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**Bakalářská práce**

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**English (semi-)modal *need (to)* and its Czech counterparts**  
**Anglické sloveso "*need (to)*" a jeho překladové koreláty**

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Ráda bych na tomto místě poděkovala paní Mgr. Jiřině Popelíkové za odborné vedení, ochotu a cenné rady a připomínky, které mi během vypracování mé bakalářské práce poskytla.

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Souhlasím se zapůjčením bakalářské práce ke studijním účelům.

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

## **Abstrakt**

Anglické sloveso *need (to)* patří do skupiny sloves, která vykazují atributy jak modálních, tak lexikálních sloves. Cílem práce bude toto sloveso popsat z hlediska jeho významu, použití a gramatických vlastností. První, teoretická část práce přinese shrnutí základních poznatků o slovese *need (to)* a okrajových modálních slovesech a modalitě v angličtině obecně. Zároveň se stručně dotkne i problematiky vyjadřování modalit v češtině. Empirická část práce pak bude založena na rozboru vybraných příkladů z anglicko-české části paralelního korpusu InterCorp. V analýze bude zkoumán poměr užití tvarů *need* a *need to* a způsob jejich překladu do češtiny (tj. zda se v odpovídajících českých větách budou vyskytovat modální slovesa, modální adverbia, slovesné či jmenné tvary s významem „potřebovat“ či prostředky zcela jiné).

## **Abstract**

The English verb *need (to)* belongs to the class of verbs which show characteristics of both modal and lexical verbs. The aim of the study is to provide a description of the verb with respect to its semantics, use and grammatical features. The first theoretical part summarizes theoretical findings about the verb *need (to)* and marginal modals and modality in general. Furthermore, it briefly touches upon the issue of expressing modality in Czech. The empirical part is then based on the analysis of selected examples extracted from the English-Czech part of the parallel corpus InterCorp. The analysis examines the proportion of the use of *need* and *need to* and the means of their translation in Czech – whether the corresponding Czech sentences include modal verbs, modal adverbs, verbal or verbo-nominal constructions meaning *potřebovat* or completely different means.

**Klíčová slova:** *need, need to*, modální slovesa, okrajová modální slovesa, semi-modální slovesa, modalita, české překladové protějšky

**Key words:** *need, need to*, modals, marginal modals, semi-modals, modality, Czech translation counterparts

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## 1 Introduction

The present study focuses on the English verb *need (to)* which shows characteristics of both modal and lexical verbs and its corresponding Czech counterparts.

In the theoretical part, the study touches upon the subject of the modals and semi-modals and on the basis of the theoretical findings, *need (to)* is then defined and classified. Furthermore, distributional characteristics of *need (to)* is observed and commented with the emphasis on the differences between *need* and *need to*. The mutual relationship of these two forms is discussed as well as their relationship to other modals. A short description of the concept of modality and of its different subtypes is also provided and various modal meanings of *need (to)* is presented. Finally, a brief outline of the Czech concept of modality is introduced as well as the possible means of expressing it.

The analytical part presents an analysis of 100 examples of *need (to)* – 50 examples of *need* and 50 examples of *need to*. It is divided into two parts – the first one dealing with the English occurrences of *need (to)* in the corpus and the second one analysing the Czech translations of *need (to)*. First, the frequency and distribution of *need (to)* in the parallel corpus is observed and then the analysis of the modality and modal meanings of *need (to)* follows. The study is concluded with the analysis of the Czech translation counterparts. The analysis attempts to provide a contrastive study between *need (to)* and its various Czech counterparts. An emphasis is also put on the differences between *need* and *need to* and on the relation of the translations to the pragmatic meanings and discourse function of the sentences containing *need (to)*.

The examples of occurrences of *need (to)* in English and its Czech translation counterparts for the empirical part have been taken from the English-Czech parallel corpus InterCorp created by ÚČNK – Ústav českého národního korpusu.

## 2 Theoretical Background

### 2.1 Classification of modals and semi-modals with respect to *need (to)*

#### 2.1.1 Criteria for modals

As the members of the superordinate class of auxiliaries, modals display some special features which distinguish them from lexical verbs, as well as several distinctive characteristics differentiating them from the primary auxiliaries *be*, *do* and *have*.

The features shared with primary auxiliaries are called 'NICE' properties and include negation, inversion with the subject, 'code' and emphatic affirmation. In contrast to lexical verbs, auxiliaries form negation by the simple attachment of the negative particle *not* or its reduced form *n't* (1), they employ inversion, in order to construct questions (2), and may substitute a whole predication (3) as well as carry stress to mark a finite clause as positive rather than negative (4).

(1) I can't go.

(2) Must I come?

(3) He can swim and so can she.

(4) He will be there.

(Palmer, 1979: 9)

Additionally, modals exhibit some specific features, creating thus an independent group of auxiliaries. Quirk et al. (1985: 137) mention the occurrence of constructions with bare infinitive, absence of non-finite forms (*\*to can/\*canning/\*canned*) and inflectional endings with the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular *\*she cans come*, and abnormal time reference, i.e. although the present forms of modals have in most cases preterite counterparts, these forms do not usually refer to the past but to the present or future, being in fact conditional and not indicative (Dušková, 1994: 181).

Dušková (1994: 182) further mentions semantic differences. The primary auxiliaries do not have a meaning on their own and they create the formal and semantic unit only together with other parts of the verb phrase; modal verbs, on the other hand, do have a meaning on their own, however, they cannot create predication independently of a lexical verb, since their meaning consists in modification of the lexical meaning of the predication in respect to the disposition of the agent to the realization or to the degree of facticity.

### 2.1.2 Marginal modals

Within the class of modal verbs, a distinction is drawn between central and marginal modals, with *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *shall*, *should*, *will*, *would* and *must* being central and *dare*, *need*, *ought to* and *used to* marginal (Quirk et al., 1985: 137). Marginal modals closely resemble central modal verbs and they largely behave like them, however, all of them deviate in certain aspects from this category.

*Ought to* differs in the requirement of *to*-infinitive, although there is a tendency to construct it with bare infinitive in non-affirmative contexts, particularly in negation: *You ought not/oughtn't take any notice* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 109). *Used to*, on the other hand, fits the category only formally, since it implies a habit or a state in the past and thus is semantically an auxiliary of tense and aspect rather than a modal (Quirk et al., 1985: 140).

*Dare* and *need (to)*, which is in focus of this study and will be described in greater detail later, are specific in the sense that they can behave like both modal auxiliaries (5) and lexical verbs (6), although their use as modals is largely confined to non-assertive contexts, i.e. mainly interrogative or negative sentences, and is extremely rare, especially in American English.

(5) He needn't/daren't tell her.

(6) He doesn't need/dare to tell her. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 110)

### 2.1.3 Semi-modals

The definition of semi-modals is not so straightforward and varies from author to author, a problem which arises especially from the use of diverse terminology. Biber et al. (1999: 484) classify semi-modals as “fixed idiomatic phrases with functions similar to those of modals” sometimes also called quasi-modals or periphrastic modals and include *(had) better*, *have to*, *(have) got to* or *be going to* in this category. Collins (2009: 16), on the other hand, uses the term semi-modal as the subcategory of the quasi-modals, defining it in the sense of Quirk's modal idioms (Quirk et al., 1985: 141), i.e. as those quasi-modals having an auxiliary as their first element such as *had better*, *would rather/sooner*, *be to* or *have got to*. In this respect, Collins (2009, 17) classifies *need to* not as a semi-modal but as a lexico-modal – for which Quirk uses the term semi-auxiliary – stressing its specificity caused by its close relationship to its auxiliary counterpart *need*. Under this term we can find expressions which –

except for *have to*, *need to* and *want to* – have *be* as their first element: *be going to*, *be able to*, *be about to*, *be obliged to* or *be bound to*.

Biber et al. (1999: 484), on the other side, treat *need* and *need to* basically as one verb *need (to)* which can behave both like an auxiliary and lexical verb, classifying it as a marginal auxiliary but including it in the category of semi-modals in their discussions. In their approach, many of the semi-modals, unlike the central modals, may be marked for tense (7) and person (8), have non-finite forms and co-occur with a central modal verb or another semi-modal (9) (Biber et al., 1999: 484)

(7) He **needed to** be sure that current arrangements were working as well as possible.

(8) Maybe she **needs to** grow up a bit more.

(9) You might **need to** get back quick. (Biber et al., 1999: 484)

In my thesis, I will use the term semi-modal in the sense of Biber et al.'s definition when referring to *need to*. However, unlike Biber et al., I will not treat *need* and *need to* as one verb, but due to their considerably different distributional character, I will differentiate between them and refer to *need* as a marginal modal verb.

## 2.2 Distribution of *need (to)*

### 2.2.1 *Need (to)* in non-assertive contexts

As it was already said, although *need* fits all the criteria of central modal verbs, it is strictly confined only to non-assertive contexts, i.e. its use is limited to interrogative and negative sentences. In general, *need* expresses either necessity or the contradiction of necessity and therefore may be considered the interrogative and negative counterpart of *must*, since the negative form of *must*, *must not*, does not express a mere denial but the direct opposite of its positive meaning and is therefore both a formal and semantic counterpart of *may*.

(10) I *mustn't* keep you any longer.

(11) You *needn't* remind me of that. (Dušková, 1994: 194)

However, non-assertive contexts are not limited only to standard interrogative or negative sentences. The modal *need* may also appear in the clauses which lack negation with the negative particle *not* but include the so called semi-negative word, such as *hardly* and *only*, or simply any kind of non-assertion, i.e. a use of non-assertive expressions (*any, much, long, far* instead of *some, a lot of, a long way* or *a long time*) and other semi-negative words (*seldom, scarcely, never, no one, nobody* or *none*), as for instance in ‘*No one need know* (Palmer, 1988: 25).’ *Need* may also occur in sentences in which the context is negative in meaning but not in form. Palmer (1988: 25) gives the example of ‘*All he need do is ask,*’ which he paraphrased as ‘*He need do nothing more than ask,*’ revealing thus the hidden negative meaning of the sentence. Leech (2004) furthermore mentions appearance of *need* in non-question constructions which resemble questions in other ways, such as nominal content *if*-clauses: *I doubt if we need buy any extra food* (Leech, 2004: 93). The paraphrase may then go like this: *Need we buy any extra food? Because I think we needn't.* In this case, the *if*-clause is basically an indirect question and therefore the use of *need* is legitimate.

In contrast to *need*, *need to* has no such limitations and thus often occurs in positive sentences as well.

### 2.2.3 Frequency of *need (to)* in recent British and American writing

Restricted only to non-assertive contexts, *need* has considerably declined in use in recent years. Comparing four parallel written corpora of British and American English, two from 1960s and two from 1990s, Smith (2003: 248-249) has discovered that its use has declined by 43.6% in British and by 12.5% in American writing. On the other hand, *need to* has experienced a massive increase. In British English, it has increased by 266.7% and in American by 123.2%. Such tendencies are being observed also with other modal auxiliaries (Leech, 2003: 223), although in these modals they are not so sharp.

Nokkonen (2006: 30) relates the changes in frequency of the modals of obligation and necessity to several extralinguistic factors. She mentions a trend towards increased informality and suggests that for instance *must* is too authoritarian in obligation meaning and semi-modals, such as *need to*, offer more polite way of obliging. Compare these:

(12) You *must* get a hair-cut.

(13) You *need to* get a hair-cut.

(Leech 2004, 103)

(12) is much more authoritative. Saying this, I am exerting pressure on the addressee from the position of my authority. On the other hand, *need to* in (13) indicates that it is rather for the addressee's sake to get a hair-cut, because, for instance, his hair is too long. In this respect, it may be understood as a recommendation, although Leech (2004: 103) suggests that on the scale of intensity, *need to* is somewhere between *must* and *should/ought to* and the alternative with *should/ought to* would be even less categorical. Smith (2003: 252) points out that *need to* shows no clear preferences for specific genres and its rise can be observed across all of them.

### 2.3 Mutual relationship of *need* and *need to*

Many sources agree that due to their intertwined history *need* and *need to* are very similar in meaning and are almost synonymous, since both of them express obligation that is internally motivated. Their often separate meaning is caused by their different distributional character, when modal *need* is restricted to non-assertive contexts only, unlike the semi-modal construction *need to*, whose distribution is not limited and therefore it frequently occurs in positive statements as well.

On many occasions, these two forms scarcely differ in meaning, such as in these two following examples, which are semantically very much the same, since in negative contexts differences tend to be neutralised.

(14) You needn't wake her up.

(15) You don't need to wake her up. (Leech, 2004: 104)

However, in other contexts a contrast in meaning may be perceived. Nokkonen (2006: 38) points out that an opposition between external and internal sources in relation to *need (to)* have been detected.

(16) The hedges needn't be trimmed this week, John.

(17) The hedges don't need to be trimmed this week, John. (Leech, 2004: 104)

In (16) *needn't* is clearly used as a negative counterpart of *must*. The speaker is exerting his power over the addressee, John. The meaning of this sentence is basically 'I don't want you to trim the hedges this week.' From the position of the authority the speaker orders the

addressee not to trim the hedges. *Need to* in (17), on the other hand, expresses need or constraint that, the speaker believes, the “addressee” is feeling. The hedges do not need to be trimmed because they have probably not grown enough to look untidy and therefore they require no attention.

A difference in meaning occurs also when referring to past time.

(18) You needn't have done it.

(19) You did not need to do it.

(Quirk, 1985: 139)

(18) implies that although the addressee needn't have done it, he did it. No such implications are possible with (19), since (19) allows us to continue: *...and so you did not*. Palmer (1979: 104) links this distinction to the relation of *need* to *should* and *ought to*, especially when referring to past time. The similarity is not only formal but also the implications of actuality correspond and unlike those of *did not need to*, implications of *needn't have* are similar to *shouldn't have* conditional.

## 2.4 Interchangeability with other modals

Since they differ in their distribution, I will treat *need* and *need to* separately in this section.

*Need to* semantically overlaps with modals *must* and *have to*, which can be easily proved when we juxtapose them in a single sentence or in close proximity as in (20) and in certain contexts, it competes with them, since it can also acquire the force of an imposed obligation (Smith, 2003: 260).

(20) So it would appear that we have considered just the same world as we did before. And just as we *must* revise the antecedent, to apply Stalnaker's recipe, so we *have to* revise the consequent. What we *need to* consider, then, is whether in a world in which Oswald did not shoot Kennedy (...).

(Smith, 2003: 260)

The possible use of *need to* instead of *must* has also pragmatic reasons. *Must* is too authorial in its meaning and substitution by *need to* downplays the authority of the speaker, creating thus a more polite version.

Smith (2003, 260) further points out that due to the neutralisation of differences in negative contexts, *need to* also seems to be a ready substitute for *don't have to*. Similar situation appears with *need*.

Although *need* is considered an interrogative counterpart of *must*, which implies self-obligation in contrast to *have to* expressing obligation by external forces, *have to* is actually more common equivalent of *need*, since the distinction between *must* and *have to* seems to fade away in questions (Leech, 2004: 93). Therefore, (22) is more common than (21).

(21) Need you be so strict?

(22) Do you have to be so strict?

(Leech, 2004: 93)

## 2.5 Modality

Modality is a semantic category and should be clearly distinguished from mood, which is a category of grammar used to refer to subjunctive, imperative etc. as opposed to indicative. Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 173) define it as a category which is centrally concerned with the speaker's attitude towards the factuality or actualisation of the situation expressed by the rest of the clause and which can be expressed not only by modal auxiliaries but also by lexical modals such as adjectives *possible*, *necessary*, *likely*, verbs *insist*, *permit* and nouns like *possibility*, *necessity*. It can be further expressed by the use of past tense, different clause types, although declarative sentences such as *'he wrote it himself'* are regarded as unmodalised, and by subordination.

Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 118) distinguish between three types of modality: epistemic, deontic and dynamic. However, in this thesis I will primarily use the distinction made by Quirk et al. (1985: 219) and refer to extrinsic and intrinsic modality as the basic types.

### 2.5.1 Extrinsic modality

Extrinsic modality, sometimes also referred to as epistemic, may be defined as the modality of making judgements and evaluations about the possibility or necessity of various situations through which the speaker or writer can communicate his certainties, doubts or speculations. Palmer (1979: 41) defines the extrinsic modality as “the modality of propositions rather than of actions, states, events, etc.” Modals included in this category are *must* for necessity and *may* for possibility, labelled as the central auxiliaries of this category, and *can* and *need*, which are, however, both restricted to non-affirmative contexts only

(Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 180). Use of other modal constructions, such as *need to* or *have (got) to*, is also possible but rare.

### 2.5.1.1 Epistemic necessity

With epistemic necessity, the time is generally present or past, since the judgements are made in the act of speaking and either about present or past events (Palmer, 1979: 50). However, making judgements about past events, we do not use modal verbs in their past form, since their meaning does not refer to past but to present or future and is rather conditional than indicative (see 2.1.1). Therefore, to indicate that we refer to past events, we use modals in their present tense forms in the combination with the past infinitive, i.e. *have* + past participle. No such restriction applies to semi-modal *need to*.

(23) He *needn't* have done it deliberately. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 180)

This type of sentence is, however, quite rare and for many speakers even unacceptable (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 180). *Needn't* and *mustn't* occur in epistemic uses, yet they are not usually used to negate the epistemic necessity, since the logical equivalence of 'necessary-not' is 'not-possible' and of 'not-necessary' it is 'possible-not,' which allows the modals of possibility to be used instead. However, as Palmer suggests, *needn't* and *mustn't* are used when the judgment is made about necessity rather than possibility: *He may be there, but he needn't be* (Palmer, 1979: 54). This may be paraphrased as 'It is possible that he is there, but it is not necessary' or as Palmer (1979: 54) suggests, 'It is not the only possible conclusion.' Regarding negation, Collins (2009: 76) further points out that *need* as well as *need to* are used with the external negation, i.e. with the negative having scope over the modal auxiliary and with the meaning of the sentence being then paraphraseable as 'it is not necessary.'

### 2.5.2 Intrinsic modality

Quirk et al. (1985: 219) defines intrinsic modality as modality which involves some kind of intrinsic human control over events and which covers areas of meaning such as permission, obligation and volition. Both *need* and *need to* are typically used intrinsically with the meaning of obligation - *need* as a negative and interrogative counterpart of the intrinsic *must* and *need to* as a marker of internally motivated obligation which is on the borderline between the most categorical *must* and the weakest form of obligation *should*.

### 2.5.2.1 Deontic necessity

Deontic necessity expresses strong obligation and is prototypically subjective although it may be objective as well. *Need to* tends to be objective in contrast to typically subjective *need*. Palmer (1979: 58) defines deontic necessity as discourse-oriented and performative, since by uttering a modal the speaker may actually lay an obligation. It is necessity which implies that the speaker is in a position to lay obligation and thus is in a position of some authority. The speaker thus functions as the deontic source, which is a concept closely connected to deontic modality, imposing the obligation.

To negate deontic necessity we use *needn't* as a counterpart to *must* as in (24), since *mustn't* negates events, i.e. it lays obligation not to act (25).

(24) You needn't take this down.

(25) You mustn't put words into my mouth. (Palmer, 1979: 64)

Clauses featuring deontic necessity generally refer to the future, but they may be also used for present or past situations when referring to general requirements, conditions and options (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 184)

### 2.5.2.2 Dynamic necessity

Dynamic necessity, on the other hand, arises from some internal need, rather than being imposed by some deontic source - it is a matter of someone's properties/dispositions (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 185). It also covers the area of the so called circumstantial necessity, i.e. necessity which is not imposed by some deontic source but rather by the force of circumstances.

(26) Now that she has lost her job she *must* live extremely frugally.

(Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 185)

The way she is forced to live is not driven by her internal compulsion not to spend much money but by the external circumstance that she has lost her job, which leads to lower income and much more humble way of living. Although *must* is used in this example, *need* or *have* is more likely to occur in such cases (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 185). *Need to*,

unlike *need*, may appear also in sentences expressing an internal compulsion (Nokkonen, 2006: 62).

## 2.6 Meanings of *need (to)*

### 2.6.1 *Need (to)* with epistemic meanings

Although epistemic modality is rare with *need (to)*, several instances can be found in language corpora. Nokkonen (2006: 57) explores two spoken and two written British corpora (COLT, LLC, LOB and FLOB respectively) and finds out that only 3% of all the cases can be recognized as epistemic and that most of these cases appear rather in the spoken discourse than in writing.

(27) None of it, not the sufferings of one mutilated soldier or murdered civilian, had been inevitable. None of it *needed to* have happened. (Nokkonen, 2006: 57)

This excerpt has been taken from fiction and it shows a clear example of an epistemic judgment, as the speaker is evaluating the necessity of events in past, which is indicated by the use of the past infinitive. The subject of the sentence is inanimate, which Nokkonen (2006: 58) asserts is one of the typical epistemic feature. Still, animate subjects are undoubtedly possible to be used epistemically as well.

(28) Of course the chaos when the Supreme Being was discovered tied up and concussed on the floor would be indescribable, but surely they would *need to* be more than just lucky to win much more time out of mere chaos? (Collins, 2009: 75)

Here the subject is animate and the epistemicity of the sentence is clearly indicated by the adverbial *surely*, which implies the evaluation and judgment of the event, expressing a specific degree of certainty of the speaker. Nokkonen (2006: 57) also suggests that another indicator of the epistemic use of *need to* may be its use in combination with stative main verbs. Here, as well as in the following example, the main verb is *be* – a verb of existence with a stative meaning (Nokkonen, 2006: 58).

(29) In practice, in most European countries, this does not *need to* be an all-or-nothing choice, and the range of function operated by state and local governments does include many with some redistributive effect.

(Nokkonen, 2006: 58)

In general, we may notice that the examples of the epistemic use of *need (to)* express the logical necessity (Collins, 2009: 75). The results conveyed in the epistemic sentences are inevitable outcomes from the previous context and in most cases, such as in (27) and (29), they are clearly subjective in nature, although some objective examples may be found as well. Nokkonen (2006: 58) gives an example of the sentence with the existential construction, in which the author tries to create rules.

(30) Some affixes have significance with more than one of the PIW formats, and for these there *will need to* be more than one RIW e.g. I has significance for and appears in each of the four PIW formats, so that it will have four RIW.

(Nokkonen, 2006: 58)

## 2.6.2 Intrinsic meanings

Intrinsic meanings are more common with *need (to)* and in comparison to epistemic uses, they considerably prevails. They also cover much larger area of pragmatic meanings and may be used for different purposes in a great variety of situations.

As was already mentioned above, the basic meaning of *need (to)* is an obligation that is internally motivated - the speaker suggests that it is for the agent's sake to do something. But as Smith (2003: 244) points out, obligation is typically felt to come from sources that are external to the agent and then the specific internal quality of *need (to)* gives the speaker opportunity to exploit it for various pragmatic purposes.

However, being restricted to non-assertive contexts only, the marginal modal *need* figures in most sentences only as the negative or interrogative counterpart of *must*, such as in: *You needn't take this down* (Palmer, 1979: 64). *Needn't* is used to negate the necessity of the event and states that there is no obligation to act in such way.

However, Leech (2004: 94) observes that *need* can be used alongside with *must* and *have to* also in a **complaining type of question**.

(31) *Need* you be so rude?

(Leech, 2004: 94)

The logical interpretation is ‘It is necessary...?’ but the force of the question is ironic and it is communicating at two levels. The speaker is complaining about addressee’s rudeness, wondering whether it is necessary for him to behave in such an impolite way, because he knows that is not.

The situation of the semi-modal *need to* is somewhat different. Due to the absence of any distributional limitations and from that proceeding prevailing occurrence in positive statements, *need to* acquires a great variety of meanings and in this way it exceeds the meaning of the modal *need*.

Quite often *need to* is used in the function of **a recommendation**. It can acquire the force of an imposed obligation, similarly to *must* or *have to*, but at the same time it may assert that the required action is only recommended and that it is for the agent's sake to do it. This ambiguity then allows the speaker to look more knowledgeable of the agent's requirements and downplay his own authority.

(32) I'm not a feminist, but I do think you *need to* hear a balanced view of matters.

(Smith, 2003: 260)

The speaker in this excerpt is a female MP who is interviewed about women in politics and not only as an MP but also as far as the topic is concerned, she is obviously in a position of greater authority over the interviewer. She is probably very well acquainted with the issue and she is apparently aware that the interviewer has gaps in his knowledge and in a very disguised way she imposes an obligation on him learn more about the subject at hand. Use of *must* would mean an overt expression of her authority but *need to*, which apparently overlaps with *should* in this case, downplays her authority and makes the sentence more acceptable, suggesting it is for his good to hear it.

Similar use of *need to* can be found also in sentences with the discourse function of **advice**.

(33) It is important to choose the pattern size that corresponds to your upper body measurements. To do that, you *will need to* compare your bust and chest measurements.

(Nokkonen, 2006: 45)

In this example, advice is given on how to choose the right kind of bra. The speaker considers herself to be some kind of an expert and advises the addressee in this matter. She is showing a certain degree of interest in the agent's behaviour and tries to influence it on the basis of her knowledge, advising her to act in certain way.

On the one hand, *need to* is said to be typically objective but with the second person subject it is very likely to be strongly subjective.

(34) And the rest of you *need to* gather around. One or two of you can lay on the ground. (Collins, 2009: 74)

(33) includes the second person subject as well, however, being advice it acquires a slightly weaker degree of subjectivity in comparison to (34) which have a force of a **directive**. Collins (2009: 73) suggests that the tendency to acquire such strong subjectivity is in situations where there is an apparent authority structure such as in (35), where the speaker is a teacher addressing his pupil.

(35) You *need to* bring that in because he'll be waiting for that, won't he?

*Need to* may further express an **indirect directive**:

(36) I *need to* know exactly where the car is going to be. (Collins, 2009: 74)

The subject of the sentence is the first person singular *I*. The speaker suggests that it is his internal need to get this piece of information but at the same time he is, in a roundabout way, appealing to the addressee to tell him - he indirectly commands him to reveal the information about the car's location. In other words, on the basis of his personal need he is appealing to the addressee's conscience to tell him.

Using the first person singular subject causes that the speaker and the subject overlap. Instances in which the speaker can be interpreted as urging himself are quite rare. Yet an example of such **self-hortatory use** is, for instance, (37).

(37) And worse now it appears that territorial gains made by the Serbians in particular and to some extent I *need to* say the Croatians through aggression will now be actually legitimized. (Collins, 2009: 74)

More commonly the speaker is simply communicating his needs, such as in (38) in which the speaker just informs the addressee about his needs with no ulterior motives to indirectly command him to do anything. However, such uses are often counted among dynamic modality.

(38) Cos I *need to* know if she's going to hand it in or whether she's gonna, just, wait until Monday or something, cos you're going to have to say something. (Nokkonen, 2006: 47)

With first person plural subjects, *need to* may be used as a **rhetorical marker** as in (39) or (40).

(39) And what we *need to* recognise is that in the in um covering some of the options there are degrees of formality. (Collins, 2009: 74).

(40) We *need to* take another long look at Jesus, until once again the hunger for that kind of life becomes clamant, and everything that ministers its realization ceases to be a 'duty'. (Nokkonen, 2006: 48)

Nokkonen (2006: 48) observes that such uses are most typical for lectures, sermons and other formal oratory and informative genres. *We* is used in an impersonal way to catch and keep the readers' or listeners' attention.

Another use is the one that comments on the necessity that is set in some external circumstances. It is a typical dynamic use, where no deontic source may be detected - it is just a matter of circumstances. Such circumstantial necessity may be observed in the following example (41).

(41) occasionally you *need to* crown a tooth which is perfectly, you know perfectly sound the <unclear word> aspect and there's no reason for an x-ray, they just insist on having one. (Collins, 2009: 75)

As was already mentioned above, *need to* may acquire a force of an imposed obligation. However, this meaning is expressed indirectly with *need to*, it is disguised and therefore is often difficult to tell whether this meaning is present or not. Sometimes the utterance cannot be easily identified as, for instance, advice or a recommendation and *need to* expresses simply **the necessity of a past event**.

(42) The lights turned red and Jed was so angry, he stamped on the brake much harder than he needed to. (Smith, 2003: 261).

## 2.7 Modality in Czech

Grepl in *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (1995: 535) distinguishes three types of modality: descriptive, prescriptive and epistemic. Descriptive modality describes general or objective necessity: *Petr musí Pavlovi pomáhat* meaning 'Petr is helping Pavel and he is forced to do so.' It is necessary for him to help Pavel and there is no way to avoid it. Prescriptive modality, on the other hand, expresses disposition of the speaker to the realization of the action. The sentence would be therefore interpreted as 'Petr is not helping Pavel but I want him to do so.' The last type, epistemic modality, expresses the degree of facticity of the action and paraphrases the example as 'I am sure that Petr is helping Pavel' expressing thus a high degree of certainty.

The classification of types of modality differs in Czech and English linguistic theories. The epistemic type in Czech covers basically the similar area of meanings as in English, but the prescriptive and descriptive types are usually treated as one type in English - a type to which I refer as intrinsic in this thesis.

Modality is expressed almost exclusively by lexical means, which can be divided into two groups on the basis of their syntactic behaviour:

- a) Lexical means followed by a predicate in infinitive generally referred to as modal modifiers

This group covers the area of the central modal verbs (*muset, mít, moci, smět a chtít (hodlat)*), modal verbs in broader sense (*umět, dovést, zdráhat se, odmítat...*) and other modal expressions (*lze, dá se, jde...*)

- b) Lexical means followed by a subordinate clause or nominal infinitive generally referred to as modal predicators

Expressions which belong to this group are, for instance, *je nutné, třeba, potřeba, nezbytné, záhodno, zapotřebí...*; *být nucen, povinen, ochoten, připraven..*; *mít povinnost, schopnost, dar, potřebu...*

The border between these two groups is blurred in some places and the groups overlap. Some of the modal predicators can be therefore used with an infinitive although it is a characteristic of the modal modifiers rather than the predicators.

However, the above mentioned types of modality use lexical devices of diverse nature and differ in the specific choice of them. Panevová (2014: 250) suggests that deontic modality is typically express with the help of modal verbs, unlike the epistemic one which prefer *být* + modal adjectives, some of the verbs or modal particles.

Therefore, expressing deontic modality, we can mostly encounter the modal verbs, for instance, *muset* with the basic meaning of necessity and *mít* with the meaning of obligation, but of course, other synonymous verbs are possible to be used instead as well: *hodlat* as a synonym for *chtít* etc. Furthermore, some of the verbs are obviously not limited only to modal uses and similarly to *need* can be also used as lexical verbs (*chtít, umět*).

