Austen 1)

28. **What a pity** that **we should not have been introduced** to each other! (Austen 2, p 126)

Jaká škoda že jsme nemohli být vzájemně představeni! (Austen 2, p.86)

It is (well, better, best) – 5x

29. "It is well, then, that **we should be frank,**" said the other.

„Tak **dobrá, bud'me** tedy **upřímní,**” pokračoval advokát. (Stevenson)

30. In the end **it is** probably **better** that such a reasonable pretext **should excuse** me from coming as I believe you and I would both have a terrible time.

A nakonec **je to** pravděpodobně **lepší, že se mohu omluvit** z takového rozumného důvodu, protože by to asi pro nás oba byly strašné chvíle. (Robilant)

31. 'Was she killed?' 'Yes.' 'I thought so. I told Daisy I thought so. **It 's better** that the shock **should all come at once.** She stood it pretty well.'

"Je mrtvá?" "Ano." "Myslel jsem si to; říkal jsem Daisy, že si to myslím. **Je lepší, že ta rána přišla** tak najednou. Přestála to dost dobře. (Fitzgerald 1)

32. 'If he means to be but little at Netherfield, **it would be better** for the neighbourhood that **he should give up** the place entirely, for then we might possibly get a settled family there.

„Hodlá - li trávit na Netherfieldu tak málo času, pak **by** jeho sousedé spíš **uvítali, kdyby panství pustil,** protože by se tam mohla nějaká rodina usadit natrvalo. (Austen 1)

33. **We have judged it best** that my niece **should be married** from this house, of which I hope you will approve.

Pokládám za nejlepší, aby se vdávala od nás, a doufáme, že s tím budete souhlasit. (Austen 1)

Odd (4x)

34. **it was odd that he should have had,** especially now that his hair was grey, a contented look; a look of having reserves.

je to **divné, že by** zrovna on, zvláště teď, když už zešedivěl, **měl mít** spokojený výraz -, výraz prozrazující, že má z čeho brát. (Woolf 2)

35. **It 's** really rather **odd** that he **should ever have been taking** her to the Ball, and then her looking so furious.'

Prostě je to **divné, že s ním vůbec měla jít** na ples a pak že tak zuřila ...” (Amis)

36. and **it was** a little **odd** that Giustiniana **should have been asked** to go without a chaperon.

avšak to, **že Giustiniana byla pozvána** k cestě bez gardedámy, **bylo** trochu **divné.** (Robilant)

37. **It 's odd** that you **should know** Canterbury, ' said Mr Serle

„To je **zvláštní, že zrovna vy znáte** Canterbury , “ řekl pan Serle. (Woolf 1)

Strange (4x)

38. ' **It 's strange** that it **should end** like this, isn't it?

"**Zvláštní, že to muselo** všechno takhle **skončit.** (Amis)

39. **'How strange** that night **should be falling**, now that Rama is closest to the sun!

Není to **divné, že by měla** noc **přijít** právě teď, když je Ráma ke Slunci nejbližší? (Clarke)

40. **Strange** that it **should come** that very night to remind her of the promise to her mother, her promise to keep the home together as long as she could.

Bylo podivné, že jí právě dnes tato písnička **připomíná**, jak tenkrát slíbila matce, že se bude starat o domácnosti, dokud jen bude moci. (Joyce)

41. She hardly knew how to suppose that she could be an object of admiration to so great a man; and yet **that he should look at her** because he disliked her **was still more strange**.

Nedovedla si představit, že by se mu mohla zalíbit, ale **že by ji pozoroval**, protože je mu nesympatická, bylo vysvětlení ještě **nepravděpodobnější**. (Austen 1)

Sorry (4x)

42. **'I cannot pretend to be sorry,** ' said Wickham, after a short interruption,' that he or that any man **should not be estimated** beyond their deserts; but with him I believe it does not often happen.

„**Nemohu předstírat, že mě to mrzí,**“ řekl Wickham po krátkém odmlčení. „Každému, tedy i jemu, **se má dostat ocenění** podle zásluhy, avšak právě jemu se to, pokud vím, často nestává. (Austen 1)

43. **She was sorry** that Mr Darcy **should have delivered** his sentiments in a manner so little suited to recommend them;

Litovala pana Darcyho, **že se jí vyznal** ze svých citů způsobem, který mu sotva mohl získat obdiv; (Austen 1)

44. **' I am quite sorry,** Lizzy, that you **should be forced to have** that disagreeable man all to yourself.

