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BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

Anglické práci věty jako překladové protějšky českých vět uvozených částicí
kěž

English optative sentences as translation counterparts of Czech sentences
introduced by *kěž*

Jan Tesař

Vedoucí práce: Doc. PhDr. Markéta Malá, Ph.D.
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Odevzdáním této bakalářské práce na téma *English optative sentences as translation counterparts of Czech sentences introduced by kéž* potvrzuji, že jsem ji vypracoval pod vedením vedoucího práce samostatně za použití v práci uvedených pramenů a literatury. Dále potvrzuji, že tato práce nebyla využita k získání jiného nebo stejného titulu.

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ABSTRAKT

Tato práce se zabývá tím, jakými způsoby lze v angličtině vyjádřit přání. Zatímco v češtině tvoří práci věty samostatný větný typ, v angličtině se k vyjádření přání využívá různých konstrukcí, které se řadí pod věty zvolací. Práce proto aplikuje kontrastivní přístup, aby tyto konstrukce mohly být analyzovány. Anglické práci věty jsou tak identifikovány z původem anglických textů pomocí českých překladů využívajících částici *kéž*, která je považována za ukazatel toho, že úlohou české a odpovídající anglické věty je vyjádřit přání. Příklady k analýze jsou z anglicko-českého sub-korpusu paralelního překladového korpusu *InterCorp*. Sto příkladů je analyzováno z hlediska syntaktické struktury a formy slovesa. Formální způsoby vyjádření jsou pak analyzovány ve vztahu k adresátovi, času a splnitelnosti přání. Anglické práci věty zahrnují, kromě nejčastějšího typu začínající hlavní větou *I wish*, různé konstrukce včetně vzácně se vyskytujících nepravidelných vět. Tyto konstrukce jsou pak blíže popsány v analytické části práce.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

přací věty, částice *kéž*, překladové protějšky, paralelní korpus, angličtina, čeština

ABSTRACT

The thesis explores the syntactic means used in English to express a wish. While in Czech the optative sentences constitute a special sentence type, in English various constructions can be used to perform the same function. A contrastive approach is therefore used to identify the types of English optative sentences. The particle *kéž* introducing Czech optative sentences is used as a marker of the optative function. English optative sentences are identified in English original texts as counterparts of Czech translations comprising the particle *kéž*. The material is drawn from the English-Czech fiction sub-corpus of the parallel translation corpus *InterCorp*. One hundred English optative sentences are analysed with respect to the syntactic structure of the sentence (simple vs. complex) and the form of the verb (mood). The formal features are correlated with the choice of the addressee, time reference and realizability of the wish. The English optative sentences comprise, apart from the most frequent type introduced by *I wish*, a range of constructions, including ‘minor’ irregular sentences, which are described in more detail in the analytical part of the thesis.

KEYWORDS

optative sentences, particle *kéž*, translation counterparts, parallel corpus, English, Czech

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1 Introduction

The aim of this thesis is to analyse the means of expressing optativity in the English language, and to explore how those means are represented in modern English, since there is no single formal sentence type to express a wish in English.

The thesis uses contrastive approach for its analysis. It takes the fact that the Czech language includes optative sentences as a formally distinct sentence type as its starting point. Corpus-assisted approach is utilized with the employment of the parallel translation corpus *InterCorp*. Czech translation counterparts to English original works are used to distinguish English sentences expressing wishes. The Czech particle introducing the optative sentences *kéž* is used as a “methodological anchor” (Gast 2015: 8), making it possible to identify the English sentences expressing the optative meaning. Paraphrasing Gast (Ibid.), we assume that the particle *kéž* epitomizes the functional concept of expressing a wish, and “that argument structure is basically preserved in (high quality) translation”. The general question ‘How does English express wishes?’ can then “be operationalized by asking (the much simpler question)” ‘What types of structures does English use to express a propositional content that is expressed using sentences with the particle *kéž* in Czech?’

There are no congruent translation counterparts since in English, there is no optative particle corresponding to *kéž*. The hypothesis is that there is rather a multitude of formal means, such as sentences introduced by *I wish, if only, let, etc.*, which are unevenly utilized. It is expected that optative sentences introduced by *I wish* will be the most common type.

The thesis is organized as follows. The second chapter of the thesis provides the theoretical background for the analysis. It deals, on the one hand, with optative sentences in English and Czech, and on the other, with the corpus-assisted contrastive approach to the study of English and Czech as the methodological basis of the thesis. The application of this approach is illustrated using three contrastive studies devoted to optative sentences. The third chapter describes the material used and the method adopted in the thesis. The results of the analysis are presented in Chapter four, and summarized in the Conclusions.

2 Theoretical background

2.1 Sentence types and discourse functions in English

2.1.1 The four basic sentence types

Sentences are divided into four major syntactic types which differ in their form, namely in the word order, the presence or absence of the subject, the form of the verb, intonation, and presence of particular elements, such as the interrogative *wh*-element (Quirk et al. 1989: 803).

In declarative sentences the subject is present and usually precedes the verb: *Pauline gave Tom a digital watch for his birthday.* (Ibid.). Declarative sentences can be considered the default type of sentence: “a clause is declarative if it lacks the special properties that define the other types” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 855).

Interrogative sentences are formally marked either as *yes-no* interrogatives, in which the operator is placed in front of the subject: *Did Pauline give Tom a digital watch for his birthday?*, or *wh*-interrogatives, where the *wh*-element is in the initial position and the word-order is inverted, unless the *wh*-element functions as the subject: *What did Pauline give Tom for his birthday? Who gave a book to Tom?* (Quirk et al. 1989: 803, 818). Alternative questions, such as *Would you like to go for a walk or stay at home?*, constitute another type of questions, which “expect as the reply one of two or more options presented in the question (Ibid. 806).

Imperative sentences generally have no explicit subject in the 2nd person, and the verb is in the base form: *Give me a digital watch for my birthday.* (Ibid.: 803). The 1st and 3rd person imperative sentences have a periphrastic imperative with *let*, e.g. *Let's give Tom a book.* (Ibid.: 827-830).

Exclamative sentences are introduced by *what* or *how*. Typically, the subject precedes the verb: *What a fine watch he received for his birthday!* (Ibid.: 803). The class of exclamative sentences also comprises optative sentences with various forms (Dušková et al. 2006: 12.14).

The distinctive features of sentence types are not the same in Czech and in English. It is word order that English mainly uses to express intentional modality, while Czech specifically utilises particles. Both languages employ grammatical mood of verbs, pronouns and intonation (Ibid.: 12.1).

2.1.2 Discourse functions

The discourse function of the sentence depends on the communicative aim of the speaker. Declarative sentences are used to convey a piece of information. Interrogative ones express the speaker's lack of knowledge in some respect, and an appeal to the listener to supply the unknown information. Imperative sentences direct the listener to perform an action. Exclamatives are used to express speakers' feelings about the statement they are making (Dušková et al. 2006: 12.1).

“Direct association between syntactic class and semantic class is the norm, but the two classes do not always match” (Quirk et al. 1989: 804). A declarative sentence, for instance, may perform the discourse function of a directive, e.g. *I must trouble you to be quiet*. (Dušková et al. 2006: 12.1).

This thesis is going to be focused on optative sentences, which form a separate sentence type in Czech, defined both on the basis of form and discourse function. In English, they are not formally defined as a separate sentence type, and are generally described as a type of exclamative sentences (Ibid.: 12.14).

2.2 Optative sentences

2.2.1 Optative discourse function

Both in Czech and English, optative sentences can be defined by their shared discourse function: “Optative clauses could be described as utterances which express a wish, regret, hope or desire ...” (Grosz 2012: 5). They are usually distinguished as a type of exclamation (an utterance principally used to exclaimate) (Ibid.).

They could also be defined as an expression of a desire of the speaker to retain a situation perceived by them as beneficial or to change it to that state. It could also be a desire to change a situation perceived as unfavourable (Petr 1987: 352, translation J. Tesař)¹. The wish can be further classified according to whether it is achievable or not, and be referred to as either realizable, or unrealizable, respectively. These two categories can be distinguished by the presence of worry and hope in the first case, while the latter rather express regret,

¹ “Přání je výraz (projev) touhy M, aby zůstal zachován nebo nastal stav věcí hodnocený jím jako příznivý, anebo aby se změnil stav věcí hodnocený (pocit'ovaný) M jako nepříznivý.” (Petr 1987: 352)

disappointment or annoyance over something that had happened differently than the speaker would have liked it to (Ibid.: 352).

It ought to be considered to whom, if anyone, the desire or wish is addressed. It can be addressed either to someone else, e.g. *Have a nice day!*, or to the speaker himself, e.g. *I wish I had more time*. The wish could also be addressed to God or some higher power. The addressee is not necessary, and when the wish is uttered in the presence of the addressee, the speaker usually does not expect them to carry it out (Grepl et al. 1995: 628-629).

2.2.2 The forms of optative sentences in Czech

The most prominent formal feature of optative sentences in Czech is the presence of an optative particle *kéž*, *ať*, *když*, or *necht'* (Cvrček et al. 2010: 350), *kdyby*, (*jen*) *aby*, and the nowadays obsolete particles *necht'* and *bodejt'*, which are used only in phrasemes, such as *Bodejt' tě husa koplá*; *Necht' to čert vezme!* (CzechEncy)². The particles perform the same function as “preferential predicators” *Chtěl bych / Přál bych si / Byl bych rád, aby...* (Ibid.).

The particle *kéž* is usually located at the beginning of an utterance and is used with the conditional or the indicative (CzechEncy)³. The mood of the verb can distinguish between wishes which can be realized and those which cannot. In the former type, *kéž* combines with the indicative of a non-past tense, e.g. *Kéž přijde!*, or the present conditional, e.g. *Kéž by přišel!*. In unrealizable wishes, the verb is in the past conditional if the wish refers to a theoretically possible desirable situation which, however, did not occur, e.g. *Kéž by byl přišel!*. The present conditional in the unreal wishes indicates that the wish refers to something that cannot happen in the present, e.g. *Kéž bych měl tři ruce!*; the past conditional to something that, regrettably, was not realized in the past, e.g. *Kéž bych byl měl tři ruce!* (Ibid.).

² Czechency - Preferenční částice:

<https://www.czechency.org/slovník/PREFEREN%C4%8CN%C3%8D%20%C4%8C%C3%81STICE#p%C5%99ac%C3%AD%20v%C4%9Bta>

³ Czechency - přací věta:

<https://www.czechency.org/slovník/P%C5%98AC%C3%8D%20V%C3%9DPOV%C4%9A%C4%8E>

2.2.3 The forms of optative sentences in English

In English grammar books, optative sentences are included under exclamative sentences. They do not adhere to a typical structure. To express the optative function, the following structures are used to varying degrees:

- Expressions with the present subjunctive⁴ (ex. i)

This type of sentences with the subjunctive in the main clause “is found only in a narrow range of fixed expressions or formulaic frames” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 944). The subject may be placed in the initial position, e.g. *God save the Queen!*, or “postposed to the end of the clause or to the right of *be*” (Ibid.), e.g. *Far be it from me to complain*. According to Biber et al. (1999: 918), “[the] combination of the inflectionless subjunctive and inversion gives the [...] expression [...] an archaic and solemn ring”. Generally, optative sentences with the present subjunctive tend “to be formal and rather old-fashioned in style” (Quirk et al. 1989: 158).