Epistemic modality is more diverse in the choice of the lexical means and significantly differs from English, which uses almost exclusively modal verbs. Grepl (1995: 624) lists three groups of lexical means and one group of grammatical ones:

1. Lexical means:

- a) Epistemic predicators: *věřím, jsem si jistý, je nesporné, je pravděpodobné, je zřejmé; předpokládám, mám dojem, pochybuji, mám za to* etc.
- b) Epistemic particles: *nesporně, jistě, zajisté, dozajista, zřejmě, nejspíš, třeba, stěží; podle všeho, jestli se nemýlím, pokud mě pamět neklame*
- c) Modal verbs: *muset* (high degree of certainty), *moci*

2. Grammatical means:

Future forms of *být*, periphrastic forms of future tense; independent subordinate clauses with *aby*, independent subordinate clauses with *že* and conditional.

### 3 Material and Method

The analysis in the empirical part is based on the examples extracted from the Czech-English parallel corpus InterCorp and on the theoretical findings as they are presented in the theoretical part.

Since the sources differ especially in terminology and definition of the semi-modals, one particular definition had to be chosen to be used throughout the text. Finally, Biber's definition proved to be the most suitable, although a little modification needed to be done, since he treats *need* and *need to* basically as one verb, which does not suit the requirements of the study in which *need* and *need to* are put into contrast and compared.

The excerpting of the data was done in KonText interface. Simple text search using *need* as the key word was not possible since *need* is liable to conversion and the examples of *need* as a noun have to be discarded. To obtain two samples of 50 examples – 50 for *need* and 50 for *need to*, two query searches needed to be done. For *need to*, I searched for the lemma *need* followed by a preposition *to* followed and by a verb in a base form. To avoid *need* as a noun a tag `[lemma="need" & tag!="N.*"]` was added. From the random sample of 50 examples, two examples had to be eliminated, since although they complied with the requirements mentioned in the query, they were examples of the lexical verb *need* which is not in the focus of this study. These two examples were replaced with the first two possible examples from the corpus.

For *need* a query search was done in which the word form *need* was looked for which was directly followed by a verb in a base form. However, also here a careful selection had to be done. All the occurrences of the phrase *if need be* had to be eliminated, since in these cases *be* is not a bare infinitive but a subjunctive form. Frequently, *need* was followed by verbs which had undergone conversion and thus functioned as nouns such as *I need help*. After eliminating all these unsuitable examples, a random sample was done.

All the corpus findings were labelled either NE\_number or NT\_number – NE for *need* and NT for *need to*, and are attached to the study in the appendix.

## 4 Analysis

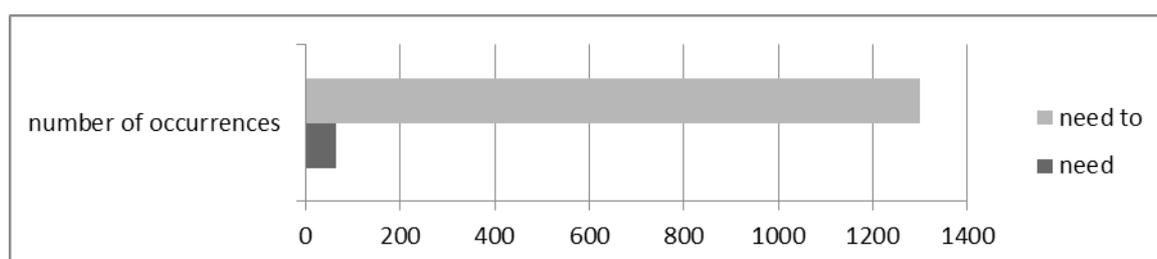
In this part, I will concentrate on the analysis of the parallel corpus findings, both in English and in Czech. I will analyse the distribution of *need (to)*, whether the modal or semi-modal is more frequent and in which surroundings they typically occur. Furthermore, I will compare the extrinsic and intrinsic uses of *need (to)* and analyse its semantics and possible differences in meaning. In the second part, I will focus on how *need (to)* is translated in Czech, whether there are differences between the modal and semi-modal and how these differences are reflected in translations.

### 4.1 Analysis of the corpus findings of *need (to)*

This part of the analysis is dedicated to *need (to)* as it occurs in the English part of the parallel corpus InterCorp. Firstly, attention will be paid to its distribution. Secondly, the types of modality will be taken into account and analysed more in depth, considering especially the semantics.

#### 4.1.1 Frequency of *need (to)* in the parallel corpus

In the theoretical part, it was observed that the modal *need* has considerably declined in use in recent years as opposed to the semi-modal *need to* which has witnessed a massive increase. InterCorp is a synchronic corpus and therefore no such observations can be confirmed, however, the findings clearly show that the modal is much less used than the semi-modal.



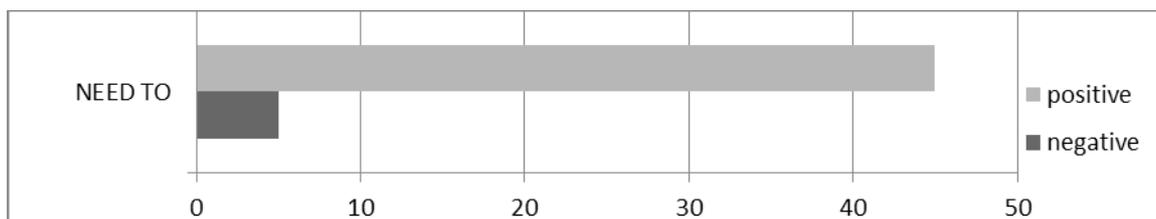
**Figure 1: Overall occurrences of *NEED (TO)* in the parallel corpus InterCorp - English**

In the whole corpus, there are only 64 occurrences of the modal *need* but around 1300 occurrences of *need to*. If we relate it to the whole corpus, it is 0,48 i.p.m. (instances per million) of *need* and 9,88 i.p.m. of *need to*. The reasons for such difference are obvious. First, as it was already mentioned in the theoretical part, the modal *need* is restricted to non-

affirmative contexts only and therefore there are much less opportunities to use it than with the semi-modal *need to*, which has no such restrictions and may be freely used in a number of different contexts. Furthermore, there is the tendency to use *need to* instead of *must* in certain contexts, since *must* is considered too authoritarian and *need to* offers a more polite way of placing obligation.

#### 4.1.2 Distribution of *need (to)*

Although *need to* is not restricted to any particular contexts as *need* is, it occurs mostly in positive sentences.



**Figure 2: Polarity of *NEED TO***

Of the 50 examples of the semi-modal *need to* that I used for the analysis, there are only 5 instances of *need to* in negative contexts, from which only four use the auxiliary *do* for negation, with the fourth example containing the semi-negative word *never*.

With the modal *need*, the situation is quite the opposite, since it is confined only to non-assertive contexts. Basically, the modal *need* is the negative and interrogative counterpart of *must*. However, although being limited to these non-assertive contexts, *need* does not occur only in standard interrogative and negative sentences, but also in a number of other constructions which either include a non-assertive or semi-negative word or resemble questions in some way. However, *need* occurs also in clauses that are positive in form but negative in meaning.

<b>Context</b>	<b><i>NEED</i></b>
<i>question</i>	1 (2%)
<i>negative particle not</i>	16 (32%)
<i>semi-negative/non-assertive word</i>	19 (38%)
<i>negative in meaning</i>	11 (22%)
<i>positive</i>	3 (6%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50 (100%)</b>

**TABLE 1: Occurrences of the modal *NEED* in specific contexts**

As we may notice, the most typical environment for the modal *need* is in a clause with a semi-negative or a non-assertive word. Then follow the instances containing the standard negation with the particle *not* and clauses negative in meaning but not in form. What is quite interesting is that only one example from the sample was an interrogative sentence and in the whole corpora I have found only one another instance. This fact supports Leech's statement that since the semantic distinctions of *must* and *have to* seem to fade away, *do...have to* is a more common equivalent of *need* in questions (Leech, 2004: 93) and therefore *need* is used less frequently.

#### 4.1.2.1 *Need* in non-assertive contexts

In the sample I found only one example of *need* in a question.

(43) Why need you go in for – for no purpose.

*Snad nemáte důvod, snad opravdu nemáte důvod, abyste tam šel.* (NE\_1)

There is no question mark at the end of the sentence, however, the word order implies that we can regard it as a question. The word order is inverted – the modal *need* precedes the subject *you* and no auxiliary to form a question such as *do* is used.

More typically, *need* occurs in sentences with the negative particle *not*, which is directly attached to the modal verb. The table shows us that there are 16 of such occurrences.

(43) “If there's no meaning in it,” said the King, “that saves a world of trouble, you know, as we needn't try to find any.”

*„Když v tom žádný smysl není,“ řekl Král, „nemusíme ho v tom hledat, a tak si ušetříme řadu práce.“* (NE\_4)

In these sentences *need* forms the negative by directly attaching the negative particle, thus conforming to one of the NICE properties of the modal verbs, since similarly to questions the auxiliary *do* is not needed.

However, the most characteristic environment for *need* is in a sentence with a non-assertive or semi-negative word. Most often constructions of *no* + noun (5 occurrences) or sentences including *only* (4 occurrences) are used.

(44) Since every cell in the body carries a complete copy of the genome, no cell need wait for instruction from authority.

*Jelikož každá buňka v těle si nese úplnou kopii genomu, žádná buňka nemusí čekat na příkazy od nadřazené jednotky. (NE\_33)*

(45) Only 'A' students need apply.

*Jen pro výborné studenty. (NE\_21)*

The negation is already ensured by the application of the non-assertive and semi-negative words and therefore no negative particle attached to the modal is necessary. Although *need* is in its positive form, it still acts as a negative counterpart of *must*. Furthermore, semi-negative words or constructions such as *no further*, *nothing more*, *no more*, *never*, *scarcely* or *nobody* may be also observed. From other non-assertive words, for instance, *little* is used.

(46) Of Bilbo's later adventures little more need be said here.

*O Bilbových pozdějších dobrodružstvích se zde není třeba rozepisovat. (NE\_37)*

Quite frequently (11 occurrences) we may observe sentences with the modal *need* which are purely positive in form and no semi-negative or non-assertive words are used.

(47) All they need do would be to walk round me, and, after that, take their diploma.

*Úplně by jim stačilo párkrát si mě obejít, a hned by si mohli doběhnout pro diplom. (NE\_16)*

At first sight, one may notice no indication of negation and may be tempted to regard it as an ordinary positive sentence and therefore not suitable for the modal *need*. That is however true only as far as the form is concerned and nothing else. But if we paraphrase it, we get the sentence *they need do nothing more than walk round me*, which reveals that the sentence is in fact negative in meaning and therefore conforms to the requirements of *need* for its distribution.

Also, oftentimes the positive clause is preceded by another clause or a word which indicates the negative context, precisely 6 of such examples were noticed. In these cases, the clause with the modal *need* is introduced by *I don't think* (5 examples) or *nothing* (1 example).

(48) George says he does not think I need trouble myself on the subject.

*George říká, že podle jeho názoru si tyhle starosti připouštět nemusím.*

(NE\_17)

(49) Nothing that need alarm you, Elijah.

*Nic, co by vás muselo znepokojovat, Eliáši.* (NE\_2)

In (48) the positive subordinate clause containing *need* is introduced by a negative clause which shifts the whole sentence to the negative context. In other words, being dependant on a negative clause, the subordinate clause assumes the negativity as well and therefore the use of *need* is acceptable. The situation in (49) is quite the same. Here, the subordinate clause is an adjectival relative one dependant on *nothing* which then provides the negative context for *need*.

However, there are 3 instances in which *need* is used in positive statements without any clear explanation.

(50) "There are a couple of minutes before you need go," said O'Brien.

*„Máme ještě pár minut, než budete muset odejít,“ řekl O'Brien.* (NE\_29)

(51) We need get word to Mr Sullivan.

*Je potřeba spojit se s panem Sullivanem.* (NE\_46)

(52) It would make the present uncomfortable situation worse than it need be .

*Mohlo by to ještě zhoršit současnou situaci.* (NE\_49)

These uses of *need* are not easily justifiable in the terms of non-assertivity. There is no semi-negative or non-assertive word and also no direct negative paraphrase as with *all* is at hand. Most probably *need* was used in these atypical contexts to imply the internal obligation for the presented actions, which would not be conveyed by *must*, the positive counterpart of *need*.

#### 4.1.2.2 *Need to*

*Need to* is not limited to non-assertive contexts; on the other hand, in contrast to the modal *need* occurs mainly in positive contexts. 92% are positive sentences and only 8% of the instances from the sample are negative.

However, in contrast to the modal, *need to* may be marked for tense. The majority of the occurrences are present (70%), but there is still a considerable proportion of examples referring to the past (26%), such as in (53), and some instances marked for the future as well, see e.g. (54).

(53) She needed to find job immediately, that very day.

*Potřebovala práci okamžitě. Včera bylo pozdě.* (NT\_25)

(54) You'll need to have this fish in your ear.

*Budeš potřebovat tuhle rybičku do ucha.* (NT\_1)

In contrast to *need to*, reference to the past is rather rare with the modal *need*. In the sample there is only 4% of concordances referring to the past situations such as in (55) and the rest refers either to the present or future, similarly to the semi-modal.

(55) Oh, a compact is a compact, but you needn't have been so hateful in the collecting...

*Dohoda je dohoda. Jen si nemusel být v jejím naplňování tak záštiplný.*

(NE\_22)

The absence of the future form of the modal in contrast to the semi-modal does not imply impossibility of reference to the future. The form is the same as for the reference to the present situations and with the intrinsic meanings is even more frequent than present.

(56) Thank you, Tom. I don't think you need come back.

*Děkuji vám, Tome. Nemusíte pro mne jezdit.* (NE\_15)

In other words, the situation refers to the future in which Tom is not obliged to come back for his mistress as she will possibly use other means to get back home. The requirement is present but it is applied to the actualization of the future situation.

### 4.1.2 Extrinsic use

Both *need* and *need to* are scarcely used with extrinsic meanings. In the sample I analysed I found no examples of such use. Taken out of the context, some sentences could be perhaps interpreted extrinsically, however, the wider context always proves their intrinsic character.

(57) He needn't have hurried.

*Nemusel spěchat.* (NE\_30)

In some extreme and hypothetical situation, the sentence could be interpreted as being epistemic. It is possible that the person did not hurry and therefore did not, for instance, manage to get somewhere on time. However, such interpretation of *need* is indeed rather clumsy, very rare and for many speakers unacceptable (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 181). The alternative with *may*: *he may not have hurried* is preferred.

### 4.1.3 Intrinsic use

In contrast to extrinsic modality, intrinsic modality is much more frequent with *need (to)*, which has been also proven in this analysis. Out of the 100 occurrences, all of them have been identified as intrinsic.

SUBTYPE OF MODALITY		Number of occurrences	
<b>dynamic</b>	<i>need</i>	16	52
	<i>need to</i>	36	
<b>deontic</b>	<i>need</i>	34	48
	<i>need to</i>	14	
<b>TOTAL</b>		100	

**TABLE 2: NEED (TO) in relation to the subtypes of modality**

Both the modal *need* and the semi-modal *need to* cover approximately the same range of meanings, they only slightly differ in their proportion. In this part I will concentrate on the possible semantic distinction between these two verbs and occasionally relate it to their different distributional character and syntactic structure.

As they both express obligation that is internally motivated, it is not surprising that in total, approximately half of the occurrences of *need (to)* (52%) express dynamic necessity,

which is characteristic as arising from some internal need or as being set in some external circumstances rather than being imposed by some deontic source.

#### 4.1.3.1 Deontic necessity

A little less than half of the occurrences (48%) of *need (to)* may be identified as expressing the deontic necessity, i.e. they are marked as having a deontic source, an entity laying obligation on other entities.

(58) You guys need to track Clifford's movements from New Orleans to Memphis.