Je mi tě líto, Lízinko, že si musíš vzít sama na starost toho protivného člověka. (Austen 1)

45. Lady Russel **was extremely sorry** that such a **measure should have been resorted** to at all. (Austen 2, p. 62)

Lady Russelová neobyčejně **litovala, že se** k takovému opatření vůbec **sáhlo** (Austen 2, p. 29)

Unlucky (4x)

46. **'It is unlucky,** ' said she, after a short pause,' that you **should not be able to see** your friends before they leave the country.

„**To je škoda,**“ pravila po krátké odmlce, „**že ses nemohla rozloučit** se svými přítelkyněmi, než odjely. (Austen 1)

47. ; but even this partial communication gave her a great deal of concern, and **she bewailed it as exceedingly unlucky** that the ladies **should happen to go away**, just as they were all getting so intimate together.

; avšak i neúplná zpráva vyvolala velké starosti a lamentace, **jaká je to škoda, že dámy musely odjet** právě teď, když se všichni začali tak slibně sblížovat. (Austen 1)

48. 'How unlucky that you **should have a reasonable answer to give**, and that I should be so reasonable as to admit it ! But I wonder how long you would have gone on, if you had been left to yourself.

„Ach, **to je smůla, že máte na všechno chytrou odpověď** a já jsem natolik chytrá, abych ji uznala! (Austen 1)

49. 'How unlucky that you should have a reasonable answer to give, and that **I should be so reasonable** as to admit it ! But I wonder how long you would have gone on, if you had been left to yourself.

„Ach, to je smůla, že máte na všechno chytrou odpověď **a já jsem natolik chytrá**, abych ji uznala! (Austen 1)

Matter (4x)

50. What mattered was that the room over the junk-shop **should exist**.

Důležité bylo, že pokoj nad starožitnictvím **existuje**. (Orwell)

51. The one thing that **matters** is that we **shouldn't betray** one another, although even that can't make the slightest difference.”

Záleží jedině na tom, **abychom** jeden druhého **nezradili**, ačkoliv ani to na věci nic nezmění.” (Orwell)

52. "What is the matter, dear Memmo, that you **should sigh** so heavily?”

„**Copak to**, můj drahý Memmo, **že tak zhluboka vzdycháte?**” (Robilant)

53. It became an urgent matter of pride and self-esteem **that he should open** his eyes once more and look at the world around him.

Stalo se pro něho **zásadní záležitostí sebeúcty** a hrdosti, **aby** opět **otevřel** oči a rozhlédl se po světě, který ho obklopoval. (Clarke)

Regret (4x)

54. Their concerns had been sunk under those of Uppercross, and when Lady Russel reverted to their former hopes and fears, and **spoke** her satisfaction in the house in Camdenplace, which had been taken, and **her regret** that Mrs Clay **should still be with them**, Ann would have been ashamed to have it known, how much she was thinking of Lyme (...) (Austen 2, **p. 139**)

Jejich záležitosti se ztrácely před uppercrosskými, a když se lady Russelová zmínila o jejích dřívějších nadějích a obavách a **vyjádřila** uspokojení nad pronajatým domem na Camdenském náměstí a **politování, že** paní Clayová **je pořád u nich**, bylo by Anně bývalo stydno přiznat se, že víc myslí na Lyme (...) (Austen 2, **p. 98-9**)

55. As soon as he could, he began to talk to her of Lyme, wanting to compare opinions respecting the place, but especially wanting to speak of the circumstance of their happening to be guests in the same inn at the same time, to give his own route, understand something of

hers, and **regret** that **he should have lost** such an opportunity of paying his respects to her. (Austen 2, p. 156-7)

Jakmile mohl, začal s ní mluvit o Lymu, chtěl porovnat jejich názory na město, zvláště však chtěl mluvit o náhodě, že byli v touž dobu hosty v témže hostinci, vykládat jí o vlastní cestě a dozvědět se něco o její a **vyslovit politování, že ztratil** takovou příležitost, aby jí složil svou poklonu. (Austen 2, p.114)

56. 'You ought to have minded *me*, Walter; I told you not to tease your aunt; and **could comprehend his regretting** that Captain Wentworth **should do what he ought to have done himself.** (Austen 2, p. 103 – 104)

„Měls poslechnout mě, Waltře, říkal jsem tím abys tetičku nezlobil,“ a **mohla pochopit jeho lítost, že kapitán Wentworth udělal, co měl udělat on sám.** (Austen 2, p.66)

57. However, when I found how excessively **he was regretting** that he **should miss** my father this morning, I gave way immediately, for I would never really omit an opportunity of bringing him and Sir Walter together. (Austen 2, p.219)

Když jsem však viděla, jak nesmírně **lituje, že nezastihl** dnes dopoledne mého otce, okamžitě jsem povolila, protože bych opravdu nechtěla zanedbat žádnou příležitost, aby se se sirem Walterem sblížili. (Austen 2, p. 173)

Curious (3x)

58. It is very curious indeed **that you should be destined** for this wand when its brother why, its brother gave you that scar.”