- (i) *Long live equality!* (Dušková et al. 2006: 12.14)

- Optative sentences with *may* and inversion (ex. ii)

These, “somewhat formal” sentences, mean “approximately ‘*I hope/pray*’” (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 944). This type of optative sentences, less archaic than those with the formulaic subjunctive, is used “for expressing wishes, usually blessings” (Quirk et al. 1989: 839), or “a strong wish” (Biber et al. 1999: 918).

- (ii) *May no harm befall you.* (Dušková et al. 2006: 12.14)

- The type beginning with *If only* (ex. iii)

This type is followed by the past tense indicative (or past subjunctive of the verb *be*) if the wish is connected to the present. If the wish is oriented towards the future, *would* is used, and past perfect tense, if the speaker expresses an unfulfilled wish in the past (Dušková et al. 2006: 12.14). The sentences with the initial *if (only)* are used to convey an “exclamatory wish” (Quirk et al. 1989: 842). They are regarded as a type of irregular sentences, which means that they “do not conform to the regular patterns of clause structures or to the variations of those structures” because they are “marked as subordinate ... by the subordinator *if*” (Ibid.: 838).

⁴ This use of the subjunctive in independent clauses is referred to as “the formulaic subjunctive” by Quirk et al. (1989: 157-8).

(iii) *If only one could see into the future!* (Dušková et al. 2006: 12.14)

- The subordinate content clause after *wish* (ex. iv)

This seems to be the most frequent type of optative sentences. A wish connected to the present is expressed in the past tense (the verb *be* in the past subjunctive), future with *would* + infinitive, and the past with the past perfect tense. *(I) wish* is sometimes interchanged with *(I) would* (usually with the subject elided), for example *Would (that) it were otherwise!*. Constructions with *would*, nevertheless, are considered literary and archaic (Dušková et al. 2006: 12.14).

(iv) *I wish I knew what he really thinks!* (Ibid.)

The approach to defining which structures are to be considered optative sentences may differ. Grosz, for example, excludes the sentences introduced by *I wish* from optative constructions, stating that “Optative clauses ... express a wish, regret, hope or desire without containing a lexical item that means wish, regret, hope or desire” (Grosz 2012: 5).

- Other structures

Apart from the four main types, there are other structures that are used to express a wish.

- Sentences introduced with *it's a pity that...* have optative meaning; their use is, however, less frequent in English than in Czech (Dušková et al. 2006: 12.14).
- Infinitive clauses introduced by *oh*, such as *Oh to be free!*, are used to express an exclamatory wish. “The style is poetic or archaic, except when jocular” (Quirk et al. 1989: 842).
- Some verbless sentences, labelled by Quirk et al. as “nonsentences” can be considered optative as well. “Only a small number of them may serve as an equivalent to a Czech optative sentence. For the most part, the nonsentences used in order to express a wish are substantival and consists of a noun phrases <sic>, e.g. *Good luck.*” (Kvítková 2015: 24). Since these structures generally lack any explicit markers of the optative meaning, their interpretation is often fully dependent on the context, especially in informal spoken English.
- Closely related to nonsentences are formulae. These are “used for stereotyped communication situations” and “are grammatically irregular.” (Quirk et al. 1989: 852). “Only in a very limited way can they be analysed into clause elements.” (Ibid.). The

ones which could be considered as optative are formulae expressing anger or dismissal, e.g. *Damn you!* (Ibid.).

- Imperative sentences may also be used to express a wish. “Imperative sentences are used for a wide range of illocutionary acts” (Quirk et al. 1989: 831). The examples Quirk et al. give are: *Enjoy your meal. Have a good time.* “The range of imperatives conventionally used as wishes is very limited: *Sleep well, Get well soon, Have a good..., Enjoy...,* but not many more.” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002:865).
- In some cases, *let* can be also used to express a wish. Similar to *may* sentences, “*let* in sentences *Let them come here* or *Let the world take notice* may be regarded as a pragmatic particle of imperative or optative mood. In other respects, however, *let* is totally unlike auxiliary verbs.” (Quirk et al. 1989: 148).

2.3 A contrastive corpus-assisted approach to optative clauses

2.3.1 Contrastive analysis

“Contrastive analysis (CA) is the systematic comparison of two or more languages, with the aim of describing their similarities and differences.” (Johansson 2007: 1)

Contrastive analysis has often been associated with applications in language teaching, since textbooks for learners of foreign languages often focus on the comparison between the foreign and the native language (Ibid.).

“Contrastive linguistics, like descriptive and historical linguistics, is dependent on theoretical linguistics since no exact and reliable exploration of facts can be conducted without a theoretical background, providing concepts, hypotheses, and theories which enable the investigator to describe the relevant facts and to account for them in terms of significant generalizations. But contrastive linguistics is also dependent on descriptive linguistics, since no comparison of languages is possible without their prior description.” (Krzyszowski 1990: 10)

One of the most basic problems in contrastive analysis is what exactly is to be compared. It was pointed out by Krzyszowski (Ibid.: 15) that

“[a]ll comparisons involve the basic assumption that the objects to be compared share something in common, against which the differences can be stated. This common platform of reference is called *tertium comparationis*. Moreover, any two objects can be compared with respect to various features and, as a result, the compared objects may turn out to be similar in some respects but different in others.”

The comparison of languages, however, cannot be based on the linguistic form. Languages employ different linguistic means to express the same functions and meanings. According to Mathesius (1936: 95),

“the only way of approach to different languages as strictly comparable systems is the functional point of view, since general needs of expression and communication, common to all mankind, are the only common denominators to which means of expression and communication, varying from language to language, can reasonably be brought”.

2.3.2 Multilingual corpora

When comparing languages, we can rely on translation to reveal the differences and similarities between the languages: “translation equivalence [...] is the best available *tertium comparationis* for contrastive analysis” (James 1980: 178, cited in Johansson 2007: 3).⁵ “As translation shows what elements may be associated across languages, it is fruitful to base a contrastive study on a comparison of original texts and their translations.” (Johansson 2007: 3)

Translations have been used in contrastive linguistics for a long time. Since the 1990s, computer corpora of parallel translation texts, such as the English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus, started being compiled and used for contrastive analysis. “The use of bilingual and multilingual corpora, with a variety of texts and a range of translators represented, increases the validity and reliability of the comparison.” (Johansson 2007: 4)

The main advantage of using translation corpora consist in the fact that they “contain texts which are intended to express the same meanings and have the same discourse functions in the relevant languages” (Ibid.: 9), and these texts are typically selected to be representative of the given language or register. There are various possibilities of using multilingual corpora:

⁵ James, C. (1980) *Contrastive Analysis*. London: Longman.

- “they give new insights into the languages compared – insights that are likely to be unnoticed in studies of monolingual corpora;
- they can be used for a range of comparative purposes and increase our understanding of language-specific, typological and cultural differences, as well as of universal features;
- they illuminate differences between source texts and translations, and between native and non-native texts;
- they can be used for a number of practical applications, e.g. in lexicography, language teaching, and translation.” (Aijmer and Altenberg 1996: 12, cited in Johansson 2007: 6)⁶

The limitations of translation corpora, generally, include a restricted range of registers available in translation as well as the fact that translations from ‘smaller’ languages are more difficult to find than those from English, for example. A problem often mentioned in this connection is ‘translationese’, i.e. language features typical of translated texts, which differ from the original texts. Obviously, the translation choices may depend on the individual translator’s preferences, and there may even be translation mistakes. A parallel translation corpus, comprising a range of authors and translators, makes it possible to control for writer and translator idiosyncrasies and translation-specific features.

In contrastive analysis, we are typically not concerned with individual translations, but we are using the parallel concordances to establish translation paradigms (or “paradigms of correspondence” (Johansson 2007: 9)). Translation paradigms are

“the set of forms in the target text which are found to correspond to particular words or constructions in the source text; or the other way around: the set of forms in the source text which are found to correspond to particular words or constructions in the target text. The forms which are observed to correlate in this way are termed correspondences.” (Johansson 2007:23)

Correspondences can be described in three categories – by direction of translation as either translations or sources, by expression as either overt or zero, and by congruence as congruent or divergent. (Johansson 2007:25) For instance, in example (v), the first line represents the source text, i.e. the English original text, and the second line is its translation into Czech. The

⁶ Aijmer, K. & B. Altenberg (1996). Introduction. In Aijmer, K., B. Altenberg, & M. Johansson (Eds.). *Languages in Contrast*. Papers from a symposium on text-based cross-linguistic studies, Lund 4–5 March 1994 [Lund Studies in English 88]. Lund: Lund University Press. pp 11–16.

correspondence can be described as overt, since the Czech optative particle *kěž* corresponds to an explicit expression of the optative function in English, namely *I wish*. The forms *kěž* and *I wish*, however, belong to different categories in the two languages (a particle and a superordinate finite clause, respectively). The correspondence will therefore be classified as divergent.

(v) I wish I had Gandalf here! (Tolkien-Hobit)

Kěž bych tady měl Gandalfa!

We rely on the Czech optative particle as a marker of expressing a wish – since this discourse function is not expressed by particles in English, we can expect various types of divergent correspondences between the Czech translations and English original texts.

2.3.3 *Kěž* as a ‘methodological anchor’

As pointed out above (1.3.1), the comparison of languages has to be based on the assumption of functional equivalence between the constructions compared. “It can be assumed that formally distinct constructions which share the same meaning will also share the same translation counterparts.” (Malá 2013: 172). Specific lexical expressions or grammatical structures associated with a particular discourse function in one language can therefore be used as ‘methodological anchors’ (Gast 2015), or ‘markers of meaning’ (Malá 2013) to trace the various ways the discourse function is expressed in the other language.

We are searching for the formally diverse ways in which the optative discourse function (i.e. expressing a wish) is expressed in English. The linguistic means of expressing wishes in English and in Czech differ – while English has no specific optative sentence type, in Czech the optative sentences can be marked by the particle *kěž*. We can assume, however, that the concept of expressing a wish exists in both languages. The concept of ‘optative function’ can therefore be used as a *tertium comparationis* for our contrastive analysis, i.e. as the common platform of reference with respect to which the two languages can be compared (cf. Krzeszowski, 1990). Rather than asking generally ‘How is the optative function expressed in English?’ we can operationalize the question by asking “What types of structures does English use to express the discourse function that is expressed using the optative clauses with the particle *kěž* in Czech?”. The Czech optative particle *kěž* will thus be used as the ‘methodological anchor’ or ‘marker of meaning’, “a formal correlate of the functional operation” of expressing a wish (Gast 2015: 8).

Since we focus on the expression of wishes in English, we will analyse English original sentences which correspond to Czech translations using the ‘marker of optative meaning’ *kéž*. In other words, we will deal with those situations where the translator identified the optative meaning in the English original text, and decided to indicate this by using the optative particle *kéž* in the Czech translation.

A contrastive approach to optative sentences in English and in Czech was previously adopted in the studies by Kvítková (2015), Štěpánová (2012), and Martinková (2010), which will be summarized below.

2.3.4 Kvítková’s (2015) contrastive study

Kvítková (2015) studied Czech optative sentences introduced by *kéž* and *at’* and their English translation counterparts. Her main aim was to describe the differences between the English counterparts to the two Czech sentence types.