*Musíte jít po Cliffordově stopě z New Orleans do Memphisu.* (NT\_10)

Similarly to (58) the source in deontic sentences is usually the speaker who urges the addressee(s) of the utterance or imposes the obligation on him (them) to act in some particular way. In this specific case the speaker functions as the source who gives the order to follow Clifford.

However, it is also possible that the deontic source and the target overlap. In the theoretical part, self-hortatory use of *need (to)* was mentioned (see 2.6.2) in which the speaker is interpreted as urging himself. Such uses are however quite rare and in my analysis I have found no evidence of them. The occurrences with the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular subjects are more often identified as dynamic (see 4.1.3.3).

That is, however, not the case of the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural subjects.

(59) We need to find out what he knows, okay?

*Musíme zjistit, co ví, jasně?* (NT\_13)

The source and the target overlap similarly to 1<sup>st</sup> person singular subjects but only partially as there are more people involved and the obligation is therefore laid not only on the speaker himself but also on the other people included. Both the speaker and the addressees are obliged to get more information about some other person's knowledge. The internal obligation of the speaker to find more information is in this type of sentence united with the obligation imposed on the addressees by the speaker. Pragmatically the sentence could be then

interpreted as an indirect directive, since by communicating the need, the speaker indirectly orders the rest of the group to satisfy it - to find out the relevant information.

#### 4.1.3.2 Semantic differences of deontic *need (to)*

Both *need* and *need to* have basically the same meanings, i.e. the obligation that is internally motivated. Yet there are naturally slight differences in meanings between them. The variation between the subjectivity and objectivity is most obvious.

	<i>NEED</i>	<i>NEED TO</i>		TOTAL
		+	-	
<b>Subjective</b>	32	12	-	44
<b>Objective</b>	2	-	2	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	34	12	2	48

**TABLE 3: Subjectivity and objectivity of deontic *NEED (TO)***

The modal *need* tends to be typically subjective as opposed to the standard objectivity of the semi-modal *need to*. However, if we look at the table we may notice that this applies only to non-affirmative contexts. In affirmative contexts we observe that *need to* tends to be subjective as well, since it most frequently acquires the force of a directive which comes from the speaker himself and not from some order or regulations which is typical for objective sentences.

##### 1) Objectivity

(60) or how you don't need to send the number after the squadron letter – that kind of thing.

*nebo že nesmíte vysílat číslo, co je po písemném označení perutě. A tak.*

(NT\_30)

In the excerpt there is no obvious deontic source. *You* functions here as the general human agent and due to this generality no clear relation to the speaker is at hand. Who imposes the obligation on whom? The wider context shows us that the whole sentence is introduced by *we were told the principles of signalling from the air*. The deagentization and use of a passive construction hide the person functioning as the deontic source, yet we are aware of his presence and therefore may interpret the sentence deontically. Although being imposed by the source, the obligation clearly does not come from him but rather from some

rules or regulations, which apply to everybody as it is implicated by the use of the general human agent. Furthermore, the narrator explicitly mentions *the principles* at the beginning of the sentence, which ultimately proves the objectivity of the sentence, since *principles* are another word for *rules*.

## 2) Subjectivity

(61) You needn't go into my past, Mr Holmes.

*Nemusíte pátrat po mé minulosti, pane Holmes.* (NE\_10)

The deontic source in this case is clearly the speaker and the target Mr Holmes. The obligation obviously does not come from any general rules or regulations but originates in the speaker (a woman) herself. It is her on the basis of her own reasons who urges Holmes not to go into her past. Thus the subjective nature of the sentence is established.

Unlike objective *need to* in non-affirmative contexts, subjective *need to* is typical for affirmative ones.

(62) “Look, Roy,” Trumann said with hesitation, “You need to be careful with this gal.”

*„Podívejte se, Royi,“ řekl Trumann s váháním, „Měl byste být s touhle dámou opatrný.“* (NT\_12)

The deontic source and the target are evident, clearly distinguished and not overlapping. The whole utterance acquires the force of a recommendation given by Trumann to Roy. The recommendation is based on Trumann's personal opinion and best intentions to help Roy and therefore is subjective.

### 4.1.3.2 Pragmatic meanings of deontic *need (to)*

Expressing necessity and obligation, the communicative function of deontic *need (to)* is generally directives, i.e. the speaker usually uses it to get someone else to do something. The force of the directive varies from sentence to sentence and oscillates between the weakest one, a recommendation or advice, to the strongest one, an order or command. Since the modal

*need* is restricted only to non-assertive contexts and the semi-modal appears especially in affirmative ones, they slightly differ in acquiring the particular type of the directives.

On the other hand, having the function of a directive, they attract similar grammatical subject types. A directive is typically aimed at an addressee of the utterance, therefore the most typical subject type is the 2<sup>nd</sup> person *you* or the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural *we*, which includes both the speaker and the addressee. Of course, a directive may be aimed also on a person who is not directly present in the situation and is just referred to, being the target of the obligation but not the recipient of the utterance. This naturally concerns 3<sup>rd</sup> person subjects, but such subjects are rare with deontic *need (to)*. They are more typical for dynamic necessity (see 4.1.3.3) and in the deontic sentences appear primarily in reported speech.

(63) She could have told him right then that he didn't need to be disgusted with himself for wanting her.

*Mohla mu říct, že to nic zlého neznamená, když ho přitahuje, protože je dívka.*

(NT\_24)

The subjects in both clauses are the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular. However, the speaker in this particular sentence is a narrator who is just reporting some situation, an interaction between two other people not present at the moment of the utterance. If we imagine the original situation and identify with its speaker, the actual deontic source, the woman (= *she*), the result is the original form of the clause *you don't need to be disgusted with yourself for wanting me* containing the 2<sup>nd</sup> person subject.

Deontic *need to* with the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural is interpreted as a simple directive, either a speaker-derived one as in (64) or an indirect one (see (59)).

(64) We need to sneak over to Hagrid's...

*„Prima,“ zachrčela, „ted' se musíme dostat k Hagridovi.“* (NT\_43)

The directive is derived from the situation in which the group including the speaker happens to be at the moment. Evaluating the circumstances the speaker draws the conclusion that it is necessary to get unseen to Hagrid's house and by commenting on this necessity appeals to the rest of the group to do so. In a way, it may be also considered a sort of an indirect directive. Since the speaker included also himself, it could not be regarded as a pure

command. By its definition, a command does not allow the deontic source to overlap with the target. The indirection is, on the other hand, disrupted by including other persons. A prototypical indirect directive appeals to the target without including it, for instance, by communicating one's own needs and relying on the target's conscience. More precisely, this example could be regarded as something in between, as a speaker-derived indirect directive.

With the 2<sup>nd</sup> person *need to* could be again a directive, a command or an instruction but in contrast to *need to* with 1<sup>st</sup> person plural subjects also a recommendation or advice.

(65) You only need to hold on tight and wrap your tights about my hips.

*Je to jednoduché, jen mě obejměš nohama.* (NT\_28)

The deontic source and the target do not overlap in (65), therefore a command offers itself as a possible meaning. However, if we take the context into consideration, a command appears as too strong and forceful interpretation and the previous context reveals that an instruction is a better option. The preceding sentence “*Shall I tell you how it can be done?*” confirms the instructive character.

Even weaker force is acquired by recommendations or advice as in (66), in which the speaker gives advice to some person what to do in order to leak some information to the press.

(66) You need to find a reporter.

*Potřebuješ najít nějakého reportéra.* (NT\_15)

Being restricted to non-assertive contexts, the modal *need* does not usually express commands, which are characteristic rather for positive contexts, but neither does it express their negative counterparts, prohibitions, since *need* is used as a negative counterpart of *must* and thus expresses a mere contradiction of the necessity, the Czech *nemuset*, not *nesmět*. *Need* acquires the force of the directives in a broader sense of the word and especially in its negative form *needn't* is generally weaker and does not oblige the target to fulfil the “obligations” and thus similarly to (67) functions rather as a recommendation or advice.

(67) Alice laid her hand upon his arm, and said in a soothing tone, “You needn't be so angry about an old rattle.”

*Alenka mu sáhla na rameno a chlácholila ho: „Co by ses zlobil kvůli staré řehtačce.“ (NE\_5)*

However, a command is still a possible if not a common meaning.

(68) “You needn't go on making remarks like that,” Humpty Dumpty said:  
“they're not sensible and they put me out.”

*„Nech si ty poznámky pro sebe,“ řekl Valihrach, „jsou pošetilé a jenom mě pletou.“ (NE\_9)*

The preceding remark has obviously annoyed the speaker and correspondingly to Leech's complaining type of question with *need* (see 2.6.2), the utterance acquires an ironic sense and could be thus easily paraphrased as a command: “*Don't make remarks like that, they're stupid and annoy me.*”

#### 4.1.3.3 Dynamic necessity

Dynamic sentences are defined as lacking the deontic source, dynamic necessity, as it was stated above, arises either from the internal need or is set in some external circumstances. In the sample there were detected 52% sentences expressing dynamic necessity.

	<i>NEED</i>	<i>NEED TO</i>	TOTAL
<i>I</i>	3	14	17
<i>we</i>	-	4	4
<i>you</i>	1	2	3
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person</b>	12	16	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	16	36	52

**TABLE 4: Dynamic *NEED (TO)* in relation to grammatical subject types**

Regarding the subjects types, the table clearly shows that the first person plural and the second person subject types are typical rather for deontic necessity, since they express mainly directives in the broader sense of the word, and in total only 7 examples of dynamic use were found.

On the other hand, dynamic necessity occurs most commonly with the 3<sup>rd</sup> person subjects such as in (69) – 28 examples.

(69) And she needed to find some food even sooner.

*Ale ještě předtím si musela obstarat něco k jídlu. (NT\_26)*

The obligation is not imposed by any deontic source, the necessity of finding some food arises from the internal need of the woman. She needed to find some food because it is the basic necessity of life and she is hungry and not because someone told her. The necessity is internally motivated, if she does not find anything to eat, she will not be able to satisfy this basic human need in her. (70) shows a similar case. It is an internal motivation of the pathologist not to catch any infection. It is in no way imposed on them by another person, it is their own internal need to stay healthy.

(70) Only the pathologists need take precautions for themselves.

*Spíš prosektor musel dbát, aby se sám nenakazil. (NE\_14)*

The second most common subject type is the first person singular *I* – 17 examples. No example in which the speaker would impose the obligation on himself, i.e. the so called self-hortatory use, was detected. All sentences with the first person singular subjects were identified as dynamic.

(71) I need to put it on my calendar.

*Musím si ho napsat do kalendáře. (NT\_6)*

(72) I need to see a lawyer.

*Potřebuji mluvit s nějakým advokátem. (NT\_11)*

In both examples, the necessity arises again from the internal need of the speaker. In (71) the speaker needs to put a date on his calendar, otherwise he would forget it and he wants to avoid that. Similarly, in (72) the man needs to see the lawyer, not because he was ordered to do so, but because he is, for instance, in some uncomfortable situation and would like to take legal advice.

## **4.2 Analysis of the corresponding English-Czech counterparts**

This part of the thesis will comment on the Czech counterparts of *need (to)*. The frequency of various means will be taken into consideration and their relation to the different

types of modality and discourse function will be observed. Furthermore, comments on accuracy of the translations will be included if needed.

#### 4.2.1 Frequency of the Czech counterparts of *need (to)*

The table shows that the most frequent means of translating *need (to)* is the modal *muset*. Almost half of the examples (49%) involve this modal either in its positive or negative form. However, 3 examples appeared which contained other modal verbs, namely *nesmět* and *mít*. Furthermore, the Czech counterpart of the lexical *need*, i.e. *potřebovat*, is frequently employed in the translations (21%) as well as its copular counterpart *být (po)třeba/zapotřebí* (8%).

	<i>NEED</i>	<i>NEED TO</i>	TOTAL
<b>(ne)muset</b>	25 (%)	24 (%)	49 (%)
<b>other modal verbs</b>	-	3 (%)	3 (%)
<b>potřebovat</b>	3 (%)	18 (%)	21 (%)
<b>být (po)třeba/ zapotřebí</b>	6 (%)	2 (%)	8 (%)
<b>být + adjective</b>	3 (%)	-	3 (%)
<b>conditional</b>	1 (%)	-	1 (%)
<b>imperative</b>	3 (%)	-	3 (%)
<b>question</b>	4 (%)	-	4 (%)
<b>lexical verb</b>	2 (%)	-	2 (%)
<b>verbless clause</b>	2(%)	-	2 (%)
<b>not translated</b>	1 (%)	3 (%)	4 (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	50 (%)	50 (%)	100 (%)

**TABLE 5: Czech counterparts of *NEED (TO)***

Especially with the modal *need*, a great range of other means is also applied. We may observe *být + adjective* constructions (3%), the employment of imperative (3%), questions (4%) as well as verbless clauses (2%) or conditional sentences (1%). *Need to*, on the other hand, is not so diverse in translations. Apart from the above mentioned means, there were three examples in which *need to* is not translated at all.

#### 4.2.2 English *need (to)* – Czech *muset*

*Muset* is the most frequent way of translating *need (to)* (49%). As a modal of necessity, it reflects both the modality and the meaning, i.e. obligation and necessity, of *need (to)*.

Although both the modal *need* and the semi-modal *need to* attract roughly the same proportion of the modal *muset – need* 25% and *need to* 24%, there is a sharp contrast in polarity of this Czech modal.

	<b>NEED</b>	<b>NEED TO</b>
<b><i>muset</i></b>	6 (12%)	20 (41%)
<b><i>nemuset</i></b>	19 (39%)	4 (8%)

**TABLE 6: Polarity of the Czech counterpart of *NEED (TO) – muset***

The situation in this table clearly reflects the situations in the figure 2 and the figure 3. The modal *need* occurs mostly in non-assertive contexts, although contexts positive in form were observed as well. Therefore 39 % of the sentences are translated with the negative *nemuset*, in contrast to the semi-modal *need to*, typical of positive contexts (see figure 2), which is in 41% of examples translated as *muset*. The four remaining sentences translated with *nemuset* are either directly negative or include a semi-negative word.

(73) Thus one does not need to have a theory of the structure and the constitution of the sun and the planets in order to calculate their orbits.

*Nemusíme tedy studovat strukturu Slunce a planet, chceme-li vypočítat planetární dráhy.* (NT\_18)

(74) the fridge was always stocked with gourmet food that never went off (that was why Crowley had a fridge, after all), and for that matter the fridge never needed to be defrosted, or even plugged in.

*lednička byla přeplněna vybranými lahůdkami všeho druhu (proto taky, koneckonců, Crowley lednici měl) a pochopitelně se nikdy nemusela odmrazovat, právě tak jako nikdy nebyla připojena do zásuvky.* (NT\_33)

Out of the 6 examples of the modal *need* translated as the positive *muset*, in 2 of the translations the negation is still somehow expressed.

(75) only the pathologists need take precautions for themselves.  
*Spíš prosektor musel dbát, aby se sám nenakazil.* (NE\_14)

(76) But I don't think you need go alone.

*Ale nemyslím, že bys musel jít sám.* (NE\_38)

In both (75) and (76) the modal *muset* is somehow bound to another verb in negative form. In (75) it is the verb in the subordinate clause *nenakazil*. The pathologists must not get infected, in other words, they need to take precautions not to catch any infection, i.e. *nenakazit se*, which is exactly what the translation says.