A **je** opravdu **zvláštní, že vám byla souzena** právě tahle hůlka, když její sestra - právě její sestra vám totiž způsobila tu jizvu.” (Rowling)

59. It was curious, that having just left you behind me in Bath, my first and principal acquaintance on marrying, **should be** your cousin; and that, through him, I should be continually hearing of your father and sister. (Austen 2, p. 207-8)

Bylo zvláštní, že po tom, co jsem tě opustila v Bathu, moje první a hlavní známost, když jsem se vdávala, **byl tvůj bratranec** a že jsem jeho prostřednictvím neustále slychala o tvém otci a sestře. (Austen 2, p.162)

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Astonished (3x)

61. I am astonished, my dear, ' said Mrs Bennet, ' that you **should be so ready to think** your own children silly.

„**Udivuje mě,** milý choti,“ pravila paní Bennetová, „**že dokážete** jen tak bezevšeho prohlásit své děti za husy. (Austen 1)

62. ' **I am astonished,**' said Miss Bingley, ' that my father **should have left** so small a collection of books.

„**Udivuje mne, že** papá po sobě **zanechal** tak málo knih," pravila slečna Bingleyová. (Austen 1)

63. She could thoroughly comprehend the sort of fascination he must possess over Lady Russell's mind, the difficulty it must be for her to withdraw her eyes, **the astonishment she must be feeling** that eight or nine years **should have passed** over him, and in foreign climes and in active service too, without robbing him of one personal grace! (Austen 2, p. 188)

Dovedla plně pochopit, jak asi působí na mysl lady Russellové, jak těžké asi pro ni je odtrhnout od něho oči, **jaký úžas asi pociťuje** nad tím, **že** těch osm nebo devět let, **jež prožil** v jiném, nezvyklém podnebí a v aktivní službě, ho neoloupilo o žádnou z jeho osobních předností. (Austen 2, p.144)

Bear (1x)

64. 'And so, I made her go. **I could not bear** that **she should be frightened** from the visit by such nonsense. (Austen 2, p.109)

„A tak jsem ji přiměla, aby šla. **Nemohla jsem se smířit** s tím, **aby se** takovým nesmyslem **dala odstranit** od návštěvy. (Austen 2, p.71)

Endure (1x)

65. **She could not endure** that such a friendship as theirs **should be severed** unfairly. (Austen 2, p. 177)

Nemohla snést pomyšlení, že by takové přátelství jako jejich **mělo být přerušeno** nečestně. (Austen 2, p.134)

Puzzled (2x)

66. **What puzzles me is that I should not have heard** of such magnificent specimens.

Udivuje mne, že jsem o těchto skvostných exemplářích dosud **neslyšel.** (Doyle)

67. **I am puzzled** that we artists **should be devoting** so much of our time enjoying the company of those like Gisaburo-san.'

Nechápu, proč bychom my umělci **měli trávit** tolik času ve společnosti Gisaburó - sana a jemu podobných." (Ishiguro)

Vex (2x)

68. Elizabeth could hardly help laughing at so convenient a proposal; yet **was** really **vexed** that her mother **should be** always **giving him such an epithet.**

Elizabeth sotva dokázala zachovat vážnou tvář, jak jí ten příkaz přišel vhod, ale přitom **ji hluboce ranilo, že se** o něm matka takhle **vyjadřuje.** (Austen 1)

69. I suppose (smiling) I have more pride than any of you; but I confess **it does vex me,** that **we should be so solicitous** to have the relationship acknowledged, which we may be very sure is a matter of perfect indifference to them.' (Austen 2, p. 163)

Patrně, “ usmála se, „je ve mně víc pýchy než v komkoli z vás; ; přiznávám však, že **mě mrzí, že jsme** tak všemožně **usilovali**, aby bylo příbuzenství uznáno, zatímco pro ně je to věc zcela lhostejná, jak můžeme být naprosto jisti. (Austen 2, p.120)

Anxious (2x)

70. He was as anxious as anyone else in the Department that the forgery **should be perfect**.

Jako všichni z Oddělení **si dával úzkostlivě záležet, aby podvrh byl dokonalý (Orwell)**