Her analysis uncovered that “counterparts to sentences introduced by *kéž* were shown to generally be rather common ways of conveying a wish” (Kvítková 2015: 52), most frequent being *I wish* in 44 per cent of the cases, followed by *if only* in 24 per cent of instances “both of which correspond to Czech sentences in conditional. Moreover, both of them seem to prefer either preterite or modal verbs with pluperfect used considerably less and thus there seems to be no visible difference between the two structures.” (Ibid.). Sentences introduced by *may* were found to be rarer and mostly correspond to Czech sentences in indicative. “*I hope* was found to be a frequent variant of expressing a wish towards a future that is likely to happen, replacing *I wish* in these instances.” (Ibid.: 52-53). The structure (*I would that*) was found to be a rare archaic alternative of *I wish* “also corresponding to Czech conditional constructions, but in a different type of text.” (Ibid.). The subjunctive was used in one example.

“Among counterparts to sentences introduced by *at’* more unconventional means of conveying a wish were found” (Ibid.). *If only* structures were not present, and *I wish* presented a miniscule amount. *May* sentences were found to be the most frequent, appearing in 36 per cent of cases, followed by the subjunctive at 30 per cent. The subjunctive seemed to be “dependent on the fixity of the phrase” (Ibid.). Rare cases included the use of formulae and verbless sentences, both constituting mostly fixed phrases. The use of formulae also occurred with unrealizable wishes expressing surprise

and anger. The imperative together with *I wish* sentences appeared rarely and were used to “convey unrealizable wishes expressing attitude” (Ibid.).

“In case of *at'* sentences introduced by *I wish* the construction was in both cases a part of conditional, which never occurred in the counterparts of *kéž*.” (Ibid.) Generally, *at'* sentences were found to be often restricted to fixed phrases.

Kvítková’s research showed that the past conditional in Czech sentences seemed to be used more than originally predicted, however, it may be due to the source material being older literature or genres supporting archaic language. In the end, Kvítková compared two idioms, *would rather* as a counterpart to *kéž* and *had better* as a counterpart to *at'*, and concluded that

“*Kéž*, due to its frequent occurrence with conditionals (70%), seems to be much weaker wish, as can be seen on the idiom as well, which expresses a preference. On the other hand, the idiom *had better* conveys a strong suggestion, which is further supported by the invariable use of indicative it sentences introduced by *at'* as well as a number of short exclamative forms as their counterparts” (Ibid.)

2.3.5 Štěpánová’s (2012) study

Štěpánová (2012) researched English optative sentences introduced by *if only* and *I wish* and their Czech translation counterparts. She concluded that “English optative sentences introduced by *if only* represent idiomatic structures with emphatic nature as they are being translated into Czech in highly conventionalized manner (the use of optative particles) which include particular means that furthermore emphasize the illocutionary force of wish (intensifiers and interjections).” (Štěpánová 2012: 66). *I wish* sentences employed predominantly lexical means, which either directly (phrases such as *přát si*) or indirectly (verbs expressing regret or dissatisfaction such as *mrzet*) convey the illocutionary force of wish.

“The presence of the lexical verb seems to influence the translation to such an extent that we may say that it functions as a signal of an indirect speech act (uttering a wish) which is performed simultaneously with the utterance of the particular sentence. In this sense we may conclude that the optative sentences introduced by *I wish* resemble structures containing performative verbs.” (Ibid.)

2.3.6 Martínková's (2010) study

Martínková's (2010) study was focused on sentences with *wish* and their Czech equivalents. Her analysis of Czech translations confirmed the modal character of the *I wish* phrase.

“In less than half the tokens (27 out of 67) the phrase *I wish* is translated with a main clause; the rest are contracted composite sentences or translations with optative particles or particle-like elements; there is even one translation with imperative form.” (Martínková 2010: 16).

The fact that *I wish* may function as an indirect directive was proven by wishes addressed to a direct participant in conversation which may be interpreted as appeals.

“If they are addressed to somebody who is not a direct participant in conversation and *would* is used in the English sentence, Czech translations show an irritation or annoyance of the speaker, who wants a change.” (Ibid.)

Phrases in the past tense using the verb *wish* were found not to be modal markers, but rather “only reported wishes which have lost their original illocutionary force.” (Ibid.).

2.3.7 The approach adopted in the present thesis

The approach adopted in this study differs from the aforementioned ones in several ways:

- in the direction of translation: the analysis distinguishes strictly between source texts and translations (unlike Kvítková 2015 and Štěpánová 2012), which makes it possible to focus on English original texts. Czech translations of English original source texts are taken as a starting point, trying to answer the question ‘Which English constructions are translated by Czech sentences comprising the optative particle *kéž* (and may therefore be assumed to express wishes in the original texts)?’
- in the scope of the material: the analysis is based on a parallel corpus which comprises 212 texts, and whose size is 22,098,331 tokens,
- in the focus on modern English: the corpus comprises texts published in the 20th and 21st century only,
- in the methodology: using the Czech optative particle as ‘a methodological anchor’ (Gast 2015).

3 Material and method

The sentences analysed in the present thesis were excerpted from a sub-corpus of the English-Czech section of the synchronic parallel translation corpus *InterCorp*.⁷ The sub-corpus compiled for the purposes of the thesis comprises 212 texts from the Core of the English-Czech section of *InterCorp*, release 12, i.e. fiction and popular scientific books (Appendix I). Only texts which were published in the 20th and 21st centuries were selected. The size of the sub-corpus is 22,098,331 tokens. The particle *kéž* appeared in 101 books in total, most frequently in *Wolf Hall* (Hilary Mantel), *Jonathan Strange & Mr. Norrell* (Susanna Mary Clarke), *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (Ernest Hemingway) and *The Hobbit or There and Back Again* (J.R.R.Tolkien).

Since the thesis focuses on English optative sentences, English original texts and their Czech translations were used. We explored the original English constructions which were translated into Czech using an optative sentence introduced by the particle *kéž*.

The basic query (case-insensitive) mode was used to search for all instances of the particle *kéž* in the Czech translations. The query yielded 366 parallel concordance lines – Czech translations comprising *kéž* and their English original counterparts.

The parallel concordance lines were exported to an Excel spreadsheet and annotated manually. The first layer of annotation aimed at distinguishing between direct / free direct speech on the one hand, and indirect / free indirect speech on the other. The first 100 instances of (free) direct speech were selected for further analysis. The reason why we decided to focus merely on (free) direct speech is that only “when one uses direct speech to report what someone has said one quotes the words used verbatim, whereas in indirect report one expresses what was said in one’s own words” (Leech and Short 2007: 255). The difference is also reflected in the linguistic structure of the presentation of speech. The changes that take place in indirect speech which would have a particular impact on the analysis of optative sentences involve the shift in person (“the first- and second-person pronouns change to third-person” (Ibid.: 226)) and tense (“the tense of the verb undergoes ‘backshift’” (Ibid.)) (ex. i). Free indirect speech was excluded from the description for the same reasons. Both direct (ex. ii) and free direct speech (ex. iii) were analysed, as the difference between the two types of speech presentation differ only in the

⁷ *InterCorp* is a part of the *Czech National Corpus*. For a detailed description of *InterCorp*, its composition and releases, see <https://wiki.korpus.cz/doku.php/en:cnk:intercorp> (Accessed 9 July 2020)

absence or presence, respectively, of “two features which show evidence of the narrator’s presence, namely the quotation marks and the introductory reporting clause” (Ibid.” 258).

- (i) The “Great Don,” he thought with scorn. An old Moustache Pete who’d been caught out on the street by gunmen like any dumb small-time hood. He hoped the old bastard croaked. (Puzo-Kmotr)⁸

Ten „Velký don“, pomyslí si opovrživě. Starý paprika, co se dal nachytat od pistolníků na ulici jako nějaký pitomý zlodějíček. Kéž by ten dědek zhebnul.

- (ii) ‘Jane, I wish you were still down in Wiltshire,’ Mary Shelton says. (mantel-wolf_hall)

„Kéž byste tak byla pořád ještě ve Wiltshiru, Jano,“ povzdechne si Marie Sheltonová.

- (iii) God’s blood, the man said, I wish I could afford to be choosy. (mantel-wolf_hall)

Pro Kristovy rány, řekl muž, kéž bych si já moh takhle vybírat.

In the 100 (free) direct speech examples the forms of the English translation counterparts of the Czech optative sentences were identified,⁹ and the sentences were further manually annotated with respect to the form of the verb in Czech and in English, the orientation of the wish towards the speaker, the addressee or the third person, the temporal reference of the wish, and its realizability.

The optative sentences were then analysed quantitatively and qualitatively, focussing on the above parameters.

⁸ The author and title of the book from which the particular example has been excerpted are given in brackets after the English example. The abbreviations correspond to those used in the corpus *InterCorp*. For the full list of books used, see Appendix I.

⁹ Four sentences whose English translation counterparts did not include a direct equivalent of the optative clause due to free translation were excluded from the data-set, and replaced by the following relevant sentences from the list of excerpted examples, so that the total number of sentences analysed remained 100.

4 Analysis

4.1 Formal types of optative clauses

The analysis revealed five basic types of constructions expressing wishes in English (Table 1). Most of them have a clear marker of the optative function at the beginning of the sentence. The initial elements of the optative sentences will be used here to refer to the individual types of constructions. The most frequent type is formed by a formally complex sentence introduced by *I wish* (ex. 1 a). Wishes may be expressed by sentences starting with the modal verb *may* (ex. 1 b); in these sentences the word order is inverted. Another type is constituted by a complex sentence with lexical *would* in the superordinate clause followed by a content *that*-clause (ex. 1 c). Alternatively, the optative meaning can be expressed by imperative clauses introduced by *let* (ex. 1 d) or by formally dependent *if*-clauses (ex. 1 e). There are also several minor types which will be described below.

The form	number/percentage
<i>I wish</i>	50
<i>may</i>	18
<i>would (that)</i>	8
<i>if / if only</i>	7
<i>let</i>	6
other	11
Total	100

Table 1: Constructions expressing wishes in English

(1) a. ‘I wish I were going hunting,’ Audley says. (mantel-wolf_hall)

„Kéž bychom byli jeli na lov,“ posteskně si Audley.

b. And may death find you swiftly, within Gondor or without, if you do not well serve him. (Tolkien-Pan_prstenu_2)

A kéž tě rychle najde smrt, v Gondoru nebo jinde, nebudeš-li mu dobře sloužit.

c. Would that he had succeeded with all of us. (dawkins-bozi_blud)

Kéž by se mu to podařilo u každého z nás.

d. “Let not the dragon be my leader...” (Blatty-Exorcista_Soubo)

„Kéž drak není mým vůdcem.“

- e. “If only that were true,” sighs Widsun dolefully. (mccarthy-C)
„Kéž by to tak byla pravda,“ povzdechne si smutně Widsun.

As the above examples illustrate, the corresponding Czech sentences introduced by *kéž* have different forms of the predicate verb. The present conditional (ex. 1 e) is the most frequent form (73 per cent of examples). Apart from the present conditional, the verb can take the form of the past conditional (ex. 1 a, 5 per cent), the present tense indicative (ex. 1 d, 21 per cent), and marginally the past tense indicative (one example, ex. 13 b below). In Czech, there is direct correspondence between the form of the verb and the realizability of the wish in the case of the past conditional and past tense, which both refer to unrealizable wishes, and the present tense, which is used to express realizable wishes. The most frequent form, the present conditional, however, can be used both with realizable and unrealizable wishes.

Accordingly, the Czech sentences with the past conditional correspond to English sentences with the past perfect indicative (ex. 11 c) or the past subjunctive verb (ex. 1 a). The isolated Czech past indicative form corresponds to the perfect infinitive following *let* (ex. 13 b). The Czech sentences with the verb in the present indicative are all translations of the English *may* or *let* optative sentences (ex. 8 b) or sentences with the present subjunctive verb (ex. 14 d).