*Need* is the negative counterpart of *must* but being of roughly the same meaning, i.e. necessity, they compete together in certain contexts - contexts which are not directly negative but include non-assertive words such as *only*. However, they differ in subjectivity and therefore *need* is preferred, although the context would allow *must* as well. The objective *must* would give the sentence a different meaning. Yet in the translations the close relation in the meaning and the hypothetical interchangeability is often reflected by translating *need* as the positive *muset*, since in these contexts *need* is not really a negative counterpart of *must*.

Generally, the sentences with *need* including *only* or *scarcely* or sentences positive in form with *all* such as (77) are translated positively. In my analysis, I have found no examples which would be translated negatively, which applies also to the sentence in which *need* is not translated as *muset*.

(77) All a gene therapist need do is take a retrovirus, cut out a few of its genes (especially those that make it infectious after the first insertion), put it in a human gene, and infect the patient with it.

*Genový terapeut musí udělat pouze to, že vezme retrovirus, vyřízne pár jeho genů (zejména ty, které jej činí infekčním po prvním vložení), vloží do něj lidský gen a infikuje jím pacienta.* (NE\_34)

The situation is different with the sentences containing semi-negative words such as *no*, *nothing* or *never*. These sentences are except one (79) translated always negatively, since they are very close to the negative particle *not* which is in contrast to the semi-negative words directly attached to the modal. 6 of these examples are translated as *nemuset*, the rest (4 sentences) in a different way – as *nepotřebovat*, *nebýt zapotřebí*, negative imperative etc.

(78) But you need ask no question.

*Ale nemusíte se ho na nic vyptávat.* (NE\_39)

(79) Nothing that need alarm you, Elijah.

*Nic, co by vás muselo znepokojovat, Eliáši. (NE\_2)*

*Nothing* in (79) provides the non-assertive context for *need* however, since it is not in the same clause, although the clause is directly dependent on it, it is too distant to influence the modal to such extent, so that it would be reflected in the translation. Moreover, (79) is interesting in the application of the conditional form of *muset* in the translation, which perfectly reflects the position of *need* between *must* and *should* – between the most and least categorical form of obligation. I detected 5 examples of such translation. Contrastingly, the semi-modal *need to*, if translated as *muset*, is without exception translated always in indicative.

#### 4.2.3 English *need (to)* – other modals

Apart from *muset*, other modals appear in the translations as well, namely *mít* and *nesmět* which are both modals of necessity. However, these modals occur only in translations of the semi-modal *need to*; the modal *need*, if translated in Czech as a modal, is always translated as *(ne)muset*.

Generally, *mít* serves as a modal for expressing expectation of actualization of an activity implying that it is a result of an imposed obligation, however, as Grepl & Karlík (1995: 541) further point out, *mít* on the basis of this general meaning may also serve for expressing advisability, desirability or suitability of an action. In this case, if *mít* is in the indicative mood, the first two modal meanings, i.e. advisability and desirability, are a more likely interpretation; if it is in conditional, suitability comes to the fore.

In the analysis, 2 examples of translations with the modal *mít* may be noticed, both in conditional form.

(80) “Look, Roy,” Trumann said with hesitation, “you need to be careful with this gal.”

„Podívejte se, Royi,“ řekl Trumann s váháním, „měl byste být s touhle dámou opatrný.“ (NT\_12)

(81) We need to be clear on this.

*Měly bychom si ujasnit jednu věc. (NT\_17)*

In (80) the pragmatic meaning of the sentence is a recommendation, in other words, it is not as categorical as for instance a command and therefore means for downplaying the authority of the speaker and the categorical character of the utterance are being looked for also in the translation. A recommendation does not actually oblige the addressee to do anything. The action is just recommended and thus the choice fell on *mít* and conditional mood rather than for instance *muset*. Therefore, in this particular case *mít* expresses advisability rather than suitability as it was indicated above.

(81) is an indirect directive and by using *mít* in conditional form, the translator plays with the ambiguity of *need to*, with the fact that it can acquire the force of an imposed obligation but at the same time assert that the action is just recommended.

Finally, one example of translation with *nesmět* appears as well.

(82) or how you don't need to send the number after the squadron letter – that kind of thing.

*nebo že nesmíte vysílat číslo, co je po písemném označení perutě. A tak.*

(NT\_30)

*Nesmíte* in this sentence sounds too categorical and therefore seems like an inappropriate counterpart for *need to*. However, Grepl & Karlík (1995: 541) suggest that if associated with general human agents, *nesmět* expresses advisability rather than necessity, which could be exactly this case, since the 2<sup>nd</sup> person *you* functions as the general human agent in this sentence. Yet it still sounds a little bit clumsy and illogical, since in the previous context, in which the speaker lists several other rules about signalling from the air, the translator translates *need to* as *nemít*, which is the more logical counterpart of *need to* in this context. There is also no indication that the meaning should be different and that it should be translated differently.

#### 4.2.4 English *need (to)* – Czech *potřebovat*

The second most frequent Czech counterpart of *need (to)* is *potřebovat*. It is a lexical verb and even if it is not a modal, it can still express the meaning of its English modal counterparts, i.e. the internal obligation. It expresses obligation towards oneself in a way - you have to have or do something in order to, for instance, do or continue in doing something else.

It implies that the activity is internally motivated, although the motivation may be, naturally, unconscious.

Therefore if we take this meaning into consideration and relate it to a specific type of modality, it is probably not surprising that 81% of the sentences (17) translated with *potřebovat* is of dynamic necessity, i.e. necessity which arises from some internal need, and only 19% (4 sentences) is deontic.

(83) I just need to catch my breath.

*Jenom si potřebuju odpočinout.* (NT\_7)

(84) You'll need to have this fish in your ear.

*Budeš potřebovat tuhle rybičku do ucha.* (NT\_1)

The example (83) is a typical example of dynamic necessity. The obligation is not imposed by some deontic source, but arises from the situation and from the internal need of the speaker, who if she does not catch her breath, will not be able to do anything else. On the other hand, (84) functions as advice – the obligation does not arise from the internal need of a target but is imposed by a deontic source, in this case the speaker, who gives the advice.

Furthermore, 86% of the sentences with *potřebovat* are translations of the semi-modal *need to* and only 14% is of the modal *need*. This perfectly reflects the lexical character of the semi-modal and to that related tendency of translators to translate it also as a lexical verb.

#### **4.2.5 English *need (to)* – Czech *být (po)třeba/zapotřebí***

In meaning, *být (po)třeba/zapotřebí* is synonymous with *potřebovat* and similarly to *potřebovat* it tends to appear in dynamic sentences – out of the overall 8 occurrences, 6 of them are dynamic and only 2 are deontic. Syntactically, we talk about a phrase consisting of the verb of existence *být* and modal adverbials *třeba*, *potřeba* or *zapotřebí*.

As Grepl & Karlík point out (1995: 540) such verbo-nominal constructions are then typically used for making evaluations about the realization of an activity. Using these modal expressions, the speaker characterizes the realization either as good, i.e. advisable, or bad and at the same time comments on the level of obligation.

Moreover, in contrast to *potřebovat*, if linked with infinitive, *být (po)třeba/zapotřebí* anonymises the agent.

(85) Of Bilbo's later adventures little more need be said here.

*O Bilbových pozdějších dobrodružstvích se zde není třeba rozepisovat.*

(NE\_37)

(86) It troubled him... and those things that troubled Lord Voldemort needed to be rearranged...

*Dělala mu starosti – a všechno, co lordu Voldemortovi dělalo starosti bylo třeba napravit...(NT\_41)*

(87) We need get word to Mr Sullivan.

*Je potřeba spojit se s panem Sullivanem. (NT\_46)*

In both (85) and (86) the verb *need (to)* is completed with a passive infinitive *be said/rearranged* and the agent is not expressed in the original texts, as it is not important or not even known. Such syntactic structure then directly lends itself to be translated with the similarly anonymous construction such as *být (po)třeba*. (87) is a little bit more complicated, since only the translation is anonymised. In the original text, the agent is expressed, it is the 1<sup>st</sup> person plural *we*, however, in the translation the construction *je potřeba* denotes that the agent is anonymous. Nevertheless, this dichotomy in translation remains only if we look just on the surface, for if we analyse the sentence more in depth, it becomes clear that although *we* refer to a particular group of people, the indirect directive is aimed only at one of them. Having included the whole group and himself, the speaker obviously does not mean they all together should contact Mr Sullivan, which is a task for one although not yet specified person. The key information is that Mr Sullivan need be informed, by whom does not matter. The 1<sup>st</sup> person plural subject just narrows the selection down but not enough for it to be sufficiently specific, which is then reflected in translating *need to* as *je potřeba*.

Yet it is still possible to express an agent with these constructions also, if the verb-nominal predicate is followed by a subordinate clause usually introduced with *aby*.

(88) She needn't forgive them, or go back over the old arguments.

*Není zapotřebí, aby jim odpustila, nebo se s nimi začala zase dohadovat.*

(NE\_26)

The speaker assesses the situation as not necessarily required, he makes an evaluation about advisability of the action, nevertheless, the agent (=she) is present and specific and

anonymization is therefore unacceptable. Reflecting the evaluative character of the utterance, the translator chose the verbo-nominal construction *není zapotřebí* and since the agent is expressed, linked it with a subordinate clause, which gives him the possibility to specify the agent.

#### 4.2.6 English *need (to)* – Czech *být* + adjective

Translating the modal *need*, constructions consisting of *být* + adjective may be also observed. Similarly to *být (po)třeba*, these constructions also anonymise the agent if linked with an infinitive. In contrast to *být (po)třeba*, they comment rather on necessity than advisability, since the used adjectives are *nutný* (2x) and *zbytečný* (1x).

(89) “No further precautions need be taken”: he composes the words in his head but doesn't write them yet because he's still looking at his forearm.

*„Žádná další opatření nejsou nutná,” sesumíruje si v hlavě, ale nic nenapiše, protože ještě pořád hledí na své předloktí. (NE\_24)*

(90) The planet Mars, I scarcely need remind the reader, revolves about the sun at a mean distance of 140, 000, 000 miles, and the light and heat it receives from the sun is barely half of that received by this world.

*Planeta Mars – čtenáři je patrně zbytečné to připomínat – obíhá kolem Slunce ve střední vzdálenosti sto čtyřiceti miliónů mil a ve srovnání s naší Zemí se jí dostává sotva polovina slunečního světla a tepla. (NE\_49)*

In (89) the agent is not expressed, since the passive construction does not require it and the emphasis is rather on the precautions than on who needs to take them. On the other hand, in (90) the agent is expressed in the original text, yet not in the translation. The translator thus reflects that the key information is the realization of the action and the result, i.e. that the reader needn't be reminded of certain facts. The author, i.e. the agent, is then side-lined at the expense of the reader, the patient, and ultimately suppressed in the translation, using the anonymous construction *je zbytečné* + infinitive.

#### 4.2.7 English *need (to)* – Czech imperative

Three examples of *need (to)* translated as imperatives occurred in the sample, all of them being translations of the modal *need*. Grepl & Karlík (1995: 599) define imperative as the basic means of expressing directives. The nuances between the various types of the

directives, such as advice, a recommendation, command or instruction, are indicated, for instance, by adding lexical elements of a particle character – *přece, klidně, jen* etc. However, there is no evidence of such differentiation in the analysis.

(91) “I've been to a day-school, too,” said Alice; “you needn't be so proud as all that.”

„*My jsme taky měli celodenní vyučování,*“ řekla Alenka, „*tak se tolik nechlubte!*“ (NE\_3)

(92) “You needn't say ‘exactly’” the Queen remarked. “I can believe it without that.”

„*Neříkej rovných,*“ odsekla Královna, „*i tak tomu věřím.*“ (NE\_6)

(93) “You needn't go on making remarks like that,” Humpty Dumpty said: “they're not sensible, and they put me out.”

„*Nech si ty poznámky pro sebe,*“ řekl Valihrač, „*jsou pošetilé a jenom mě pletou.*“ (NE\_9)

As it follows from what was stated about the imperative above, it is a polyfunctional construction, having also an abundance of secondary discourse functions than simple commands. *Tak se tolik nechlubte* in (91) should be defined as advice. It expresses the pointlessness of the targets behaviour, commenting on the necessity of the action or rather absence of it, and implies that it is advisable for the speaker to avoid such behaviour.

The use of imperative in the translation in (92) takes the status of the speaker into consideration. A queen is an authority, she stands above all her subjects and she is not expected to be particularly polite and indirect, on the contrary, she is supposed to be resolute and straightforward, which is just reflected in the use of imperative. (93) acquires an ironic sense as it was already suggested in the comment to the earlier mention of this example in the text (see 4.1.3.2 example (68)), being pragmatically a command. Therefore to capture this feature of the utterance, the forceful imperative was chosen to be employed.

#### **4.2.8 English *need (to)* – Czech question**

The four examples of translating *need (to)* as a question show again that translators often rather take the discourse and pragmatic function of the sentence into consideration than simply resort to literal translation. All of the four questions do not belong to proper questions.

Grepl & Karlík (1995: 611) define this type of questions as improper and distinguish between two types – rhetorical questions and questions expressing wonder (‘podivové otázky’ in Czech).

(94) “You needn't say ‘please’ to me about ‘em,” the Sheep said, without looking up from her knitting.

„Pročpak mě o něj prosíš,“ řekla Ovce, aniž zvedla hlavu od pletení. (NE\_7)

(95) “Oh, it needn't come to that!” Alice hastily said, hoping to keep him from beginning.

„Proč by na to mělo přijít?“ vyhrkla Alenka, jen aby ho odradila. (NE\_8)

The sentence (94) indicates that the speaker is in a way surprised. The Sheep does not look up and the situation does not upset her enough to interrupt her knitting as we would expect when someone is surprised, yet her utterance implies that she is wondering why Alice should say *please* to her, since she considers it not necessary as she does not take any credit for that: „*Oh, please! There are some scented rushes! “Alice cried in a sudden transport of delight. „There really are - and such beauties!“* „You needn't say “*please*” to me about 'em , “the Sheep said, without looking up from her knitting: „*I didn't put 'em there, and I'm not going to take 'em away.*“ Furthermore, the question in translation also functions as a polite directive - Alice is appealed to not to say *please* as it is not necessary, which finally reflects also the directive character of the original sentence.

That the question is counted among improper questions is also suggested by attaching the particle *pak* directly to the interrogative pronoun as in (94) *pročpak*, however, the particle is not compulsory as we can see in (95). By the exclamation, Alice tries to keep someone from beginning some undesirable activity and the Czech question reflects that. Moreover, in contrast to (94), (95) also contains a modal verb *mit* (see 4.2.3) which refers to the modal *need* in the original.

#### 4.2.9 English *need (to)* – Czech verbless clause

Among other means, verbless clauses were also applied in the translations.

(96) Only ‘A’ students need apply.

*Jen pro výborné studenty.* (NE\_21)

(97) The problem confronting her as she sat alone at the computer long after dark, the only person left in Barton Hall, unable to leave her office, unable to face one more night in her apartment without even a cat for company-the problem was how to include in her ad, no matter how subtly coded, something that essentially said, "Whites only need apply."

*Problém, s nímž se potýká, když tak sama sedí před počítačem dlouho po setmění, poslední člověk v Barton Hall, a nedokáže odejít z kanceláře, nedokáže strávit opět další noc v bytě, kde nemá ani kočku, aby jí dělala společnost - - problém spočívá v tom, jak do inzerátu rafinovaně zakódovat formulaci, která by v podstatě říkala: "Nabídky pouze od bělochů." (NE\_35)*

The verbless clauses are short, categorical and in their shortness effective. (96) is a comment in evaluations to a university seminar, saying in other words that any student except 'A' students needn't apply, since the seminar is probably demanding. The verbless clause gives the opportunity to concentrate on the key information, i.e. that the seminar is only for excellent students, and to avoid mentioning any unnecessary sentence elements which would only distract the reader from detecting the core message.