71. ‘Colonel Wallis had been so impatient to be introduced to them! And Mr Elliot so **anxious** that he **should!**’ (Austen 2, p. 154)

„Plukovník Wallis se nemohl dočkat, až jim bude představen! A pan Elliot, **jak ten se o to snažil!**“ (Austen 2, p.112)

God forbid (2x)

72. God forbid that **I should undervalue** the warm and faithful feelings of any of my fellow-creatures. (Austen 2, p. 238)

Chraň Bůh, abych podceňovala vřelé a věrné city kohokoli ze svých bližních. (Austen 2, p. 192)

73. God forbid that we should ask anything too difficult of them!

Bůh chraň, abychom po nich **chtěli** nějakou námahu! (Angell)

Hard (2x)

74. But really, ma'am, I think **it would be very hard** upon younger sisters, that they **should not have** their share of society and amusement because the elder may not have the means or inclination to marry early.

Ale já **myslím, že by to bylo** vůči sestřičkám **nespravedlivé, kdyby jim měly být odepřeny** zábavy a radovánky jen proto, že starší nemají možnost nebo chuť honem se vdát. (Austen 1)

75. ‘This is very kind of Ann, ’ was her husband’s answer, ‘and I should be very glad to have you go; but **it seems** rather **hard** that **she should be left** at home by herself, to nurse our sick child.’ (Austen 2, p. 83)

„To je od Anny velmi laskavé,“ zněla odpověď jejího manžela, „a já bych byl velmi rád, kdybys šla. **Zdá se mi to** ale dost **kruté, abychom ji nechali** doma samotnou a dali jí na starost naše nemocné dítě.“ (Austen 2, p. 48)

Reasonable (2x), Unreasonable + unfair (1x)

76. It was reasonable that he **should feel he had been wrong**;

Docela dobře si může myslet, že se dopustil chyby; (Austen 1)

77. She immediately **felt how reasonable it was**, that Mrs Croft **should be thinking and speaking** of Edward, and not of Frederick; (Austen 2, p. 75)

Okamžitě si uvědomila, **jak je logické, aby** paní Croftová **myslela a mluvila** o Edwardovi a ne o Frederickovi. (Austen 2, p. 41)

78. It seemed altogether **unfair** and **unreasonable** that the sky **should be** so hard.

Připadalo mu **zrádné** a **nesmyslné**, že obloha **může být** tak tvrdá. (Clarke)

Wonder (2x)

79. Elizabeth at first **had** rather **wondered** that Charlotte **should not prefer** the dining parlour for common use;

Elizabeth zprvu **udivovalo**, že Charlotta **nedává přednost** velkému salonu, (Austen 1)

80. From such a connexion **she could not wonder** that he **should shrink**.

Nepochybovala, že před tím vším **couvne**. (Austen 1)

Consider (2x)

81. 'Putting all these very extraordinary circumstances together,' said captain Wentworth, '**we must consider it** to be the arrangement of Providence, that **you should not be introduced** to your cousin.' (Austen 2, p 127)

„Když vezmeme v úvahu všechny tyhle neobyčejné okolnosti,“ řekl kapitán Wentworth, „**musíme to považovat** za řízení Prozřetelnosti, **že jste svému bratranci nebyly představeny**.“ (Austen 2, p.86)

82. ;but they seemed almost hurt that Captain Wentworth should have brought any such party to Lyme, without **considering it** as **a thing of course** that **they should dine** with them. (Austen 2, p. 119)

;zdáli se však skoro uraženi, že kapitán Wentworth přivedl do Lymu takovou společnost, **aniž považoval za samozřejmé, že by s nimi měla povečeřet**. (Austen 2, p.80)

Other – verbs: *deserve, shock, wreak, feel a shame, chuse, believe, consider, provoke, resent*

83. Villain, ' said Miss Cartwright, ' you **don't deserve that I should ever speak** to you again.'

Vy bídáku, “ řekla slečna Cartwrightová, „ **nezasloužíte si, abych** s vámi vůbec ještě někdy **promluvila**.” (Woolf 1)

84. (...) and said that Sally's parents did not get on (**how that shocked her - that one 's parents should quarrel!**).

A vysvětlil, že Sallyini rodiče spolu nevycházejí (jak ji to **šokovalo** - že se něčí rodiče **mohou hádat!**). (Woolf 2)

85. Therefore **it wreaked** havoc on Eduardo 's superstitious nature - not to mention **strengthened** his potentially rampant fatalism - that the luckless gardener **should have been** the one to find Ted Cole dead of carbon-monoxide poisoning.