4.2 ‘*I wish*’ sentences

Sentences introduced by *I wish* form the largest group of optative sentences. Formally they can be described as complex sentences with a fixed initial superordinate clause *I wish* followed by a dependent content clause. The content clause is typically linked asyndetically to the main clause (ex. 2 a); the conjunction *that* was used in 2 examples out of 50 (ex. 2 b). An exceptional example with a participial clause instead of *that*-clause appeared in the data (ex. 2 c). The superordinate clause is always in the present simple tense, indicative mood. The subject of the clause is invariably *I*, even though there were three cases of ellipsis of the subject (ex. 2 d).

- (2) a. ‘I wish I had more strength.’ (trevor-lucy_gault)
„Kéž bych měla větší sílu.“

b. I wish that I might have done the same. (clarke-strange_norrell)

Kéž bych si mohl pořídit něco podobného.

c. I wish them all drowned in their canals - he refused to see it because it was a French opera. (wilson-cim_hori_svet)

Kéž by se všichni utopili v těch svých kanálech! — král odmítl se zúčastnit, protože to byla francouzská opera.

d. “Wish Jeremy would get married already...” (Lindseyova-Zamilovany)

„Kéž by se Jeremy oženil...“

In most cases, the wish is oriented towards the first person (ex. 3) (Table 2). In example 3, for instance, the speaker expresses regret that he has seen the Ring, and he addresses the wish to himself.

	Number	Percentage
The speaker	31	62.0%
The third person	16	32.0%
The addressee	3	6.0%
Total	50	100.0%

Table 2: Orientation of the wish towards the speaker, the addressee or the third person

(3) I wish I had never seen the Ring! (Tolkien-Pan_prstenu_1)

Kéž bych ten Prsten nikdy ani neviděl!

The form of the predicate in the dependent clause is the preterite in 36 per cent of instances (Table 3), the past subjunctive (22 per cent), past perfect (12 per cent) or past forms of modal verbs (30 per cent). The modal verbs are followed by the present infinitive with one exception of the past infinitive (ex. 2 b).

	Number	Percentage
preterite	18	36.0%
<i>could</i>	11	22.0%
subjunctive past	11	22.0%
past perfect	6	12.0%

<i>would</i>	3	6.0%
<i>might</i>	1	2.0%
Total	50	100.0%

Table 3: The forms of predicate used in *I wish* constructions

The *I wish* construction is used to express both realizable and unrealizable wishes (Table 4). Most frequently (88 per cent), the wish is unrealizable, which is expressed by all the forms of the predicate attested in the dependent clause (with the exception of *would*). The past subjunctive, the preterite, past perfect and *might* seem to be limited to the expression of unrealizable wishes. Most of the unrealizable wishes are oriented to the speaker (ex. 4 a).

As shown in example (4 a), in Czech, the unrealizable wish may be signalled by the past conditional (*bychom byli jeli*). This corresponds to the irrealis past subjunctive (*were*) in English. The use of the past conditional in Czech is not obligatory. The data portray the fact that the unreal wish expressed by the past subjunctive in English may correspond to the present conditional in Czech (ex. 4 b).

In the rare cases where the construction *I wish* expresses a realizable wish, the construction is formed by the preterite, *could* or *would*. In all instances of wishes oriented towards the third person *would* was used (ex. 5). In Czech, all the realizable wishes are expressed by the present conditional.

	first person		second person		third person		Total	
unrealizable	29	58.0%	3	6.0%	12	24.0%	44	88.0%
realizable	2	4.0%	0	0.0%	4	8.0%	6	12.0%
Total	31	62.0%	3	6.0%	16	32.0%	50	100.0%

Table 4: Realizability of the wish in *I wish* constructions

(4) a. ‘I wish I were going hunting,’ Audley says. (mantel-wolf_hall)

„Kéž bychom byli jeli na lov,“ posteskně si Audley.

b. And let me say I ’m flattered by the belief that I am so powerful with the judges and law officials, I wish it were true. (Puzo-Kmotr)

A dovolte, abych přiznal, že mi opravdu velice lichotí přesvědčení, že mám u soudců a policie tak velký vliv. Kéž by tomu tak bylo!

(5) I wish they would come right now because the leg is starting to hurt now. (Hemingway-Komu_zvoni_h)

Kéž by už přišli, řekl si. Kéž by tady už byli, protože ta noha už začíná bolet.

In 84 per cent of the cases, the wish is oriented towards present or future (ex. 6 a), expressing the hopes and desires of the speaker. The time reference may be indicated overtly by adverbials (*always* in example 6 a). When the wish expresses regret concerning something in the past, the verb takes the form of the past perfect (6 cases, ex. 6 b) or exceptionally the preterite or the past subjunctive (1 instance each). The past wishes contrast with reality, in example 6 b, for instance, the polarity of the dependent clause is positive, which implies that the speaker had not known from the beginning.

(6) a. ‘I wish it could always be there, stopped in time, this summer we have had...’ (trevor-lucy_gault)

„Kéž by tu tohle léto, co jsme zažili, mohlo být vždycky, zastavené v čase...“

b. I wish I had known that from the beginning. (siddons-bezpec_vysiny)

Kéž bych to věděla od začátku.

As the examples show, the construction with *I wish* occurs in a broad range of source texts. It does not seem to be restricted stylistically or related to a particular type of speakers.

4.3 ‘*May*’ sentences

Optative sentences beginning with *may* form the second largest group, although they are nearly three times less frequent than sentences introduced by *I wish*. These sentences employ inversion, with *may* being at the very beginning of the clause. The subject follows right after the word *may*.

The wish seems to be oriented mainly towards the third person (ex. 7 a), or the second person (ex. 7 b) (Table 5). Only one instance occurred where the wish was focused on the first-person plural (ex. 7 c), including – apart from the speaker – the addressee (*you* in the initial clause of the sentence). However, where the wish is oriented towards the second person (or inclusive *we*), the speaker does not expect the addressee to contribute in any way willingly to the fulfilment of the wish.

	Number	Percentage
Third person	10	55.6%
Second person	7	38.9%
First person	1	5.6%
Total	18	100.0%

Table 5: Orientation of *may* clauses towards first, second or third person

(7) a. “May it soon cleave goblins once again!” (Tolkien-Hobit)

„Kéž by brzy drtil skřety ještě jednou!“

b. May you crash and burn, Stan thought. (Brown-zdravim_ temnoto)

Kéž bys spadnul a uškvařil se, pomyslel si Stan.

c. “And I will let you go at that - and may we never meet again!” (Tolkien-Hobit)

„Především skončuju s vámi – a kéž se už nikdy nesetkáme!“

All the wishes stemming from the 18 *may* clauses are realizable. They are directed predominantly towards the future (15 cases) (ex. 8 a) or marginally towards the present (3 cases) (ex. 8 b) (Table 6). This can also be seen in the forms of the verbs in the corresponding Czech *Kéž* -sentences – the present forms of *být* (ex. 8 b) and perfective verbs (ex. 8 a), oriented towards the future, or the present conditional (ex. 7 a).

	Number	Percentage
future	15	83.3%
present	3	16.7%
Total	18	100.0%

Table 6: Time orientation of the *may* clauses

(8) a. ‘May you never find what you seek,’ he shouted after me, in perfect English, making the sign of horns with his left hand.

„Kéž nikdy nenajdeš, co hledáš,“ křikl za mnou prvotřídní angličtinou a ve výmluvném gestu vztyčil dva prsty levé ruky.

b. ‘May it be a sign that though the world is now dark better days are at hand, and that friendship shall be renewed between our peoples.’ (Tolkien-Pan_prstenu_1)

„Kéž je to znamením, že svět je sice temný, avšak blíží se lepší dny, a že přátelství mezi našimi národy bude obnoveno.“

The optative sentences introduced by *may* often sound archaic or have the force (and pathos) of a ceremonial wish, relying on God (ex. 9 a) or some omnipotent agent or force for their fulfilment. The formality of the wish is supported by the formal vocabulary and phraseology used (e.g. *the serenity and peace of mind* in ex. 9 a; *friendship shall be renewed* in ex. 8 b). The *may*-wishes are frequently uttered by kings (7 a, 9 b) or princes (8 b); they may be a part of a prayer or a speech at a funeral (9 a). On the other hand, the archaic tone of the wish may have a humorous effect, as for instance, the relatively fixed wish ‘*May (his hair/feathers...) never fall out!*’ in J.R.R. Tolkien’s *Hobbit* (ex. 9 c). The formula expresses blessings (cf. Quirk et al. 1985: 839). It may also be pointed out that out of the nine instances where someone wishes something bad on someone else attested in our data-set, five are expressed by the *may*-construction (7 b, c; 8 a); some of these sentences resemble curses.

(9) a. “May God in his infinite mercy grant to Katherine’s family and friends the serenity and peace of mind that can only come from the sure and certain knowledge that their loved one is at last in a safe harbor...” (krentz-zajatci_snu)

„Kéž Bůh ve své nekonečné dobrotivosti dá rodině a přátelům zesnulé Katheriny pokoj a mír v duši, jaké mohou pocházet pouze z pevného vědomí, že milovaná osoba je v bezpečném přístavu...“

b. “I will take your gift, O Bilbo the Magnificent!” said the king gravely. “And I name you elf-friend and blessed. May your shadow never grow less (or stealing would be too easy)! Farewell!” (Tolkien-Hobit)

„Přijímám váš dar, ó velkolepý Bilbo!“ řekl král vážně. „A jmenuji vás přítelem elfů a žehnám vám. Kéž se váš stín nikdy neumenší (to by se vám kradlo moc snadno)! Buďte zdráv!“

c. "...We are met together in the house of our friend and fellow conspirator, this most excellent and audacious hobbit - may the hair on his toes never fall out! all praise to his wine and ale! –" (Tolkien-Hobit)

„...Sešli jsme se dnes v domě našeho přítele a spoluspiklence, zde přítomného znamenitého a odvážného hobita – kéž mu nikdy nevyhlíná srst na prstech u nohou a všechna chvála jeho vínu i pivu!“

4.4 ‘*Would (that)*’ sentences

This type of sentences is introduced by *Would* followed by a *that*-clause with the predicate in past form – the preterite, the past subjunctive, the past perfect or *could* with the perfect infinitive. Quirk et al. (1985: 1011) note that the past form can be described as “the hypothetical past” here. The verb in Czech always took conditional form, present or past. In the superordinate clause, there is usually ellipsis of the subject. Therefore, the initial *would* itself serves as a marker of the optative meaning.

The orientation of the wish was focused towards the first person (3 cases) (ex. 10 a) or the third person (5 cases) (ex. 10 b) (Table 7)

	Number	Percentage
Third person	5	62.5%
First person	3	37.5%
Total	8	100.0%

Table 7: The orientation of the *would* sentences towards the first and third person

(10)a. ‘...Would that I could have been here sooner!’ (Tolkien-Pan_prstenu_3)

„...Kéž bych tu býval dřív!“

b. Would that he had succeeded with all of us. (dawkins-bozi_blud)

Kéž by se mu to podařilo u každého z nás.

The wish was considered realizable only in one instance (ex. 11 a), and unrealizable in all other cases (ex. 11 b, c).