The use of a verbless clause in (97) then reflects the type of text in which it actually occurs, i.e. an advertisement. An advertisement needs to be succinct and to the point, no unnecessary words are needed, every word must be paid. Therefore, the advertisement then tends to be brief and fragmentary, which leads the translator to substantivize the original verbal sentence and the English verb *apply* links to the Czech noun *nabídka*.

#### **4.2.10 English *need (to)* – Czech lexical verb**

In two sentences a simple lexical verb was used as a counterpart of the modal *need*.

(98) Why need you go in for-for no purpose.

*Snad nemáte důvod, snad opravdu nemáte důvod, abyste tam šel. (NE\_1)*

(99) That was the only moral a story need have.

*To bylo jediné morální poučení, které povídka vyžaduje. (NE\_25)*

In both examples, the lexical verbs basically function as synonyms of *potřebovat* and follow similar principles of usage (see 4.2.4). *Mít důvod* as well as *vyžadovat* express an

internal need of the subject, a reason or desire, which implicates some necessity arising from the need which needs to be satisfied – to go in, to have a moral respectively.

#### 4.2.11 English *need (to)* – Czech lexical verb in conditional

In its basic use, the conditional mood in Czech expresses irrealty of the meaning of a verb, however, it also takes part in signalling the communicative function of the utterance. Although it is more common for directives to be signalled by an imperative, the weak forms of the directives, such as a recommendation or advice may be indicated also by a conditional verb.

(100) All they need do would be to walk round me, and, after that, take their diploma.

*Úplně by jim stačilo párkrát si mě obejít, a hned by si mohli doběhnout pro diplom.* (NE\_16)

The modal *need* denotes a recommendation or advice aimed at some group of people not directly present in the situation. However, instead of translating the modal, a lexical verb in conditional mood substituted *need* in the translation. The lexical verb *stačit* indicates that it is enough to do one thing and that all other things are not necessary. Therefore we may say that the necessity expressed by *need* in the original is also present in the translation, although it is carried by a lexical verb and not a modal. Finally, the verb was put into the conditional form to weaken the force of the utterance, simultaneously signalling the intermediate position of *need* – the position between *must* and *should*.

#### 4.2.12 English *need (to)* – Czech not translated

Finally, four occurrences in which *need (to)* were not translated at all appear as well.

(101) It would make the present uncomfortable situation even worse than it need be.

*Mohlo by to ještě zhoršit současnou situaci.* (NE\_48)

(102) She could have told him right then that he didn't need to be disgusted with himself for wanting her.

*Mohla mu říct, že to nic zlého neznamená, když ho přitahuje, protože je dívka.*  
(NT\_24)

(103) You only need to hold on tight and wrap your legs about my hips.

*Je to jednoduché, jen mě obejměš nohama.* (NT\_28)

(104) Someone may need to call me.

*Kdyby mi někdo volal.* (NT\_45)

In (101) a modal *mohlo by* is applied in the translation, however, it rather refers to and is a counterpart of the English *would* in the first clause. The second clause with *need* is completely left out, yet the meaning is still present although it is not obvious at first sight. The preceding sentence is actually translated as *nebylo také nijak žádoucí čekat na autobusové zastávce společně s Rosy*. The (in)advisability of the action is therefore expressed already in this sentence and relates to the following one as well. Not to repeat the information again, the translator finally chose not translating it at all.

The translator in (102) adopted a different strategy. The translation is in simple indicative and the modality, necessity or obligation, is not expressed by any regular means, yet it is still there, although in contrast to (101) not in the text itself. In this case, the translator works with the principle of implications, because *to nic zlého neznamená* implies what directly says the original - “there is nothing wrong about what you feel, so you do not need to be disgusted.”

(103) is in a way comparable. The translator entirely left out the first part of the sentence, but on the other hand developed more on *only*, adding *je to jednoduché* which emphasised the simplicity of the action as only one (in the translation) or two (in the original) things need be done. However, in a very similar way, this addition implicates the necessity of further actions or rather pointlessness of doing anything else.

The last example, (104), shows the compatibility of the semi-modal *need to* with other modals – *need to* is preceded and linked with the core modal *may*, which would not be possible with the modal *need*. The conditional *kdyby* then refers to *may* in the original, expressing the possibility and *need to* is left out. The translator does not burden the reader with too many modal meanings and being aware that there is no big difference in the meaning, chooses to translate only one and thus stresses the most important one of them.

## 5 Conclusion

This BA thesis was concerned with the English verb *need (to)* and its Czech translation counterparts. The thesis defined and classified these two forms – *need* as being the marginal modal and *need to* as a semi-modal. It was observed that the modal *need* is in decline, in contrast to the semi-modal *need to* which is on the rise. The contrast is besides other things caused by the different distributional context of these two verbs. Being restricted only to non-affirmative contexts, the modal *need* is extremely rare and often perceived as old-fashioned and obsolete (in American English being almost non-existent) and in certain context often replaced by *have to* (for instance in questions) or by the semi-modal *need to*, which has no distributional restrictions, but basically the same meaning, i.e. obligation which is internally motivated. Moreover, *need to* tends to replace in many situations also *must* which is perceived as too authoritarian. *Need to* can acquire the force of an imposed obligation similarly to *must* or *have to*, but at the same time it gives the speaker possibility to appear more aware of the addressee's needs and requirements and downplays his authority. Using *need to*, the speaker implies that it is for the doer's sake to do something.

These theoretical assumptions were proved to be correct. Because InterCorp is a synchronic corpus, the observations about the decline of *need* and rise of *need to* cannot be confirmed nor disproved, nevertheless, the hypothesis that there will be many more occurrences of *need to* than of the rather obsolete *need* were proved to be accurate. *Need to* outnumbered *need* multiple times - there was only 64 occurrences of the modal *need* but around 1300 examples of *need to*.

Regarding context, the assumptions here were also confirmed. 80% of the occurrences of the modal *need* appear either in a negative sentence or a sentence including a semi-negative or non-assertive word. Quite surprisingly, there was only one example of a question in the sample, which, on the other hand, proves the hypothesis that *need* tends to be replaced with *have to* in questions and therefore the occurrence in interrogative contexts is even more in decline. Rather interestingly, three examples completely defying the stated restrictions were detected. As far as the semi-modal is concerned, it was observed that in contrast to the modal, it occurs primarily in positive sentences; there were only 5 examples (out of 50) which were negative.

In the theoretical part, it was suggested that regarding the modality, the most typical environment for *need (to)* is intrinsic modality. Extrinsic modality was not excluded as

impossible, nevertheless, in the analysis it emerged that no examples of extrinsic uses may be noticed in the sample, all examples were without exception intrinsic. The intrinsic examples were further distinguished as either deontic or dynamic. In the theoretical part, it was suggested that dynamic uses are considerably more frequent with both *need* and *need to*. In total, slightly more than half of the occurrences of *need (to)* (52%) in the sample proved to be dynamic. However, the contrast was expected to be significantly different. The analysis showed that although *need to* confirmed the expectations - 36 out of 50 examples were identified as dynamic, the modal *need* demonstrates an opposite tendency – only 16 examples were dynamic, with the rest being deontic.

Furthermore, the semantic difference between deontic *need* and *need to* was examined. Having the same basic meaning, *need* and *need to* slightly differ in expressing subjectivity. Generally, both the modal and the semi-modal incline to be subjective, however, a non-affirmative *need to* is typically subjective. Since there were only 5 examples of *need to* in non-affirmative context in the sample and only 2 of them were deontic, no reliable results concerning objectivity of non-affirmative *need to* may be presented, nevertheless, the two available examples confirmed the theory, being both objective.

An analysis of the pragmatic meanings of deontic *need (to)* was performed and it emerged what was already suggested in the theoretical part. Pragmatically deontic *need (to)* acquires the force of a directive, in the general sense of the word, and oscillates between the weakest form, a recommendation, and the most categorical one, a command. Several times, the pragmatic meanings proved to be relevant also in choosing the translation strategy.

The most general meaning of *need to* is necessity, which is reflected also in the translations, since by far the most frequent counterpart of *need (to)* is the Czech modal of necessity *muset* and its negative counterpart *nemuset* – 49% in total (25% *need* and 24% *need to*). A notable difference in the translation between *need* and *need to* as *muset* could be perceived – 20 (out of 24) examples of *need to* were translated as *muset* in contrast to 19 (out of 25) examples of *need* which were translated as *nemuset*. It is a distinction which reflects the different distributional character of the modal and the semi-modal. Nonetheless, the translations are not restricted only to *muset*, but also other Czech modals are employed – *mít* 2% and *nesmět* (1%).

The second most frequent translation counterpart is the lexical verb *potřebovat* (21%). However, also here a clear distinction may be recognized. Out of 21 examples of *potřebovat*, 18 of them are translation counterparts of the semi-modal *need to* and only 3 examples refer

to the modal. - a contrast which is caused by the lexical character of the semi-modal *need to*. *Být (po)třeba/zapotřebí* is very close to *potřebovat* in meaning, but as opposed to it, it does not require the agent to be expressed and therefore is used if deagentization is demanded.

In general, it was observed that the modal *need* engaged more diverse means of translation than its semi-modal counterpart. *Být* + adjective (3%), conditional mood (1%), imperative (3%), question (4%), different lexical verbs (2%) or verbless clause (2%) and the means already mentioned above count among the varied counterparts of the modal *need*. *Need to*, on the other hand, is more homogeneous and has only four translation counterparts – *muset* (24%), other modals such as *mít* or *nesmět* (3%), *potřebovat* (18%) and *být (po)třeba/zapotřebí* (2%). Finally, in several instances (4%) *need (to)* was not translated at all. The percentile refers to the overall occurrences of both *need* and *need to*.

In conclusion, despite closeness in meaning and mutual history, significant differences between the modal and semi-modal were noticed. The substantial distinctions in distribution but also in the degree of modality, *need to* being “only” a semi-modal, influence the choice of the means for translation in Czech. The approximately same proportion of the Czech modal *muset* reflects the modality, however, the lexical aspect of *need to* leads to translate it as the lexical *potřebovat* or as the corresponding verbo-nominal construction *být (po)třeba/zapotřebí*. Since no epistemic uses were observed, no evidence of epistemic particles as translation counterparts were noticed. Generally, we may notice that Czech is richer and more variable in expressing modality and gives the translator an opportunity to capture the subtle nuances in meaning.

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## 7 Resumé

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá anglickým slovesem *need (to)* a jeho českými překladovými protějšky. Práce si klade za cíl popsát toto sloveso z hlediska významu, použití a gramatických vlastností. Pracovní hypotéza byla taková, že v textech bude nad modálním *need* spíše převažovat semi-modální tvar slovesa *need to*. Dále se předpokládalo, že epistemické *need (to)* bude přeloženo převážně pomocí epistemických částic či vazeb slovesa *být s* modálním adjektivem, zatímco *need (to)* vyjadřující dispoziční modalitu bude spíše preferovat modální sloveso *muset* či lexikální *potřebovat*.

Teoretická část shrnuje základní poznatky o slovese *need (to)* a modálních slovesech obecně a stručně se dotýká i problematiky vyjadřování modality v češtině. Empirická část pak na základě vzorku získaného z česko-anglického paralelního korpusu zkoumá poměry využití dvou forem tohoto slovesa – semi-modálního *need to* a modálního *need*, jejich sémantiku, distribuční charakter a sleduje jaké prostředky mají čeští překladatelé tendenci volit při jejich překladu.

První kapitola teoretické části se zabývá vymezením modálních a semi-modálních sloves v angličtině a na základě uvedených kritérií klasifikuje sloveso *need (to)*. Modální slovesa se v angličtině řadí do kategorie sloves pomocných, avšak od těch základních, *be*, *do* a *have*, se odlišují několika specifickými rysy. Anglofonní lingvisté tyto rysy nazývají „NICE properties“ a skrývají se pod nimi čtyři základní odlišující vlastnosti: negace pomocí prostého připojení částice *not* či jejího staženého tvaru *n't (cannot, can't)*, inverze modálního slovesa a podmětu při vytváření otázek (*Must I come.*), schopnost nahradit celou predikaci (*He can swim and so can she.*) a možnost nést přízvuk při označení věty jako pozitivní spíše než negativní (*He will be there*).

Z řady lehce vystupují tzv. okrajová modální slovesa, která sice splňují všechny výše uvedené požadavky, avšak některými svými vlastnostmi vybočují z klasické definice modálních sloves. Mezi tyto slovesa se řadí slovesa *used to*, *ought to*, *dare* a *need*, jenž je centrem zájmu této práce. Obě dvě poslední zmiňovaná slovesa jsou specifická tím, že kromě své modální formy, která má ovšem silně omezenou distribuci – objevuje se pouze v neasertivních kontextech, mají také plnovýznamové protějšky.

Semi-modální slovesa, pod které se řadí *need to*, jsou definována jako ustálené idiomatické fráze, které mají podobnou funkci jako slovesa modální. Narozdíl od centrálních modálních sloves ale mohou nést rysy příznakové pro vyjadřování času (*he needed to be sure*

*that...*), osoby (*maybe she needs to grow up a bit more*), mají nefinitní tvary a mohou se objevovat v jedné větě s centrálními modálními či semi-modálními slovesy (*you might need get back quick*).

Další podkapitola se zabývá distribucí *need (to)* – blíže specifikuje neasertivní kontexty a komentuje frekvenci výskytu v britských a amerických textech vzhledem k vývoji za posledních padesát let. Neasertivní kontext se neomezuje pouze na tázací a záporné věty, nýbrž zahrnuje i věty, které obsahují neasertivní (*any, much, long...*) či semi-negativní slova (*seldom, scarcely, never, nobody...*). Modální *need* se ovšem objevuje také ve větách, které jsou sice formou kladné a neobsahují žádná z výše uvedených slov, avšak významem jsou záporné (*all he need do is ask = he need do nothing more than ask*). Vyskytuje se také ve netázacích konstrukcích, které však svými jistými aspekty připomínají otázky.

Co se týče výskytu v psaných textech, tak zde můžeme pozorovat markantní rozdíl mezi *need* a *need to*. Narozdíl od *need*, které je v používání na ústupu a v americké angličtině se například už nevyskytuje prakticky vůbec, *need to* zaznamenalo v letech 1960-1990 prudký nárůst – v britské angličtině o téměř 270%, v americké o „pouhých“ 132%. Někteří lingvisté tento nárůst spojují s rozšiřující se neformálností a tvrdí, že *must* je příliš autorativní a *need to* nabízí zdvořilejší variantu.

Díky své provázané historii mají *need* a *need to* velmi podobný význam a jsou téměř synonymní – obě dvě formy vyjadřují nutnost, která je vnitřně motivovaná. Při mnoha příležitostech jsou zaměnitelná a ve významu se neliší, ale existují případy, například když odkazujeme na minulost, kdy si můžeme povšimnout významového rozdílu. Kromě vzájemné zaměnitelnosti, jsou ale tato slovesa zaměnitelná i s některými dalšími modálními slovesy. *Need to* se významově překrývá s *must* a *have to*. Zaměnitelnost s *must* je i pragmaticky motivovaná, neboť, jak již bylo zmíněno výše, *need to* snižuje autoritu mluvčího a vytváří tak zdvořilejší formu. *Need* je sice tázacím a záporným protějškem *must*, avšak *have to* je jeho častějším ekvivalentem.