Proto Eduardovu poverčivou povahu zdeptalo a jeho potenciálně bezuzdný fatalismus **posílilo, že** nešťastný zahradník **musel být** tím, kdo našel Teda Colea otráveného výfukovými plyny. (Irving)

86. Alexander **felt** a surge of **shame** that anyone **should see** this place the way it was.

Alexander **se styděl, že** ještě někdo další **vidí** místnost v tomto neutěšeném stavu. (Hailey)

87. She has the reputation of being remarkably sensible and clever; but I rather believe she derives part of her abilities from her rank and fortune, part from her authoritative manner, and the rest from the pride of her nephew, who **chuses** that every one connected with him **should have an understanding** of the first class.'

Říkává se o ní, že je nadmíru chytrá a rozumná, ale já se domnívám, a tuto reputaci získala jednak díky svému rodu a bohatství, ale i vladařskému vystupování, a konečně vlivem svého pyšného synovce, jenž **předpokládá, že každý** z jeho blízkých **je nadán** mimořádnými duševními schopnostmi." (Austen 1)

88. 'I can much more easily **believe** Mr Bingley 's being imposed on, **than that** Mr Wickham **should invent** such a history of himself as he gave me last night; names, facts, every thing mentioned without ceremony.

„**Dovedu si mnohem spíše představit**, že bylo zneužito důvěry pana Bingleyho, **než že by si** pan Wickham **vymyslel** takovou historku, jakou mi včera o sobě vyprávěl; měl pohotově fakta, všechno. (Austen 1)

89. The part which **provoked her most**, was that in all this waste of foresight and caution, she **should have lost** the right moment for seeing whether he saw them. (Austen 2, **p. 189**)

Nejvíc ji na tom **rozhořčilo, že** pro všechnu tu zbytečnou předvídavost a opatrnost **promarnila** vhodný okamžik, kdy mohla vidět, zda on je uviděl. (Austen 2, **p.144**)

90. Mary, **resenting** that she **should be supposed not to know** her own cousin, began talking very warmly about the family features, and protesting still more positively that it was Mr Elliot, calling upon Anne to come and look herself; (Austen 2, **p. 227**)

Mary, která **se urazila, že si o ní myslí, že nepozná** vlastního bratrance, začala velmi horlivě mluvit o rodinné podobě a namítala ještě rozodněji, že to pan Elliot je, a znovu volala Annu, aby se šla sama podívat. (Austen 2, **p. 181**)

Adjectives –extraordinary, familiar, disappointed, intolerable, marvellous, understandable, typical, unfortunate, hurt, amused, glad, agreeable, sensible, right

91. ' But it 's so **extraordinary that you should have come** this morning!'

„**Je to** tak zvláštní, **žeš přišel** zrovna dneska dopoledne!“ (Woolf 2)

92. it seemed so **familiar** - that they **should be talking**.

připadalo jí to tak **důvěrně známé** - **že si povídají**. (Woolf 2)

93. One of the younger, prettier prostitutes was scowling resentfully at Ruth from across the street, as if she were personally **disappointed** that Ruth **should spend** her money on an older, less attractive whore.

Přes ulici se na Rút podrážděně mračila jedna z mladších, hezčích prostitutek. Jako kdyby ji osobně **zklamalo**, že Rút **utrátila** peníze za starší, méně přitažlivou děvku. (Irving)

94. It is intolerable to us that an erroneous thought **should exist** anywhere in the world, however secret and powerless it may be.

Nestrpíme, aby kdekoli na světě **existovala** chybná myšlenka, byť sebetajnější a sebebezmocnější. (Orwell)

95. How marvellous it was that there **should be** somebody called that and somebody else to call him that, and that he himself should be present to hear one calling the other that.

Nebylo nádherné vědět, že se někdo tak nazývá, že existuje někdo jiný, kdo ho tak může nazývat, a že on sám je svědkem, jak ten jeden toho druhého nazývá tímto způsobem? (Amis)

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98. it was understandable that he **should be troubled**;

Bylo zcela **pochopitelné, že má starost**. (Hailey)

99. How typical that he himself **should be the most surprised** by the esteem accorded to him.

Pro senseiovu skromnou povahu **je typické, že** ho takové uznání značně **překvapuje**. (Ishiguro)

100. 'How unfortunate that you **should have used** such very strong expressions in speaking of Wickham to Mr Darcy, for now they do appear wholly undeserved.'