(11) a. ‘Would that I looked on you again in happier hour!’ (Tolkien-Pan_prstenu_2)

„Kéž bych tě znovu spatřil v šťastnější hodinu!“

b. ‘I would that he had escaped,’ said Théoden. (Tolkien-Pan_prstenu_2)

„Kéž by vyvázl,“ řekl Théoden.

c. “Would that we had died by the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the fleshpots and ate bread to the full...” (Fromm-Mit_nebo_byt)

„Kéž bychom byli zemřeli Hospodinovou rukou v egyptské zemi, když jsme sedávali nad hrnci masa, když jsme jídávali chléb do sytosti.”

The wish was distributed evenly between past (4 cases) and present (3 cases) or future (1 case). (Table 8)

	Number	Percentage
past	4	50.0%
present	3	37.5%
future	1	12.5%
Total	8	100.0%

Table 8: The time orientation of the wish in *would* sentences

The construction with *would* followed by a *that*-clause is considered archaic by Quirk et al. (1985: 839). This observation is supported by our data: most of the instances of the *would*-optative sentences were excerpted from Tolkien’s *The Lord of the Rings*, where they constitute parts of the speeches of kings (ex. 11), or an old wife. According to Quirk et al. (Ibid.), the initial *would* can be followed by *to God*. This form, however, was not attested in our data. The only variation of the structure with *would* found among our optative clauses includes the subject *I*; *would* is used as a lexical verb here, meaning ‘I wish’ (11 b). This use of *would*, which gave rise to the form *(I) would to God (or heaven)* through ellipsis, is considered archaic by the Oxford English Dictionary.¹⁰

¹⁰ Oxford English Dictionary. <https://www.oed.com/view/Entry/229051?rskey=eGG8A1&result=1#eid> (Accessed 9 July 2020)

4.5 ‘*If (only)*’ sentences

The optative sentences beginning with *if* and *if only* are considered irregular by Quirk et al. (1985: 838) because “they are marked as subordinate” by the subordinator *if*, even though they stand on their own. These optative sentences appeared in 7 instances in our data-set, five of which employ *if* and two *if only*.¹¹ “*If only* is an intensified equivalent of *if*” in these optative sentences (Quirk et al. 1985: 1092). The sentences introduced by the subordinator *if* may have *just* (one example, ex. 12 b) or *but* (two instances, ex. 12 a) before the main verb (cf. Quirk et al. 1985: 842).

The predicate in these structures takes either the form of a modal verb (3 instances of past modal, one instance of present modal) (ex. 12 a and 12 b), the past subjunctive (two instances) (ex. 12 c) or the preterite (one instance) (ex. 12 d) (Table 9). The verb in Czech was always realized in present conditional form.

	Number	Percentage
could	2	28.6%
can	1	14.3%
would	1	14.3%
subjunctive past	2	28.6%
preterite	1	14.3%
Total	7	100.0%

Table 9: The form of predicate in *if* and *if only* sentences

(12)a. If we could but rediscover it! (Rushdie-MauruvPosl_Vzd)

Kéž bychom ho jenom objevili!

b. If we can just get to the mountains...(siddons-bezpec_vysiny)

Kéž bychom se už mohli dostat do hor...

c. “If only that were true,” sighs Widsun dolefully. (mccarthy-C)

„Kéž by to tak byla pravda,“ povzdechne si smutně Widsun.

¹¹ The “habitual combination” of the subordinator *if* with the following adverb *only* is regarded as a complex subordinator by Quirk et al. (1985: 1002) “because the meaning of the subordinator is affected by the presence of the adverb”.

d. If only I had a child, a child to suckle at the breast, if I had Antonio. (bernieres-mandolina)

Kéž bych měla dítě, které by mi sálo z prsu, kéž bych měla Antonia.

The wish was oriented towards the first person in 5 cases and towards the third person in 2 cases. The ratio of unrealizable and realizable sentences was the same, 5 unrealizable and 2 realizable. The counterfactual constructions (ex. 12 c) are used to express regret (e.g. ‘How unfortunate that it is not true’ in ex. 12 c). All the wishes seemed to be focused towards present or future.

As the examples and source texts suggest, this form of expressing wishes is far less formal than the *may* or *would* optative sentences. The degree of formality is associated with the form of the verb used: the past subjunctive (ex. 12 c) “is used in formal style in ... constructions with hypothetical meaning”, while in “nonformal styles, hypothetical past or indicative forms replace subjunctive *were*” (Quirk et al. 1985: 1013).

4.6 ‘*Let*’ sentences

The *let* sentences attested as translation counterparts of the Czech *kéž* sentences are formally third person imperative sentences. They are “formed by preposing the verb *let* followed by a subject” in the third person (Quirk et al. 1985: 829). “Imperative sentences are used for a wide range of illocutionary acts” (Ibid.: 831), including wishes. They “have it in common with more central directives that they define some future action and call for it to be carried out” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 936).

All eight sentences in the data-set are focused on the third person. “They can be used where the speaker has no specific addressee(s) in mind.” (Ibid.) All are oriented towards the present or future and are realizable (ex. 13 a) with one exception (ex. 13 b) being both unrealizable and oriented towards the past.

(13)a. “...Let Miggs squirt you and see how you like it.” (harris-mlceni_jehn)

„...Kéž by to Miggs stříknul na tebe, to by mě zajímalo, jak by se ti to líbilo.“

b. Let it not have happened. (munro-nepritel_pritel)

Kéž se to nestalo.

4.7 Other types

The analysis revealed 11 sentences which express the optative meaning but cannot be subsumed under any of the above formal types of sentences.

Similarly to the *if (only)* sentences, some of the infrequent optative sentences can be considered irregular since they are formally marked as subordinate but are used as independent sentences (Quirk et al. 1985: 838). They may resemble conditional clauses with inverted word order (2 instances, ex. 14 a), or content clauses introduced by *that* (2 instances, ex. 14 b). The exclamative character of the sentence is marked by the initial *O(h)*. Both types express unrealizable wishes.

The closeness of the optative sentences to the exclamative sentence type is also manifested by the Czech *kéž* sentences being translated by English exclamative sentences with the initial *how / what* (2 instances, ex. 14 c).

Another type of irregularity may consist in the sentence containing “forms not found in regular sentence structures” (Ibid.). Irregular optative sentences may contain the present subjunctive in the main clause (2 instances, ex. 14 d). Both the sentences with the subjunctive have *God* as the subject, and may be characterised as instances of cursing or praying.

The remaining three instances of marginal translation counterparts of the *kéž* sentences comprise some lexical elements which convey the wish, the verbs *hope* and *wish* or the phrase *give me pleasure* (ex. 14 e).

(14)a. Oh, Lolita, had you loved me thus! (Nabokov-Lolita)

Lolito, kéž bys mě ty tak milovala!

b. “O that my life could here have ending,” Isa murmured (taking care not to move her lips). (woolfova-mezi_akty)

„Kéž by mi skončil život vezdejší,“ šeptala Isa (snažila se přitom nepohybovat rty).

c. "Boy, what I'd give to be that age again." (evans-pomezi)

„Kéž by mi bylo zase devatenáct jako jí.“

d. 'One year later, Henry is following his hawk – it's that cut-up sort of country, flat, deceptive, you know it – he comes to a ditch, he drives in a pole to help him cross, the infernal instrument breaks, God rot it, and there's His Majesty face down and stunned in a foot of water and mud, and if some servant hadn't clawed him out, well, gentlemen, I shudder to think.' (mantel-wolf_hall)

„Rok nato se Jindřich hnál za svým sokolem – bylo to v takovém tom rozrytém, placatém, zrádném kraji, znáte to –, doběhne ke strouze, opře se o tyč, aby strouhu překonal, ten pekelný nástroj se zlomí, kéž ho Bůh nechá shnít, a Jeho Veličenstvo se ohromeně válí tváří dolů ve stopu hluboké louži vody a bahna, a kdyby ho odtamtud nějaký sluha nevytáhl, tak tedy, pánové, radši nemyslet.“

e. 'O Macheath! thou hast robb'd me of my Quiet – to see thee tortur'd would give me Pleasure.' (galbraith-hedvabnik)

„Ach, Korde, o můj klid jsi mě oloupil. kéž by tě tak chtěli mučit!“

5 Conclusions

The hypothesis that the optative meaning is expressed by a multitude of formal means, such as *I wish, if only, let, etc.*, was verified. The expectation that sentences introduced by *I wish* would be the most common type proved correct too, since this type appeared in 50 per cent of the instances of optative sentences. Surprisingly, previous research suggests that *if (only)* should have been second most common optative construction, yet it was found in the data only scarcely (only two instances of the whole phrase *if only*, and a total of seven optative sentences introduced by *if*). It may be due to the fact that it is often translated into Czech more literally (using the word *kdyby* rather than *kéž*).

Apart from *I wish* four other types appeared more frequently, namely sentences introduced by *may, would (that), let, if (only)*. Marginally, optative meaning can be expressed by other sentence types (either sentences formally marked as subordinate or exclamative sentences) or marked lexically. The most frequent types indicate the fact that the initial elements of the optative constructions, namely *I wish, may, let, would (that), if (only)*, serve as pragmatic markers pointing out the optative function of the construction.

Unrealizable wishes, that is the cases when the speaker expresses regret that the reality is not what they would wish it to be, were represented more often than realizable ones (62 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively). The analysis also revealed differences when expressing realizable and unrealizable wishes. Unrealizable wishes are most often conveyed by *I wish* and *would (that)* sentences. This supports the claim by Dušková et al. (2006: 16.21.5) that *I wish* can be replaced by the more archaic *would (that)*. On the other hand, realizable wishes are closely associated with *may* and *let*. *May* appeared exclusively as a means of expressing realizable wishes and all but one of the *let* sentences conveyed this meaning. The data make it possible to conclude that not only can *let* be considered as a pragmatic particle of optative mood (Quirk et al. 1989: 148), but it may also be becoming more specialised towards expressing realizable wishes. There is not only a correlation between the construction and unrealizability of the wish, but also the verb tense in the optative construction plays a role. If the verb form is the past subjunctive or past perfect, the wish expressed by the sentence is always unrealizable. If the preterite is used, the wish is typically unrealisable as well, even though there occurred three exceptions (13.6 per cent of sentences with the verb in the preterite). *If (only)* may express either realizable or unrealizable wishes, but there is no correlation between the form of the verb and the type of wish. The analysis suggests that – to a certain extent – the verb form in the corresponding Czech sentence can be used as a marker of the realizability of the wish: the Czech

past conditional and past tense indicative both refer to unrealizable wishes, and the present tense indicative to realizable ones. The Czech sentences with the past conditional and past indicative correspond to various English constructions; the correspondences of the Czech sentences with the present tense indicative are typically *may* or *let* optative constructions. The most frequent form of the Czech verb, the present conditional, however, is unreliable with respect to the realizability of the wish. It may be used to express both realizable and unrealizable wishes.

Generally, the majority of wishes are oriented towards the first or the third person (47 and 41 per cent, respectively). There are differences, however, among the individual constructions with respect to whether the wishes are addressed to the speaker, the addressee or the third person. When addressing the wish to themselves, the speaker is likely to employ *I wish* (31 out of 50 cases). On the other hand, among the *may* and *let* sentences, wishes oriented towards the third person are the most frequent. The third person subject may be either animate (this includes five wishes addressed to God) or inanimate. For wishes addressed to the second person, the construction with *may* is used most frequently.

Most of the wishes are oriented towards the present or future (84 per cent). It is often quite difficult to distinguish between the two types of temporal orientation. The constructions employing *may* and *if (only)* in our data set are always used to convey wishes oriented towards the present or future. *I wish* sentences (with the exception of 8 examples) tend to be oriented this way as well. In the 10 out of the 16 cases oriented towards the past, the predicate form was the past perfect.