Následující oddíl teoretické části se zabývá modalitou, stručně ji charakterizuje, klasifikuje a následně poznatky konkrétně vztahuje na samotné sloveso *need (to)*. Modalita je sémantická kategorie, která se zabývá postoji mluvčích k realizaci či faktičnosti situace vyjádřené ve zbytku věty a která může být kromě modálních sloves vyjádřena například i adjektivy (*possible, necessary* apod.) Dělí se na dva základní typy – epistemickou a dispoziční modalitu. Epistemická modalita (u Quirka tzv. „extrinsic modality“) je definována jako modalita, která soudí či hodnotí možnost či nutnost různých dějů, mluvčí skrze ni může

vyjadřovat jistotu, pochybnost či spekulace. Dispoziční modalita (Quirk - „intrinsic“) zase předpokládá jakousi lidskou kontrolu, nadvládu nad událostmi a rozlišuje dva podtypy – deontickou a dynamickou modalitu. Deontická nutnost vyjadřuje silnou míru závaznosti a je typicky subjektivní ačkoliv objektivní využití není zcela vyloučené. Někdy je definována jako performativní, neboť již samotným vyslovením modálního slovesa, mluvčí ukládá povinnost, zavazuje někoho k něčemu, mluvčí zde tedy zde funguje jako zdroj nutnosti. Dynamické využití na druhou stranu vychází pak spíše z vnitřní potřeby konatele nebo okolností (tzv. okolnostní nutnost), jinými slovy nutnost děje není uložena žádným deontickým zdrojem.

Epistemická modalita je velmi vzácná u *need (to)* a téměř se nevyskytuje, mnohem výrazněji převažuje modalita dispoziční. Jak již bylo řečeno, *need (to)* vyjadřuje vnitřně motivovanou nutnost, mluvčí naznačuje, že něco je pro dobro adresáta. Modální *need* funguje především jako záporný a tázací protějšek *must* a společně s *have to* se také vyskytuje v otázkách, ve kterých si mluvčí stěžuje (tzv. „complaining type of question“), kdy otázka nabývá jistého stupně ironičnosti. Semi-modální *need to* nabývá díky své ničím neomezené distribuci mnoha různých pragmatických významů a v tomto ohledu přesahuje význam modálního *need*. Nejčastěji je použito ve výpovědích s komunikační funkcí doporučení, rady či (nepřímého) rozkazu.

Poslední oddíl teoretické části se zabývá problematikou vyjadřování modalit v češtině. Na rozdíl od angličtiny čeština rozlišuje tři základní typy modalit: deskriptivní, preskriptivní a epistemickou. Deskriptivní modalita vyjadřuje obecnou či objektivní nutnost, preskriptivní zase komentuje dispozici konatele vzhledem k realizaci děje a epistemická se definicí neliší od té anglické. V angličtině se první dva typy skrývají pod modalitou dispoziční. Modalita je v češtině téměř bez výjimky vyjadřována lexikálními prostředky: frázemi, které se pojí s infinitivem predikátoru (modální slovesa - *muset, smět, chtít*, modálními slovesy v širším slova smyslu - *umět, dovést, zdráhat se*, či modálními výrazy – *lze, dá se, jde*) či výrazy, které se primárně pojí s vedlejší větou ale i její infinitivní nominalizací (*je nutné, (po)třeba, zapotřebí...; být nucen, povinnen...; mít povinnost, schopnost...*).

Různé typy modalit pak preferují různé prostředky pro své vyjádření. Dispoziční modalita upřednostňuje především modální slovesa, na rozdíl od epistemické modalit, která je ve svém výběru mnohem variabilnější a v kontrastu k angličtině téměř nevyužívá modální slovesa. Charakteristické jsou pro ni spíše epistemické predikátory (*věřím, jsem si jistý...*), epistemické partikule (*nesporně, jistě, zajisté...*), někteří ještě přidávají *být* ve spojení s modálním adjektivem a některá plnovýznamová slovesa.

Jako hlavní zdroj pro teoretickou část byly použity především gramatiky *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (1999), *Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002) a *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985) a několik specializovaných publikací a článků: *Modals and quasi-modals in English, Meaning and the English Verb*, “The semantic variation of NEED TO in four recent British English corpora” nebo “Changes in the modals and semi-modals of strong obligation and epistemic necessity in recent British English.” Data pro analýzu byla získána extrakcí z česko-anglické části paralelního korpusu InterCorp. Pro kontrast bylo vybráno 50 příkladů s modálním *need* a 50 příkladů se semi-modálním *need to*.

Empirická část se dělí na dvě části – první se zabývá analýzou příkladů z paralelního korpusu, zkoumá poměr použití *need* a *need to*, jejich distribuční charakter, modalitu a význam, druhá část pak hlouběji zkoumá jednotlivé české překladové protějšky *need (to)*. Na základě extrahovaných dat se ukázalo, že semi-modální *need to* svým výskytem několikanásobně převyšuje modální *need* – oproti 64 výskytům *need* je zde okolo 1300 výskytů slovesa *need to*. Dále se ukázalo, že semi-modální *need to* se vyskytuje převážně v kladných větách (45 výskytů z 50). Vzhledem k již zmíněným omezením v distribuci je situace u modální *need* je přesně opačná. Nejčastěji se *need* objevuje ve větách se semi-negativní slovy (19 výskytů) nebo v přímé negaci se částicí *not* (16 výskytů), častý je ovšem také výskyt v kladných větách se záporným významem (11 výskytů). Poněkud překvapivě se ve vzorku objevil pouze jeden výskyt použití *need* v otázce a tři výskyty v čistě kladných větách.

Analýza dále ukázala, že se ve vzorku nenachází ani jeden výskyt epistemického užití, všechny výskyty jsou příklady použití dispozičního. V teoretické části bylo naznačeno, že pro *need (to)* je obecně typičtější dynamické využití, to se částečně potvrdilo, neboť přibližně polovina vzorku (52%) byla opravdu příkladem dynamické modalit. Překvapivé však bylo, že *need* a *need to* vykazovaly opačné tendence – *need* bylo pouze v 16 případech dynamické oproti *need to*, kterých bylo 36, což ovšem mohlo být zapříčiněno nízkým výskytem modálního *need* v korpusu (pouze 64 výskytů celkem). Deontických využití, které je charakteristické přítomností tzv. deontického zdroje, se ve vzorku objevilo 48. Ani jeden výskyt ovšem nebyl příkladem užití, kde by se deontický zdroj a cíl absolutně překrývaly („self-hortatory use“), častější byli výskyty, kdy se zdroj a cíl překrývaly částečně (věty s první osobou plurálu jako podmět) nebo vůbec.

Dále byly zkoumány významové rozdíly mezi deontickým *need* a *need to*. Předpoklad z teoretické části, že *need* je typicky subjektivní oproti *need to*, které je v záporných kontextech objektivní, se potvrdily. 32 z 34 výskytů *need* bylo subjektivních a jediné dva výskyty deontického *need to* v záporném kontextu byly opravdu objektivní. Kladné *need to* se pak ukázalo stejně jako *need* být typicky subjektivní (12 z 12 výskytů). Rozbor pragmatických významů deontického *need (to)* ukázal, že se nejčastěji vyskytuje ve výpovědích s komunikační funkcí výzvy – v rozmezí od té nejméně kategorické, doporučení či rada, až po nejkategoričtější, rozkaz. Jakýmsi mezistupněm na stupnici kategoričnosti pak může být vnímaný nepřímý rozkaz.

Pro dynamická užití je nejtypičtější podmět ve formě třetí osoby (28 z 52 výskytů) a první osoby singuláru (17 výskytů). Pro druhou osobu je příznačná spíše deontická modalita, dynamická použití se ve vzorku objevili pouze 3. Podobná je situace také u první osoby plurálu, zde se objevily pouze 4 výskyty dynamické nutnosti.

Druhá část analýzy korpusových dat se hlouběji zabývá překladem *need (to)* do češtiny, zabývá se tím, jaké prostředky čeští překladatelé při překladu typicky volí. Nejčastějším překladovým protějškem se projevilo modální *muset* (49% - 25% *need* a 24% *need to*), dále následovalo plnovýznamové *potřebovat* a jeho verbo-nominální ekvivalenty *být (po)třeba/zapotřebí* (celkem 29%). Další prostředky se objevovaly ve výrazně nižším poměru: otázka (4%), *být* + adjektivum (3%), jiná modální slovesa (3%), imperativ (3%), plnovýznamové sloveso (2%), neslovesná věta (2%) a kondicionál (1%). Ve 4% výskytů nebylo *need (to)* přeloženo vůbec.

České *muset* je logickým protějškem *need (to)*, neboť odráží jak modalitu tak význam, tj. nutnost. *Need* i *need to* je přeloženo v přibližně stejném poměru (viz výše) a liší se pouze polaritou – 19 výskytů *need* přeloženého jako *muset* je přeloženo záporně, tedy jako *nemuset*, oproti 20 výskytům *need to* přeloženého kladně jako *muset*. Rozdíly v polaritě naprosto zřejmě souvisí s kontextem, ve kterém se tato slovesa typicky vyskytují – *need* v záporném, *need to* v kladném. Kromě *muset* si lze v překladech povšimnout taktéž jiných modálních sloves – *mít* a *nesmět*, která byla použita jako protějšky semi-modálního *need to*. *Mít* slouží sice především k vyjadřování očekávanosti, avšak na základě tohoto svého základního významu může být použito i pro vyjadřování záhodnosti či žádoucnosti. Podobně *nesmět*, pokud se pojí se všeobecným lidským konatelem, může vyjadřovat záhodnost.

Druhým nejčastějším českým ekvivalentem je plnovýznamové sloveso *potřebovat*. Nejedná se sice o modální sloveso, ale stejně jako *need (to)* vyjadřuje vnitřní potřebu, svým

způsobem vyjadřuje závazek vůči sobě samému – musím udělat něco, abych mohl udělat něco jiného. Motivace vychází z konatele a proto není až tak překvapivé, že 81% vět obsahujících *potřebovat* je příkladem vyjádření dynamické nutnosti. Synonymní verbo-nominální konstrukce *být (po)třeba/zapotřebí* ve spojení s infinitivem se uplatňují, pokud mluvčí chce anonymizovat konatele z důvodu neznámosti či nedůležitosti. Podobnou funkci mají i konstrukce *být* + adjektivum, které ovšem narozdíl od *je (po)třeba/zapotřebí* vyjadřují spíše nutnost než záhodnost.

Tři výskyty imperativu jako překladového protějšku reflektují komunikační funkci výpovědi s *need (to)* – výzvu. *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* definuje imperativ jako základní prostředek pro vyjadřování výzev a to jak rozkazu, příkazu, tak i doporučení, rady či instrukce. Zajímavým protějškem *need (to)* se dále jeví překlad pomocí otázek (4%). Při bližším zkoumání se však ukázalo, že se jedná o otázky nepravé a to konkrétně podivové, které taktéž mohou fungovat jako zdvořilé výzvy. Neslovesné věty (2%) jsou velmi krátké, kategorické a ve své krátkosti i velmi účinné. V případě příkladů vyskytujících se ve vzorku dávají možnost soustředit se pouze na klíčové informace a fungují jako výzvy. Taktéž odráží i typ textu, ve kterém s jedním z promluv nachází – inzerát, který je typický svou zkratkovitostí a heslovitostí. V jednom případě se také objevil překlad pomocí plnovýznamového slovesa v kondicionálu. Kondicionál typicky vyjadřuje spíše ireálnost, ale rozvněž může fungovat jako indikátor komunikační formy výpovědi – rady či doporučení. V případě modálního *need* také odráží významovou pozici *need* mezi kategorickým *must* a slabším *should*.

Na závěr jsou zmíněny čtyři příklady, v kterých nelze nalézt žádný přímý překladový protějšek. Jedním z důvodů je například to, že modální význam je vyjádřen již v předchozí větě a překladatel uznal za zbytečné ho znovu opakovat, když z textu logicky vyplývá jeho přesah do věty následující. Jiní překladatelé zase pracují s principem implikací, kdy modální význam není vyjádřen přímo, avšak je samotným významem výpovědi implikován.

Závěrečné shrnutí sumarizuje obsah dílčích kapitol teoretické části a rovněž shrnuje a hodnotí výsledky korpusové analýzy.

## 8 Appendix

### *NEED*

No.	English	Czech
NE_1	Why need you go in for-for no purpose.	Snad nemáte důvod, snad opravdu nemáte důvod, abyste tam šel.
NE_2	Nothing that need alarm you, Elijah.	Nic, co by vás muselo znepokojoval, Eliáši.
NE_3	“I've been to a day-school, too,” said Alice; “you needn't be so proud as all that.”	„My jsme taky měli celodenní vyučování,“ řekla Alenka, „tak se tolik nechlubte!“
NE_4	“If there's no meaning in it,” said the King, “that saves a world of trouble, you know, as we needn't try to find any.”	„Když v tom žádný smysl není,“ řekl Král, „nemusíme ho v tom hledat, a tak si ušetříme řadu práce.“
NE_5	Alice laid her hand upon his arm, and said in a soothing tone, “You needn't be so angry about an old rattle.”	Alenka mu sáhla na rameno a chlácholila ho: „Co by ses zlobil kvůli staré řehtačce.“
NE_6	“You needn't say ‘exactly, ’” the Queen remarked: “I can believe it without that.”	„Neříkej rovných,“ odsekla Královna, „i tak tomu věřím.“
NE_7	“You needn't say ‘please’ to me about 'em,” the Sheep said, without looking up from her knitting.	„Pročpak mě o něj prosíš,“ řekla Ovce, aniž zdvihla hlavu od pletení.
NE_8	“Oh , it needn't come to that!” Alice hastily said, hoping to keep him from beginning.	„Proč by na to mělo přijít?“ vyhrkla Alenka, jen aby ho odradila.
NE_9	“You needn't go on making remarks like that,” Humpty Dumpty said: “they're not sensible, and they put me out”	„Nech si ty poznámky pro sebe,“ řekl Valíhrach, „jsou pošetilé a jenom mě pletou.“
NE_10	You needn't go into my past, Mr. Holmes .	Nemusíte pátrat po mé minulosti, pane Holmes.
NE_11	But it's all the same, and you needn't look at me like that, my fine lady, for	Ale na tom nesejde a nemusíte se na mě tak koukat, vznešená dámo, protože se

	you may be lower than I am before you are through with it.	můžete dočkat toho, že na tom budete hůř než já, až s váma skoncuje.
NE_12	I happen to believe that if man is in need of hope, he need look no further for it than tomorrow.	Věřím, že člověk, který hledá naději, nepotřebuje pohlédnout nikam dále než k zítřku.
NE_13	From this procedure could come one of two verdicts - 'malignant,' meaning the presence of cancer and indicating the need for major surgery on the patient; or 'benign,' a reprieve which usually meant that nothing more need be done once the tumor was out .	Zmrazený preparát prohlédl mikroskopem a posoudil, zda jde o nádor maligní, zhoubný, což znamenalo rakovinu, nebo benigní, nezhooubný, kdy další operativní výkony nebyly nutné.
NE_14	Only the pathologists need take precautions for themselves.	Spíš prosektor musel dbát, aby se sám nenakazil.
NE_15	Thank you, Tom. I don't think you need come back .	Děkuji vám, Tome. Nemusíte pro mne jezdit!
NE_16	All they need do would be to walk round me, and, after that, take their diploma.	Úplně by jim stačilo párkrát si mě obejít, a hned by si mohli doběhnout pro diplom.
NE_17	George says he does not think I need trouble myself on the subject.	George říká, že podle jeho názoru si tyhle starosti připouštět nemusím.
NE_18	You needn't sham.	Proč se stydíte?
NE_19	"If one had a fire in one's own room," she said crossly, "one needn't have a lot of people fussing when one wants to sew."	„Kdyby měl člověk ve svém pokoji zatopeno, nemusil by mít kolem sebe plno upovídaných lidí, když chce šít,“ řekla Yvette rozduřně.
NE_20	Anyhow I suppose it needn't be.	Aspoň to nemusí být.
NE_21	Only 'A' students need apply.	Jen pro výborné studenty.
NE_22	Oh, a compact is a compact, but you needn't have been so hateful in the collecting .	Dohoda je dohoda. Jen jsi nemusel být v jejím naplňování tak záštiplný.
NE_23	I am a green and would be classed among them, but I am most of all a scientist; because of this I entreat my	Jsem zelený a asi by mě mezi ně zařadili, ale především jsem vědec, proto stále zapřísahám své zelené přátele, aby