„**Škoda žes** před Darcym **mluvila** o Wickhamovi tak nezaobaleně. Vždyť teď se zdá, že si vůbec žádné výtky nezaslouží.“ (Austen 1)

101. ; but they seemed almost **hurt** that Captain Wentworth **should have brought** any such party to Lyme, without considering it as a thing of course that they should dine with them. (Austen 2, p. 119)

:zdáli se však skoro **uraženi, že** kapitán Wentworth **přivedl** do Lymu takovou společnost, aniž považoval za samozřejmé, že by s nimi měla povečeřet. (Austen 2, p.80)

102. Anne was amused by Henrietta's manner of being grateful, and amused also, that the course of events and the new interests of Henrietta's views **should have placed** her friend at all in favour with any of the Musgrove family; (Austen 2, p.124)

Annu pobavil způsob, jakým Henrietta dávala najevo svou vděčnost, a i to, jak běh událostí a nové zájmy v Henriettiných plánech způsobily, **že se její přítelkyně najednou octla** v oblibě u někoho z Musgrovovy rodiny; (Austen 2, p.84)

103. 'I am extremely glad, indeed,' cried Anne, 'particularly glad **that this should happen**: and that of two sisters, who both deserve equally well, and who have always been such good friends, the pleasant prospects of one should not be dimming those of the other – that they should be so equal in their prosperity and comfort. (Austen 2, p.223)

„To mě skutečně **nesmírně těší**,“ zvolala Anna, „obzvlášť mě těší, **že to takhle dopadlo** a že u dvou sester, které si obě zasluhují stejné štěstí, radostné vyhlídky jedné nezkalují naděje druhé – že si budou rovny v úspěchu a radosti. (Austen 2, p. 177)

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106. it was very agreeable that Captain Wentworth **should be a richer man** than either captain Benwick or Charles Hayter. (Austen 2, p. 251)

(...) **bylo velmi příjemné, že kapitán Wentworth byl bohatší člověk** než jak kapitán Benwick, tak Charles Hayter. (Austen 2, p. 204)

107. Besides, it was sensible, I thought, as I finally started the long unpacking process, sensible **that I should stay single**, at least for as long as I was working for Peach.

Kromě toho, říkala jsem si v duchu, zatímco jsem se pustila do vybalování kufru, **bude jen rozumné zůstat sama**, přinejmenším tak dlouho, dokud pracuju pro Broskvičku. (Angell)

108. He supposed the bag was full of good things for the little ones and said it was only right that the youngsters **should enjoy** themselves while they were young.

a **je prý jen správné, aby se mládež radovala**, dokud je mladá. (Joyce)

Other phrases – it was a miracle, for fear, he would die at the thought, such a good joke, wretched reflection, seem the object nearest her heart, heart revelled in angry pleasure, she must sigh,

109. he repeated that **it was a miracle** that he **should have married** Clarissa

opakoval, že **je to zázrak, že si vzal** Clarissu; (Woolf 2)

110. You have avoided this, I understand, **for fear** that pressure **should be put upon** you to segregate the patient.”

Vyhnuji jste se tomu, jak jsem vyrozuměl, **z obav** před nátlakem, **aby byl** pacient **přemístěn** do izolace.” (Doyle)

111. ...he told me he did not want me to go to London under any circumstances, saying **he would die at the thought that I should leave him.**

Řekl mi, že si v žádném případě nepřeje, abych odjela do Londýna, a prohlásil, že **při pomyšlení, že bych ho opustila**, cítí, že **umírá**. (Robilant)

112. Well, how pleased I am! and **it is such a good joke**, too, that you **should have gone** this morning, and never said a word about it till now.’

Ach, to jste mi udělal radost! Ale že **se vám to povedlo; sebral jste se** dopoledne a šel a nezmínil se o tom ani slovíčkem, až teď.” (Austen 1)

113. She did not fear her father 's opposition, but he was going to be made unhappy; and **that it should be through her means** - that she, his favourite child, should be distressing him by her choice, should be filling him with fears and regrets in disposing of her - **was a wretched reflection**, and she sat in misery till Mr Darcy appeared again, when, looking at him, she was a little relieved by his smile.