The analysis also revealed stylistic differences among the individual optative constructions, especially in the degree of formality, the type of situation and speaker. *I wish* and *if (only)* seem quite neutral, they can be used both in formal and informal context. *May* is always formal, often used in archaic expressions addressed to God, often in forms of blessings or curses. *Let* is used similarly to *may* in this regard, however, it can be sparingly used in informal tone as well. *Would (that)* is considered literary, therefore very formal.

To sum up, sentences introduced by *I wish* are employed mostly when the speaker wants to express an unrealizable wish directed either towards themselves or the third person. The wish is most frequently oriented towards the present or future, expressing the hopes and desires of the speaker, or regret at things not being the way the speaker wishes them to be. *Would (that)* may be used instead of *I wish* to the same effect, however, the sentence then sounds very archaic.

On the other hand, *may* sentences are used to convey realizable wishes for the most part, and the wish is oriented towards the third or second person. *Let* sentences are nearly identical, yet for the most part they seem less archaic. Furthermore, they can be used when the speaker has no addressee in mind as well.

If (only) can be used for both realizable and unrealizable wishes equally. They are most frequently oriented towards the first person and directed to the present or future. Apart from the relatively fixed optative constructions, typically introduced by an expression which may serve as an indicator of the function, English may employ other, less frequent means to express wishes. These include exclamative sentences and various types of ‘minor’ sentences, often formally marked as subordinate.

As far as this thesis is concerned, the research is limited due to the nature of text being analysed. Since the resource material is taken from literature, the archaic and literary means of expressing a wish are present far more frequently than in modern speech. Moreover, some formal means indicating optativity may be often translated differently. Also, some of the forms were present in such miniscule amount, that it is nearly impossible to derive any objective conclusions from their analysis. Furthermore, the research is restricted in terms of the size of the thesis, as well as time constraints. It could be further improved by adding other means Czech optative sentences employ, such as the particle *at'*, picking a larger sample size to analyse, or taking the samples from different sources than literature, which would possibly make the thesis reflect the frequency of various means of communicating a wish closer to the modern spoken English.

However, the material and method used for the analysis made it possible for us to give a detailed description of a range of constructions used to express the optative meaning in present-day English and highlight the differences between them.

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For a detailed list of works used in the analysis, see Appendix I.

Appendix I

Sources – a list of works used in the analysis

	abbreviat ion	author	title - English	publica tion date - English	title - Czech	translator	publica tion date - Czech	kéž - total	kéž - total i.p. m.
1	mantel- wolf_hall	Mantel, Hilary	Wolf Hall	2009	Wolf Hall	Marková, Michaela	2010	20.0	83.1
2	clarke- strange_ norrell	Clarke, Susanna Mary	Jonathan Strange & Mr. Norrell	2004	Jonathan Strange & pan Norrell	Janiš, Viktor	2015	14.0	44.8
3	Heming way- Komu_z voni_h	Hemingwa y, Ernest	For Whom the Bell Tolls	1945	Komu zvoní hrana	Valja, Jiří	1981	14.0	72.0
4	Tolkien- Hobit	Tolkien, John Ronald Reuel	The Hobbit or There and Back Again	1934	Hobit aneb cesta tam a zase zpátky	Vrba, František	2002	14.0	143. 4
5	bernieres - mandolin a	de Bernieres, Louis	Captain Corelli's Mandolin	1998	Mandolína kapitána Corelliho	Janiš, Viktor	2000	13.0	69.8
6	Tolkien- Pan_prst enu_2	Tolkien, John Ronald Reuel	Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	1954	Pán prstenů: Dvě věže	Pošustová, Stanislava	1993	12.0	77.8
7	siddons- bezpec_v ysiny	Siddons, Anne Rivers	Hill Towns	1993	Bezpečné výšiny	Parkánová- Whitton, Hana	2004	11.0	74.9
8	Blatty- Exorcista Soubo	Blatty, William Peter	The Exorcist	1971	Exorcista: Souboj s d'áblem	Parkánová, Hana	1992	10.0	90.3
9	Tolkien- Pan_prst enu_1	Tolkien, John Ronald Reuel	The Fellowship of the Ring	1954	Společenstvo Prstenu	Pošustová, Stanislava	1990	10.0	55.1
10	Lindseyo va- Zamilova ny	Lindsey, Johanna	A Loving Scoundrel	2004	Zamilovaný ničema	Tetřevová, Renáta	2005	9.0	89.5
11	asimov- druha_na dace	Asimov, Isaac	Second Foundation	1953	Druhá nadace	Drhová, Zuzana	1991	8.0	105. 2
12	atwood- muzeum _zkamen el	Atwood, Margaret Eleanor	Life Before Man	1982	Muzeum zkamenělin	Janiš, Viktor	2002	8.0	61.4
13	Heming way- Ostrov y Upř_p	Hemingwa y, Ernest	Islands in the Stream	1970	Ostrov y uprostřed proudu	Pellarovi, Luba a Rudolf	1998	8.0	47.4
14	wilson- cim_hori svet	Wilson, Angus	Setting the World on Fire	1981	Čím hoří svět	Kondrysov á, Eva	1987	8.0	70.2

15	evans-pomezi	Evans, Nicholas	The Divide	2005	Pomezí	Brejlová, Dagmar	2006	7.0	52.2
16	harris-mlceni_jehn	Harris, Thomas	The Silence of the Lambs	1988	Mlčení jehňátek	Odehnalová, Jana	1999	7.0	64.2
17	mittchell-atlas_mraku	Mitchell, David	Cloud Atlas	2004	Atlas mraků	Housarová, Jana	2012	7.0	36.0
18	rowlingo-va-hpot_fenix	Rowling, Joanne Kathleen	Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix	2003	Harry Potter a Fénixův řád	Medek, Pavel	2004	7.0	25.9
19	Tolkien-Pan_prstenu_3	Tolkien, John Ronald Reuel	The Return of the King	1955	Návrat krále	Pošustová, Stanislava	1992	7.0	39.4
20	brown-andele_demoni	Brown, Dan	Angels and Demons	2000	Andělé a démoni	Marková, Michala	2006	6.0	34.8
21	ludlum-bourneuv-myty	Ludlum, Robert	The Bourne Supremacy	2009	Bourneův mýtus	Havlen, Michael	2001	6.0	24.3
22	woolfova-mezi_akt	Woolf, Virginia	Between the Acts	1941	Mezi akty	Skoumalová, Hana	2005	6.0	126.9
23	Carterova-Krvava_komna	Carter, Angela	The Bloody Chamber And Other Stories	1981	Krvavá komnata	Hábová, Dana	1997	5.0	95.2
24	doerr-jsou_svetla	Doerr, Anthony	All the Light We Cannot See	2014	Jsou světla, která nevidíme	Kalina, Jakub	2015	5.0	38.7
25	galbraith-hedvabnik	Galbraith, Robert	The Silkworm	2014	Hedvábník	Šenkyřík, Ladislav	2015	5.0	28.6
26	hemingway-starec_a_mor	Hemingway, Ernest	The Old Man and the Sea	1952	Stařec a moře	Vrba, František	1957	5.0	185.8
27	Nabokov-Lolita	Nabokov, Vladimir	Lolita	1955	Lolita	Dominik, Pavel	1991	5.0	41.5
28	Rushdie-MauruvPosl_Vzd	Rushdie, Salman	The Moor's Last Sigh	2006	Maurův poslední vzdech	Dominik, Pavel	1999	5.0	29.3
29	fowles-franc_milenka	Fowles, John	The French Lieutenant's Woman	1969	Francouzova milénka	Žantovská, Hana	1976	4.0	25.9
30	rowlingo-va-hpot_relik	Rowling, Joanne Kathleen	Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows	2007	Harry Potter a relikvie smrti	Medek, Pavel	2008	4.0	16.5
31	rowling-princ	Rowling, Joanne Kathleen	Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince	2005	Harry Potter a Princ dvojí krve	Medek, Pavel	2005	4.0	19.2
32	Clancy-Spinava_hra	Clancy, Tom; Greenberg, Martin	Politika	1997	Špinavá hra	Janiš, Viktor	2000	3.0	34.2

33	dawkins-bozi_blud	Dawkins, Richard	The God Delusion	2006	Boží blud	Gabajová, Zuzana	2009	3.0	22.8
34	farrell-nepokoje	Farrell, James Gordon	Troubles	1970	Nepokoje	Hilský, Martin	1989	3.0	19.0
35	Irving-Pravidla Mostarn	Irving, John	The Cider House Rules	1985	Pravidla moštárny	Košfál, Miroslav	2002	3.0	11.7
36	munro-nepritel_pritel	Munro, Alice	Hateship, Friendship, Courtship, Loveship, Marriage	2001	Nepřítel, přítel, ctitel, milenec, manžel	Jindrová-Špilarová, Alena	2009	3.0	26.5
37	petersova-svaty_zlodej	Peters, Ellis	The Holy Thief	1993	Svatý zloděj	Pošustová, Stanislava	2004	3.0	36.2
38	riggs-sirotcinec	Riggs, Ransom	Miss Peregrine's home for peculiar children	2012	Sirotčinec slečny Peregrinové pro podivné děti	Grygová, Bronislava	2012	3.0	30.3
39	rowlingo-va-hpot_pohar	Rowling, Joanne Kathleen	Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire	2000	Harry Potter a ohnivý pohár	Medek, Vladimír	2001	3.0	13.3
40	Steel-Strazny_andel	Steel, Danielle	Johnny Angel	2003	Strážný anděl	Zvěřinová, Zdeňka	2004	3.0	71.5
41	Tolkien-Silmarillion	Tolkien, John Ronald Reuel	The Silmarillion	1989	Silmarillion	Pošustová, Stanislava	2003	3.0	25.8
42	adams-daleka_cesta	Adams, Richard	Watership Down	1974	Daleká cesta za domovem	Minaříková, Jitka	1996	2.0	11.2
43	Banks-Most	Banks, Iain	The Bridge	1986	Most	Kantůrek, Jan	2003	2.0	18.6
44	banks-pisen_kamene	Banks, Iain	A Song of Stone	1998	Píseň kamene	Horáková, Pavla	2002	2.0	29.2
45	Boyd-Neklid	Boyd, William	Restless	2006	Věčný neklid	Němeček, Ivan	2007	2.0	18.9
46	brown-chut_lasky	Brown, Sandra	The Crush	2002	Chut' lásky	Válková, Marie	2006	2.0	15.9
47	Brown-zdravim_temnoto	Brown, Sandra	Hello, Darkness	2003	Zdravím tě, temnoto	Válková, Marie	2005	2.0	14.1
48	Capote-Snidane_Tiffany	Capote, Truman	Breakfast at Tiffany's	1958	Snídaně u Tiffanyho	Fastrová, Jarmila	2004	2.0	63.7
49	clarke-setkani_ramou	Clarke, Arthur C.	Rendezvous with Rama	1972	Setkání s Rámou	Volný, Zdeněk	1993	2.0	26.7
50	Fieldingo-va-panenka	Fielding, Joy	Puppet	2005	Panenka	Jašová, Jana	2005	2.0	15.7