	friends among greens to reconsider their naive belief in sustainable development and renewable energy, and that this and saving energy are all that need be done.	přehodnotili naivní víru v trvale udržitelný rozvoj a obnovitelné zdroje energie, a že tohle a šetření energií je všechno, co je třeba udělat.
NE_24	“No further precautions need be taken”: he composes the words in his head but doesn't write them yet because he's still looking at his forearm.	„Žádná další opatření nejsou nutná,“ sesumíruje si v hlavě, ale nic nenapíše, protože ještě pořád hledí na vlastní předloktí.
NE_25	That was the only moral a story need have.	To bylo jediné morální ponaučení, které povídka vyžaduje.
NE_26	She needn't forgive them, or go back over the old arguments.	Není zapotřebí, aby jim odpustila, nebo se s nimi začala zase dohadovat.
NE_27	Of course, at a large kill there is meat enough for the whole hunting group and there need be little squabbling, but in some instances the sharing is taken further than that.	Byl-li lov úspěšný, je dost masa pro celou skupinu a není třeba se hašteřit. Avšak v některých případech zachází dělení poněkud dále.
NE_28	All we need concern ourselves with for the moment is how it was achieved and how it affected his hunting and feeding behaviour.	V tomto okamžiku se ještě musíme zabývat otázkou, jak toho dosáhl a jaký to mělo vliv na jeho způsob lovu a přijímání potravy.
NE_29	“There are a couple of minutes before you need go,” said O'Brien.	„Máme ještě pár minut, než budete muset odejít,“ řekl O'Brien.
NE_30	He needn't have hurried.	Nemusel spěchat.
NE_31	And therefore all we need do is cast Rincewind's precise horoscope and we will know exactly where he is!	Takže jediné, co potřebujeme udělat, je sestavit přesný Mrakoplašův horoskop a budeme přesně vědět, kde je!
NE_32	But Haldane's Indian colleague, Suresh Jayakar, rocked the boat in 1970 by suggesting that there need be no stability, and that parasites could cause a perpetual cycling fluctuation in gene frequencies.	Avšak Haldaneův indický spolupracovník, Suréš Džajakár, v roce 1970 rozvířil vody domněnkou, že není nutně zapotřebí stability a že paraziti by mohli způsobovat věčnou cyklickou fluktuaci ve výskytech genů.

NE_33	Since every cell in the body carries a complete copy of the genome, no cell need wait for instructions from authority.	Jelikož každá buňka v těle si nese úplnou kopii genomu, žádná buňka nemusí čekat na příkazy od nadřazené instance.
NE_34	All a gene therapist need do is take a retrovirus, cut out a few of its genes (especially those that make it infectious after the first insertion), put in a human gene, and infect the patient with it.	Genový terapeut musí udělat pouze to, že vezme retrovirus, vyřízne pár jeho genů (zejména ty, které jej činí infekčním po prvním vložení), vloží do něj lidský gen a infikuje jím pacienta.
NE_35	The problem confronting her as she sat alone at the computer long after dark, the only person left in Barton Hall, unable to leave her office, unable to face one more night in her apartment without even a cat for company - the problem was how to include in her ad, no matter how subtly coded, something that essentially said, "Whites only need apply."	Problém, s nímž se potýká, když tak sama sedí před počítačem dlouho po setmění, poslední člověk v Barton Hall, a nedokáže odejít z kanceláře, nedokáže strávit opět další noc v bytě, kde nemá ani kočku, aby jí dělala společnost - problém spočívá v tom, jak do inzerátu rafinovaně zakódovat formulaci, která by v podstatě říkala: „Nabídky pouze od bělochů.“
NE_36	No, you needn' worry about us havin' work - not while Hooper's snubbin' close.	Ne, že bychom přišli vo kšeft, s tím si dělat hlavu nemusíš - aspoň ne, co je bude brát Hooper takle u huby.
NE_37	Of Bilbo's later adventures little more need be said here.	O Bilbových pozdějších dobrodružstvích se zde není třeba rozepisovat.
NE_38	But I don't think you need go alone.	Ale nemyslím, že bys musel jít sám.
NE_39	But you need ask no questions.	Ale nemusíte se ho na nic vyptávat.
NE_40	I don't think we need be afraid.	Myslím, že se nemusíme bát.
NE_41	But they say also that you need have no fear.	Říkají ale také, že se nemusíte bát.
NE_42	"Then I need say no more," said Celeborn.	„Pak nemusím říkat více,“ pravil Celeborn.
NE_43	I'll lower you, and you need do no more than use your feet and hands to fend	Já tě spustím a nemusíš dělat nic než rukama a nohama se odrážet od skály.

	yourself off the rock.	
NE_44	But Samwise Gamgee, my dear hobbit - indeed, Sam my dearest hobbit, friend of friends - I do not think we need give thought to what comes after that.	Jenže, Samvěde Křepelko, můj milý hobite - vážně, Same, můj znejmilejší hobite a nejlepší kamaráde - myslím, že s tím, co bude pak, si nemusíme dělat hlavu.
NE_45	He wished it would stop, and that he never need hear that voice again.	Přál si, aby to přestalo, aby už nikdy nemusel slyšet ten hlas.
NE_46	We need get word to Mr Sullivan.	Je potřeba spojit se s panem Sullivanem.
NE_47	All I need do was read a crystallographic text.	Všechno, co potřebuji, je přečíst si učebnici krystalografie.
NE_48	It would make the present uncomfortable situation worse than it need be.	Mohlo by to ještě zhoršit současnou situaci.
NE_49	The planet Mars, I scarcely need remind the reader, revolves about the sun at a mean distance of 140, 000, 000 miles, and the light and heat it receives from the sun is barely half of that received by this world.	Planeta Mars - čtenáři je patrně zbytečné to připomínat - obíhá kolem Slunce ve střední vzdálenosti sto čtyřiceti milionů mil a ve srovnání s naší Zemí se jí dostává sotva polovina slunečního světla a tepla.
NE_50	She thought nobody need pay a penny for this.	V duchu si říkala, že za tohle přece nemusí nikdo nic platit.

### ***NEED TO***

<b>No</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Czech</b>
NT_1	You'll need to have this fish in your ear	Budeš potřebovat tuhle rybičku do ucha.
NT_2	I didn't have to feel as pressured, as manic about everything that I needed to get done.	Oddechla jsem si od věčného tlaku, od stresující obsese, že všechno musím stihnout, i když to není v lidských silách.
NT_3	I need to get that phone number.	Potřebuju si vzít to telefonní číslo.
NT_4	I need to ask you both a very important question.	Musím se vás obou zeptat na něco důležitého.
NT_5	One mercy fuck, then she'd tell him they needed to cool it for a while - read	Jednou si to s ním z milosti rozdá, pak mu řekne, že si od sebe potřebují na chvíli -

	Forever - then she'd get the hell out of here and never come back.	rozuměj navždy - odpočinout, vypadne odtud a už se nevrátí.
NT_6	I need to put it on my calendar.	Musím si ho napsat do kalendáře.
NT_7	I just need to catch my breath.	Jenom si potřebuju trochu odpočinout.
NT_8	For an informed opinion, I'd need to examine one of them.	Pro kvalifikovaný názor bych potřeboval jednoho z nich vyšetřit.
NT_9	After an hour, Argrow emerged from the chamber and announced he was making progress, "I need to wait an hour, then make a few more calls," he said.	Po hodině Argrow vylezl z místnůstky a oznámil, že to jde dobře. „Budu muset hodinu počkat a pak si zavolat znovu,“ oznámil.
NT_10	You guys need to track Clifford's movements from New Orleans to Memphis.	Musíte jít po Cliffordově stopě z New Orleansu do Memphisu.
NT_11	I need to see a lawyer.	Potřebuji mluvit s nějakým advokátem.
NT_12	"Look, Roy," Trumann said with hesitation, "you need to be careful with this gal."	„Podívejte se, Royi,“ řekl Trumann s váháním, „měl byste být s touhle dámou opatrný.“
NT_13	We need to find out what he knows, okay?	Musíme zjistit, co ví, jasné ?
NT_14	But we need to move fast.	Dobrá, ale musíme jednat rychle.
NT_15	You need to find a reporter -	Potřebuješ najít nějakého reportéra...
NT_16	We need to see her.	Potřebujeme se s ní setkat.
NT_17	We need to be clear on this:	Měli bychom si ujasnit jednu věc:
NT_18	Thus one does not need to have a theory of the structure and constitution of the sun and the planets in order to calculate their orbits.	Nemusíme tedy studovat strukturu Slunce a planet, chceme-li vypočítat planetární dráhy.
NT_19	She'd bought the farmhouse only because she needed to have a place to keep coming back to, and because a caretaker had virtually come with the property.	Farmu koupila jenom proto, že potřebovala mít místo, kam by se mohla vracet, a protože s nemovitostí prakticky získala i správce.
NT_20	There would need to be something, or something missing, in their relationship.	V jejich vztahu bude muset něco být - a nebo se něčeho nedostávat.

NT_21	“In the whole rest of your life,” Eddie O'Hare had told her when she was a little girl, “if you ever need to feel brave, just look at your scar.”	„Po celý zbytek života,“ řekl jí Eddie O'Hare, když byla malá holčička, „až budeš potřebovat být statečná, podívej se na svou jizvu.“
NT_22	Maybe it's got something to do with not being cooped up in a tiny, windowless office and not having to take orders from a control freak who only tells you what he thinks you need to know.	Možná už nechce být zavřená v kamrlíku bez oken a přijímat příkazy od maniaka, který jí řekne jenom to, co podle jeho názoru bezpodmínečně potřebuje vědět.
NT_23	I need to find out if there are any connections that I've overlooked.	Musím se přesvědčit, jestli mi neunikly nějaké souvislosti.
NT_24	She could have told him right then that he didn't need to be disgusted with himself for wanting her.	Mohla mu říct, že to nic zlého neznamená, když ho přitahuje, protože je dívka.
NT_25	She needed to find a job immediately, that very day.	Potřebovala práci okamžitě. Včera bylo pozdě.
NT_26	And she needed to find some food even sooner.	Ale ještě předtím si musela obstarat něco k jídlu.
NT_27	We really need to be off.	Teď už opravdu musíme jít.
NT_28	You only need to hold on tight and wrap your legs about my hips.	Je to jednoduché, jen mě obejměš nohama.
NT_29	Men and women both need to be aware of what we are missing.	Muži i ženy si musí uvědomit, co ztrácíme.
NT_30	or how you don't need to send the number after the squadron letter — that kind of thing.	nebo že nesmíte vysílat číslo, co je po písmenném označení perutě. A tak .
NT_31	The men need to sleep.	Ti muži se potřebují vyspat.
NT_32	“I need to make a clear outline,” the Mommy said.	„Potřebuju to načrtnout přesně,“ tvrdila mamka.
NT_33	the fridge was always stocked with gourmet food that never went off (that was why Crowley had a fridge, after all), and for that matter the fridge never needed to be defrosted, or even plugged	lednička byla přeplněna vybranými lahůdkami všeho druhu (proto taky, koneckonců, Crowley lednici měl) a pochopitelně se nikdy nemusela odmrazovat, právě tak jako nikdy nebyla

	in.	připojena do zásuvky.
NT_34	“I think,” said the Metatron, “that I shall need to seek further instructions.”	„Myslím, že si budu muset opatřit další instrukce.“
NT_35	Lucia saw, perhaps more clearly than the rest of the Memmos, the material disadvantages that a union with Giustiniana would bring to an old house which needed to reinvigorate its weak finances.	Lucia viděla věc patrně jasněji než ostatní členové rodiny. Starý rod Memmů již potřeboval posílit slabé finance.
NT_36	“I told you at the Burrow, I've had the essentials packed for days, you know, in case we needed to make a quick getaway.	„Říkala jsem ti přece v Doupěti, že jsem to nejdůležitější sbalila před několika dny - však víš, pro případ, že bychom odtamtud potřebovali rychle zmizet.
NT_37	“I'd have been here three days ago but I needed to shake off the Death Eater tailing me,” said Lupin.	„Byl bych přišel už před třemi dny,“ omlouval se Lupin, „ale musel jsem nejdřív setřást toho Smrtijeda, který mě sledoval.“
NT_38	“We need to offer him something else, something just as valuable.”	„Musíme mu nabídnout něco jiného, něco stejně vzácného, jako je ten meč.“
NT_39	It's us we need to worry about.	Spíš si musíme dělat starosti sami o sebe.
NT_40	I need to get under the Cloak!	Musím se schovat pod plášť!
NT_41	It troubled him... and those things that troubled Lord Voldemort needed to be rearranged..	Dělala mu starosti - a všechno, co lordu Voldemortovi dělalo starosti, bylo třeba napravit..
NT_42	It is essential that I give the boy enough information for him to do what he needs to do.	A je životně důležité, abych toho chlapce dostatečně připravil na to, co ho čeká a co musí udělat.
NT_43	We need to sneak over to Hagrid 's ...	„Prima,“ zachrčela, „ted' se musíme nepozorovaně dostat k Hagridovi.“
NT_44	What Robin needed to know and couldn't find out, in the weeks following the attack, was whether, by the time he lettered his message on a two-by-four,	Pokud se něco Robin potřebovala v týdnech po útoku dovědět, tak to bylo to, zda Billy v době, kdy krasopisně maloval svůj slogan na ceduli přibitou na sloupek,

	Billy had learned of Brian's windfall and knew which company she and Brian owed their sudden wealth to.	věděl o Brianově ternu a jestli tušil, které firmě jeho sestry a Brian vděčí za své nečekané zbohatnutí. Jenže na to nemohla přijít.
<b>NT_45</b>	Someone may need to call me.	Kdyby mi někdo volal.
<b>NT_46</b>	After that they would hardly need to be told your real name.	Pak už nebudou potřebovat slyšet vaše pravé jméno.
<b>NT_47</b>	I think, Frodo, that maybe you will not need to come back, unless you come very soon.	<Myslím, Frodo, že se možná nebudeš muset vracet, ledaže by ses vracel hodně brzy.
<b>NT_48</b>	perhaps we do not Understand what needs to be done or responsibility has not been delegated adequately.	možná, že nechápeme, co je potřeba udělat, anebo nejsou náležitě přidělené kompetence.
<b>NT_49</b>	We need to set priorities, determine locations for the work, and define task forces.	Musíme si stanovit priority, rozhodnout, kde budou jednotlivá pracoviště, a určit pracovní skupiny.
<b>NT_50</b>	Langdon did not need to be a symbologist to read the signs Vittoria was sending him.	Langdon ani nemusel být odborníkem na symbolologii, aby rozluštil znamení, která k němu Vittoria vysílala.