Neobávala se otcova nesouhlasu, ale **trápilo ji**, že z toho bude nešťastný, **že ona**, jeho nejmilejší dcera, mu svým vyvoleným způsobí starosti, a tak seděla jako na jehlách, dokud se pan Darcy opět neobjevil. Pohlédla na něho, viděla, že se usmívá, a trochu se jí tím ulevilo. (Austen 1)

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116. It had then seemed the object nearest her heart, that Dr Shirley, the rector, who for more than forty years had been zealously discharging all the duties of his office, but was now growing too infirm for many of them, **should be quite fixed on engaging** a curate; should make his curacy quite as good as he could afford, and should give Charles Hayter the promise of it. (Austen 2, p.101)

Zřejmě ji velice zajímalo, že se farář doctor Shirley, který déle než čtyřicet let horlivě vykonával povinnosti svého úřadu, teď však mu už nestačily síly, **rozhodl vzít si zástupce** a dát mu plat tak slušný, jak jen si mohl dovolit, a že dal slib Charlesi Hayterovi. (Austen 2 p.64)

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119. Lady Russell had only to listen composedly, and wish them happy; but internally her **heart revelled in angry pleasure, in pleased contempt**, that the man who at twenty-three had seemed to understand somewhat of the value of an Anne Elliot, **should**, eight years afterwards, **be charmed** by a Luisa Musgrove. (Austen 2, p. 140)

Lady Russellová klidně naslouchala a přála jim štěstí; uvnitř však **její srdce plesalo hněvivou radostí, spokojeným opovržením, že** muž, který ve třidvaceti letech snad částečně chapal, jakou cenu má Anna Elliotová, **se dá okouzlit** takovou Luisou Musgrovovou. (Austen 2, p. 99)

120. She might not wonder, but **she must sigh** that her **father should feel** no degradation in his change; should see nothing to regret in the duties and dignity of the resident land-holder; should find so much to be vain of in the littlenesses of a town; (Austen 2, p. 152)

Divít se nemusela, ale **musela povzdechnout** nad tím, **že otec** ve své změněné situaci **necítí** žádné ponížení, že **nelituje** ničeho ze svých povinností a důstojnosti držitele půdy usedlého na svých statcích, že v malosti města **nachází** toho tolik pro svou marnivost. (Austen 2, p.109-10)

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Bb2 - Evaluative expressions (13)

Fitting (2x)

1. It seemed so **fitting** - one of nature 's masterpieces - **that** old Miss Parry **should turn** to glass.

Zdalo se to tak **příznačné** - jeden z mistrovských výtvorů přírody - , **že se** slečna Parryová **změnila** ve sklo. (Woolf 2)

2. While **it seemed fitting that** his last night on Long Island **should feel like** the fall, Eddie could not wake up enough to get out of bed and close his bedroom windows.

Třebaže se **zdálo příhodné, aby** jeho poslední noc na Long Islandu **navozovala pocit podzimu**, nedokázal se probrat natolik, aby vstal z postele a zavřel v ložnici okna.(Irving)

Logical (2x)

3. Because of the failure to check food handlers properly over the past six months **it is logical** that we **should suspect** food as a means of contamination and should begin our search there.

"Vzhledem k tomu, že prohlídky pracovníků, kteří přicházejí do styku s potravou, se neprováděly přes šest měsíců, **je logické, že musíme** považovat za pramen kontaminace potravu a zde musíme začít hledat. (Hailey)

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5. (**that music should be visible was a discovery**)

(byl to **objev, že hudbu lze vidět**) (Woolf 2)

6. she thought **it was no more than fair** that one man **should cheat** and another be cheated to serve her convenience.

pokládala za **spravedlivé, aby** muž muže **podváděl** v zájmu jejího pohodlí. (Amis)

7. **It was a matter of chance** that **I should have rented** a house in one of the strangest communities in North America.

Byla to čistě náhoda, že jsem si najal dům v jedné z nejpodivnějších osad v Severní Americe. (Fitzgerald 1)

8. **It is no coincidence**, surely, that Noriko **should have grown up** so headstrong, and Setsuko so shy and retiring.

Rozhodně **to není pouhá souhra náhod, že** Noriko **dospěla** v tvrdohlavou ženu, zatímco Secuko každému plaše ustoupí. (Ishiguro)

9. In those days, of course, houses were all badly lit, so **it was** not at all **unusual** that we **should stand** in the dark and converse

V těch časech byly samozřejmě všechny domy špatně osvětlené, takže jsme **zcela běžně stáli** a **rozmlouvali** ve tmě. (Ishiguro)

10. But then **it is** only **natural** after all that his former teacher **should continue to take pride** in such things, even if circumstances have caused teacher and pupil to become estranged.

Ale **je** snad konec konců **přirozené, že se** bývalý učitel **pyšní** úspěchy žáků, i když se mu pod vlivem okolností odcizí. (Ishiguro)

11. **It was** therefore **right and proper** that **I should make my attitude clear** at that point in the proceedings. Indeed, I 'm quite confident Dr Saito much appreciated my doing so.'