51	Gaiman-Nikdykde	Gaiman, Neil	Neverwhere	1996	Nikdykde	Vojková, Ladislava	1998	2.0	21.0
52	Christie-VraždaV Orient	Christie, Agatha	Murder on the Orient Express	1934	Vražda v Orient-expresu	Kondrysová, Eva	2002	2.0	30.6
53	Kerouac-Na cestě	Kerouac, Jack	On the Road	1955	Na cestě	Josek, Jiří	1997	2.0	15.2
54	mccarthy-C	McCarthy, Tom	C	2011	C	Marková, M.	2011	2.0	15.6
55	McEwan-Sobota	McEwan, Ian	Saturday	2005	Sobota	Válková, Marie	2006	2.0	20.3
56	Palahniuk-zalknuti	Palahniuk, Chuck	Choke	2001	Zalknutí	Podaný, Richard	2003	2.0	25.6
57	Puzo-Kmotr	Puzo, Mario	The Godfather	1969	Kmotr	Korbař, Tomáš	1990	2.0	11.1
58	trevor-lucy_gault	Trevor, William	The Story of Lucy Gault	2003	Příběh Lucy Gaultové	Janiš, Viktor	2011	2.0	27.8
59	Tulku-tibetske_metody	Tulku, Tarthang	Mastering Successful Work	1994	Tibetské mistrovské metody v práci	Dobrovská, Wanda	2004	2.0	32.2
60	Winterso nova-Pomerance	Winterson, Jeanette	Oranges Are Not the Only Fruit	2001	Na světě nejsou jen pomeranče	Urbanová, Lenka	1998	2.0	35.7
61	Woolfova-strasidelny	Woolf, Virginia	A Haunted House	1921	Strašidelný dům	Mayerová, Zuzana	2006	2.0	43.4
62	zimbardo-lucifer_efe kt	Zimbardo, Philip	The Lucifer Effect: How Good People Turn Evil	2007	Luciferův efekt – Jak se z dobrých lidí stávají lidé zlí	Kašpar, Radek; Králíková, Marika	2014	2.0	8.4
63	zusak-zlodějka_knih	Zusak, Markus	The Book Thief	2007	Zlodějka knih	Penkala, Vít	2009	2.0	15.8
64	adams-prevazne_nesko dn	Adams, Douglas	Mostly Harmless	1992	Převážně neškodná	Koubová, Jana	1994	1.0	15.1
65	asimov-ja_robot	Asimov, Isaac	I, Robot	1950	Já robot	Černý, Oldřich	1981	1.0	12.6
66	asimov-nadace_a_rise	Asimov, Isaac	Foundation and Empire	1952	Nadace a říše	Pravcová, Jarmila	1991	1.0	11.9
67	asimov-rozum	Asimov, Isaac	Reason	1941	Rozum	Černý, Oldřich	1981	1.0	134.4
68	barnes-zadny_d_uvod	Barnes, Julian	Nothing to be Frightened of	2008	Žádný důvod k obavám	Fantys, Petr	2009	1.0	10.0
69	cook-toxin	Cook, Robin	Toxin	1997	Toxin	Jindra, Miroslav	1999	1.0	19.1
70	dahl-karlik_a_tovarna	Dahl, Roald	Charlie and the chocolate factory	1964	Karlík a továrna na čokoládu	Kořán, Jaroslav; Šrut, Pavel	2006	1.0	29.3
71	follett-pilire_zeme	Follett, Ken	The Pillars of the Earth	1989	Pilíře země	Jiráček, Jan	2014	1.0	2.1

72	Forsyth-Ctvrty_p rotoko	Forsyth, Frederick	The Fourth Protocol	1984	Čtvrtý protokol	Smutek, Ladislav	1991	1.0	7.0
73	fowles-sberatel	Fowles, John	The Collector	2012	Sběratel	Hornátová, Eliška	2014	1.0	10.1
74	Francis-Drahy_c as	Francis, Dick	Rat Race	1970	Drahý čas	Moserová-Davidová, Jaroslava	1976	1.0	14.1
75	Francis-Chladna_zrada	Francis, Dick	Slay Ride	1973	Chladná zrada	Moserová-Davidová, Jaroslava	1998	1.0	14.0
76	Fromm-Mit_neb o_byt	Fromm, Erich	To have or to be?	1976	Mít nebo být?	Lusk, Jan	2001	1.0	16.4
77	Gaiman-Koralina	Gaiman, Neil	Coraline	2002	Koralina	Vojtková, Ladislava	2003	1.0	31.8
78	grisham-bratrstvo	Grisham, John	The Brethren	2000	Bratrstvo	Podaný, Richard	2000	1.0	8.3
79	Grisham-Partner	Grisham, John	The Partner	1997	Partner	Kříž, Pavel	1998	1.0	8.4
80	hailey-konecna_diag	Hailey, Arthur	The Final Diagnosis	1959	Konečná diagnóza	Hlínková, Drahomíra	1994	1.0	8.2
81	Hawking - Klic_k_v esmiru	Hawking, Lucy; Hawking, Stephen	George's Secret Key to the Universe	2007	Jirkův tajný klíč k vesmíru	Grygar, Lukáš	2008	1.0	19.9
82	Heller-Hlava_X XII	Heller, Joseph	Catch-22	1961	Hlava XXII	Jindra, Miroslav	2006	1.0	4.9
83	Irving-Rok_vdovou	Irving, John	A Widow for a Year	1998	Rok vdovou	Nováková, Milada	2000	1.0	4.7
84	ishiguro-neopoustej_me	Ishiguro, Kazuo	Never Let Me Go	2005	Neopouštěj mě	Kubrichtová, Gisela	2007	1.0	9.5
85	james-plany_touhy	James, Phyllis Dorothy	Devices and Desires	1989	Plány a touhy	Pellarovi, Luba a Rudolf	1993	1.0	5.8
86	kilham-mezi_medvedy	Kilham, Benjamin; Gray, Ed	Among the Bears	2002	Mezi medvědy	Palowská, Květa	2004	1.0	7.9
87	king-carrie	King, Stephen	Carrie	1974	Carrie	Němeček, Ivan	2007	1.0	15.9
88	krentz-zajatci_snu	Krentz, Jayne Ann	Falling Awake	2004	Zajatci snů	Krejčí, Hana	2006	1.0	10.2
89	London-Tulak_po_hvezda	London, Jack	The Jacket (The Star-Rover)	1915	Tulák po hvězdách	Pospíšil, Josef	1966	1.0	9.0
90	lowry-hledani_modre	Lowry, Lois	Gathering Blue	2000	Hledání modré	Křest'anova, Dominika	2016	1.0	19.0
91	Milne-Pu	Milne, Alan Alexander	Winnie-The-Pooh	1926	Medvídek Pú	Skoumalová, Hana	1978	1.0	42.6
92	Milne-Pu_zatisi	Milne, Alan Alexander	The House at Pooh Corner	1928	Púovo zátiší	Skoumalová, Hana	1970	1.0	34.5

93	Obama- Inaugura cni_rec	Obama, Barack H.	Inaugural Address	2009	Inaugurační řeč	Daduč, David; Kobělka, Jiří	2009	1.0	412. 7
94	Pratchett - Zloděj_c asu	Pratchett, Terry	Thief of Time	2001	Zloděj času	Kantůrek, Jan	2002	1.0	7.9
95	robilant- milenci_ benat	Di Robilant, Andrea	A Venetian Affair	1993	Milenci z Benátek	Janáčková, Alena	2005	1.0	8.7
96	rowlingo va- hpot_ka men	Rowling, Joanne Kathleen	Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone	1997	Harry Potter a kámen mudrců	Medek, Vladimír	2000	1.0	10.6
97	shreve- vse_co_p ral	Shreve, Anita	All He Ever Wanted	2003	Vše, co si kdy přál	Klůfová, Petra	2004	1.0	9.9
98	Steel- Druha_sa nce	Steel, Danielle	Second Chance	2004	Druhá šance	Lagronová, Dana	2005	1.0	15.3
99	Steelova- Dar	Steel, Danielle	The Gift	1994	Dar	Klas, Štěpán	1995	1.0	12.8
100	weinberg - sneni_fin alni	Weinberg, Steven	Dreams of a Final Theory	1993	Snění o finální teorii	Bičák, Jiří a kol.	1996	1.0	12.2
101	Winterso nova- Vasen	Winterson, Jeanette	The Passion	1987	Vášeň	Urbanová, Lenka	2000	1.0	18.4

Appendix II

A list of parallel concordance lines analysed in the thesis

Nr.	source	Czech	English
1	mantel-wolf hall	„Kéž byste tak byla pořád ještě ve Wiltshiru, Jano,“ povzdechne si Marie Sheltonová.	‘Jane, I wish you were still down in Wiltshire,’ Mary Shelton says.
2	clarke-strange norrell	„Kéž bych tak dokázal přesvědčit sira Waltera, aby o svou garderobu více dbal – ale politici nemají na takové záležitosti čas.“	“I wish I could persuade Sir Walter to take more care of his clothes, but political gentlemen have no leisure for thinking of such things.”
3	Tolkien-Hobit	„...Kéž bych seděl doma ve své útulné noře u krbu a Kéž by čajník právě začínal zpívat!“	“...I wish I was at home in my nice hole by the fire, with the kettle just beginning to sing!”
4	Carterova-Krvava komna	„Kéž bych měl děvče rudé jak krev.“	‘I wish I had a girl as red as blood.’
5	mantel-wolf hall	„Kéž bych se s tebou mohl rozvést,“ hlesne George.	‘I wish I could divorce you,’ George says.
6	galbraith-hedvabník	Kéž by tě tak chtěli mučit! “	‘O Macheath! thou hast robb’d me of my Quiet – to see thee tortur’d would give me Pleasure.’
7	mantel-wolf hall	Pro Kristovy rány, řekl muž, kéž bych si já moh takhle vybírat.	God’s blood, the man said, I wish I could afford to be choosy.
8	mantel-wolf hall	Kéž by byla naživu jeho první žena, aby mi řekla, jestli se to děvče už narodilo takové, jaké je teď.	I wish his first wife were here, to tell me if she was born the way she is now.
9	krentz-zajatci_snu	„Kéž Bůh ve své nekonečné dobrotivosti dá rodině a přátelům zesnulé Katherine pokoj a mír v duši, jaké mohou pocházet pouze z pevného vědomí, že milovaná osoba je v bezpečném přístavu ...“	“May God in his infinite mercy grant to Katherine’s family and friends the serenity and peace of mind that can only come from the sure and certain knowledge that their loved one is at last in a safe harbor...”
10	Blatty-Exorcista_Soubo	„Kéž drak není mým vůdcem.“	“Let not the dragon be my leader.”
11	Nabokov-Lolita	Lolito, kéž bys mě ty tak milovala!	Oh, Lolita, had you loved me thus!
12	Gaiman-Koralina	„Kéž bychom pro tebe mohli něco učinit – jako poděkování a odměnu.“	“If there were but something we could do for you, to thank you and to reward you.”
13	Rushdie-MauruvPosl_Vzd	„Kéž nikdy nenajdeš, co hledáš,“ křikl za mnou prvotřídní angličtinou a ve výmluvném gestu vztyčil dva prsty levé ruky.	‘May you never find what you seek,’ he shouted after me, in perfect English, making the sign of horns with his left hand.