Proto **jsem** tehdy **považoval za správné objasnit** svůj dnešní **postoj**. (Ishiguro)

12. 'It is very much to his credit, I am sure, **that you should think so.**'

„To mu **jistě slouží ke cti, že o něm tak smýšlíte.**” (Austen 1)

13.; and that **Mrs Musgrove should have been suddenly struck**, this very day, with a recollection of the name of Wentworth, as connected with her son, **seemed one of those extraordinary burst of mind** which do sometimes occur. (Austen 2, p. 77)

Že si paní Musgrovová najednou vzpomněla na jméno Wentworth ve spojitosti se svým synem, **zdálo se jedním z těch neobyčejných osvícení myslí**, k nimž někdy dochází. (Austen 2, p. 43)

Bc - Volitional expressions (14)

Wish (6x)

1. Of pain you could **wish** only one thing: **that it should stop**.

Když jde o bolest, může si člověk **přát** jedině: **aby přestala**. G. Orwell

2. Besides, was it possible, when you were actually suffering it, **to wish** for any reason that your own pain **should increase**?

A **je** vůbec **možné** v situaci, kdy člověk už tak zkouší jako zvíře, **aby se** jeho vlastní bolest **zvětšila**? Orwell

3. **He had wished** that she and not he **should be delivered** over to the -

Přál si, **aby** ne jeho, ale **ji předhodili** těm... (Orwell)

4. In fact, **it's my wish** that you **should go on** to become recognized as nothing less than the spearhead of the new spirit.

Naprosto vážně **si přeji**, **abyste** dokonce **stáli** v samém čele tohoto hnutí. Ishiguro

5. There would thus appear to have been some substance to **his wish that he should share** responsibility along with the politicians and generals.

Takže **chtěl**, možná oprávněně, **přijmout** spolu s politiky a generály část odpovědnosti. Ishiguro

6. **My first wish** for all, whom I am interested in, is that **they should be firm**. (Austen 2 p.110)

„Všem lidem, které mám rád, **přeji**, **aby měli** pevnou **vůli**. Austen 2 Ch 10, p.72

Want (3x)

7. She respected, she esteemed, she was grateful to him; she felt a real interest in his welfare; and **she only wanted to know** how far she **wished** that welfare to depend upon herself, and **how far it would be for the happiness** of both that **she should employ** the power, which her fancy told her she still possessed, of bringing on the renewal of his addresses.

Ctila a vážila si ho, byla mu vděčná, upřímně mu přála všechno nejlepší, a jen by ráda věděla, jestli sama touží, aby to záviselo na ní, **a zda by to přineslo štěstí** jemu a jí, **kdyby využila** té moci, kterou vycítila, že nad ním ještě má, aby se jí opět začal dvořit. (Austen 1)

8. How much she wanted it - that people should look pleased as she came in,

Jak moc jí na tom **záleží** - **aby** se lidé zatvářili potěšeně, když vejde, (Woolf 2)

9. He wanted nothing less of Daisy than that she **should go** to Tom and say:

Nechtěl na Daisy nic menšího, než **aby šla** k Tomovi a řekla mu: (Fitzgerald 1 Gatsby)

Anxious (2x)

10. but he was anxious that Giustiniana **should** also **benefit** from the mind that had influenced him so profoundly.

Toužebně si však přál, aby také Giustiniana **měla** nějaký **užitek** z osobnosti, která tak hluboce zapůsobila na něj. (Robilant)

11. Jane was anxious that no difference **should be perceived** in her at all, and was really persuaded that she talked as much as ever.

Jane se však snažila, aby na ní **nepostřehl** žádnou **změnu**, a měla dojem, že se jí podařilo rozprávět stejně živě jako dřív. (Austen 1)

Other (ask, desire, feel like going round and notifying)

12. All I ask is that they should give me a start . '

Chtěl bych jen, aby mně dali příležitost.' (Fitzgerald 1)

13. and on returning home that afternoon, I composed a letter to Kuroda, expressing my desire that we **should meet** again

a po návratu domů jsem odpoledne sepsal Kurodovi dopis, v němž jsem **vyjádřil touhu se opětovně setkat**. Ishiguro

14. He felt like going round and notifying each person individually of his preference that they **should leave**.

Měl chuť jednoho po druhém obejít a dát jim na srozuměnou , **že by byl raději, kdyby odešli**. Amis – Lucky Jim