14	trevor-lucy_gault	„Kéž bych měla větší sílu.“	‘I wish I had more strength.’
15	Gaiman-Nikdykde	„Kéž bych nevěděl.“	‘I wish I didn’t.’
16	Tolkien-Pan prstenu 1	„Kéž tě ten pohled potěší!“	“May you have joy of the sight!”
17	Fieldingova-panenka	„Já červenou nosit nemůžu. Kéž bych mohla. Ale vypadám v ní moc vybledle.“	Wish I could.
18	Tolkien-Hobit	„...Kéž bych byl zpátky ve své hobití noře u vlastního teplého krbu a svítící lampy!“	“...I wish I was back in my hobbit-hole by my own warm fireside with the lamp shining!”
19	rowlingova-hpot_relik	„Kéž bych... Kéž bych byl mrtvý já ... “	“I wish... I wish I were dead...”
20	Hemingway-Komu zvoní h	Kéž by už přišli, řekl si. Kéž by tady už byli, protože ta noha už začíná bolet.	I wish they would come right now because the leg is starting to hurt now.
21	siddons-bezpec_vysiny	Kéž bych byla odjela do Sieny s ostatními...	I wish I’d gone on to Siena with them.
22	Steel-Strazny_andel	„Kéž bys tu byl doopravdy,“ povzdychla si se zívnutím, ale oči z něj nespustila.	“I wish you were,” she said with a yawn, but never taking her eyes off him.
23	brown-chut_lasky	„Kéž by, moje milá.“	“I wish I were, my dear.”
24	siddons-bezpec_vysiny	Kéž bys tu sochu tak mohl vidět!	I wish you 'd seen it;
25	Tolkien-Pan prstenu 1	„Kéž tě ten pohled potěší, můj milý trpaslíku!“ řekl Gandalf.	‘May you have joy of the sight, my good dwarf!’ said Gandalf.
26	Blatty-Exorcista Soubo	„A kéž mé volání dolehne k tobě.“	‘And let my cry come unto Thee.’
27	woolfova-mezí_akty	„Kéž by nám skončil ten žal vezdejší!“ šeptala Isa.	“O that our human pain could here have ending!”
28	Lindseyova-Zamilovany	„Kéž by se Jeremy oženil...“	“Wish Jeremy would get married already...”
29	Fromm-Mít nebo byt	„Kéž bychom byli zemřeli Hospodinovou rukou v egyptské zemi, když jsme sedávali nad hrnci masa, když jsme jídávali chléb do sytosti.“	“Would that we had died by the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the fleshpots and ate bread to the full;
30	munro-nepritel_pritel	Když vjeli do Stanleyho parku, napadlo ji, že by se měla modlit. To byla hanebnost – bezzásadové modlení bezvěřce. Brebentění kéž se to nestane, kéž se to nestane. Kéž se to nestalo.	Let it not have happened.
31	Brown-zdravim_temnoto	„Zkrátka odjízďím. Řekl jsem pilotovi, že chci odletět v šest. “Kéž bys spadnul a uškvařil se, pomyslel si Stan...“	May you crash and burn, Stan thought.

32	Tolkien-Pan prstenu 3	Kéž by tak byli v Gondoru králové, jako prý bývali kdysi!	Would that there were kings in Gondor, as there were once upon a time, they say!
33	mantel-wolf hall	„Kéž bychom byli jeli na lov,“ posteskně si Audley.	‘I wish I were going hunting,’ Audley says.
34	Tolkien-Pan prstenu 3	„Kéž by tu byl Elrond, ten je nejstarší z našeho plemene a má větší moc.“	‘Would that Elrond were here, for he is the eldest of all our race, and has the greater power.’
35	clarke-strange norrell	„Kéž bych mohl být takový optimista,“ ozval se Tom Levy.	“I wish I could be so sanguine,” said Tom Levy.
36	Milne-Pu zatisi	„Kéž by byl MŮJ...“	“I wish it were MINE...”
37	Tolkien-Pan prstenu 3	„Kéž přineseš dobrou radu Denethorovi v jeho nouzi i nám všem, Mithrandire!“ zvolal Ingold.	‘May you bring good counsel to Denethor in his need, and to us all, Mithrandir!’ Ingold cried.
38	Tolkien-Pan prstenu 1	„...Kéž je to znamením, že svět je sice temný, avšak blíží se lepší dny, a že přátelství mezi našimi národy bude obnoveno.“	‘...May it be a sign that though the world is now dark better days are at hand, and that friendship shall be renewed between our peoples.’
39	siddons-bezpec vysiny	„Kéž by neměl pocit, že se musí před podobnou situací schovat! Kéž by nikdo neměl pocit, že mě musí vodit za ručičku...“	I wish nobody felt they had to handle me.
40	woolfova-mezi akty	Kéž bychom se byli sešli dřív, než vyskočil losos jako prut stříbra, zakvílela...	But, she was crying, had we met before the salmon leapt like a bar of silver... had we met, she was crying.
41	Capote-Snidane Tiffany	„...Kéž Bůh není takový jako – José.“	“...May God be not the same as – José.”
42	Tolkien-Hobit	„A jmenuji vás přítelem elfů a žehnám vám. Kéž se váš stín nikdy neuemění (to by se vám kradlo moc snadno)! Buďte zdrav!“	May your shadow never grow less (or stealing would be too easy)!
43	siddons-bezpec vysiny	Kéž bych vám tak mohl nabídnout člun z Evropy!	I wish I could offer you the Europa’s launch, but I don’t think it goes anywhere near the Lista.
44	Lindseyova-Zamilovany	„...Krucinál, kéž bych vypadal jako on a každou chvíli se mi na krk věšely nějaké ženské!“	“...Damned if I would either if I looked like him and had women throwing themselves at me all the time.”
45	zimbardo-lucifer efekt	„Kéž bychom na to měli čas, ale podařilo se nám jim včera dát jen pár základních informací;...“	“Wish I had the time to do that, but all we did was give them a brief orientation yesterday;...”
46	Tolkien-Pan prstenu 3	„Teď přicházejí dny krále, a kéž jsou požehnané, dokud stojí trůny Valar!“	‘Now come the days of the King, and may they be blessed while the thrones of the Valar endure!’

47	dawkins- bozi blud	Kéž by se mu to podařilo u každého z nás.	Would that he had succeeded with all of us.
48	Lindseyova- Zamilovany	Do té doby jsem se o něj starala já a - a kéž bych to nedělala.	I got to have him that long and - and I wish now that I didn't.
49	Tolkien-Hobit	Kéž bych byl nikdy nevyslovil slova o jezdcí na soudku;...	I wish to goodness I had never said that about Barrel-rider;...
50	Hemingway- OstrovyUpr p	„Kéž by to odteďka už bylo tady.“	“We're all going to do a lot of things from now on,” Thomas Hudson said. “I wish from now on would start.”
51	Palahniuk- zalknuti	„Kéž bych měla odvahu proti všemu nebojovat a o všem nepochybovat,“ říká máma.	“I wish I had the courage not to fight and doubt everything,” my mom says.
52	Tolkien- Pan prstenu 2	„Kéž bych tě znovu spatřil v šťastnější hodinu!	‘Would that I looked on you again in happier hour!
53	mitchell- atlas mraku	a když ten zavrženíhodný ničema nenašel klíč (ten nosím kolem krku) od mého lodního kufru vyrobeného ze dřeva chlebovníku, pokusil se zámek rozbít. Kdyby se mu to bývalo povedlo, bylo by z listin a dokladů pana Musbyho krmení mořských koníků. Kéž by tak byl náš kapitán uhněten ze stejně důvěryhodného těsta jako kapitán Beale! Neodvážil jsem se panu Molyneuxovi svěřit své cennosti do opatrovnickví	How I wish our captain was cut from trustworthy Cpt. Beale's cloth!
54	fowles- franc milenka	„Kéž by se netýkalo, ma'm.“	‘Would that it did not, ma'm.’
55	wilson- cim hori svet	Ach, kéž je to, šeptal si, kéž je to tady v Tothillu skvělý let, další repríza častých opojných divadelních vítězství posledních deseti roků.	Oh, let it be, he murmured, let it be, here at Tothill, a wonderful flight, a repeat of the many joyous theatrical victories of the last ten years.
56	Tolkien- Pan prstenu 2	„... Vyberte si z nich, než půjdeme, a kéž vám dobře poslouží!“	‘...Choose from these ere we go, and may they serve you well!’
57	trevor-lucy gault	„Kéž by tu tohle léto, co jsme zažili, mohlo být vždycky, zastavené v čase...“	‘I wish it could always be there, stopped in time, this summer we have had...’
58	Blatty- Exorcista Soubo	Ach Bože, prosím tě, kéž jsi!	Oh, God please be!
59	Hemingway- OstrovyUpr p	„Kéž by dostal!“	“I hope so much he was.”
60	harris- mlceni jehn	„...Kéž by.“	“...I wish there were.”

61	Tolkien-Pan prstenu 1	Kéž bych ten Prsten nikdy ani neviděl!	I wish I had never seen the Ring!
62	siddons-bezpec_vysiny	Kéž bych to věděla od začátku.	I wish I had known that from the beginning.
63	Tolkien-Hobit	„Kéž by brzy drtil skřety ještě jednou!“	“May it soon cleave goblins once again!”
64	bernieres-mandolina	Navždy už budu hladovět a žíznit a toužit. Kéž bych měla dítě, které by mi sálo z prsu, kéž bych měla Antonia.	If only I had a child, a child to suckle at the breast, if I had Antonio.
65	siddons-bezpec_vysiny	Před námi se třpytily hory, zpola utopené v chvějícím se šedém žáru, a nezdály se o nic blíže. Prosím, dostaň nás tam nahoru, do hor... Kéž bychom se jen už mohli dostat do hor...	Please, let us get up there, into the mountains.... If we can just get to the mountains....
66	woolfova-mezi_akty	„Kéž by mi skončil život vezdejší,“ šeptala Isa (snažila se přitom nepohybovat rty).	“O that my life could here have ending,” Isa murmured (taking care not to move her lips).
67	harris-mlceni_jehn	„...Kéž by to Miggs stříknul na tebe, to by mě zajímalo, jak by se ti to líbilo.“	“...Let Miggs squirt you and see how you like it.”
68	evans-pomezi	„Kéž by mi bylo zase devatenáct jako jí.“	“Boy, what I’d give to be that age again.”
69	Tolkien-Hobit	„...Sešli jsme se dnes v domě našeho přítele a spoluspiklence, zde přítomného znamenitého a odvážného hobita - kéž mu nikdy nevyhlíná srst na prstech u nohou a všechna chvála jeho vínu i pivu!“	“...We are met together in the house of our friend and fellow conspirator, this most excellent and audacious hobbit - may the hair on his toes never fall out! All praise to his wine and ale!–“
70	Puzo-Kmotr	Kéž by tomu tak bylo!	And let me say I’m flattered by the belief that I am so powerful with the judges and law officials, I wish it were true.
71	bernieres-mandolina	„...Kéž bys nikdy nedošel klidu, ať ti pukne srdce, chcípni opuštěný.“	‘...May you never know peace, may your heart burst in your chest, may you die alone.’
72	hemingway-starec_a_mor	„Kéž by teď chlapec byl se mnou!“ řekl nahlas, usadil se a opřel se o skruž paloubky na přídi a cítil skrze šňůru sílu obrovské ryby, napřenu k neznámému cíli, pro který se ryba rozhodla.	“I wish the boy was here,” he said aloud and settled himself against the rounded planks of the bow and felt the strength of the great fish through the line he held across his shoulders moving steadily toward whatever he had chosen.

73	Rushdie- MauruvPosl_Vzd	Samozřejmě že v jejím díle bylo nemálo autoportrétů, ale ztracený Mirandův obraz, přemalovaný a prodaný, se začal stávat jakousi náhradou za mou ztracenou matku, Abrahamovu ztracenou ženu. Kéž bychom ho jenom objevili!	If we could but rediscover it!
74	Tolkien-Hobit	„Především skoncuju s vámi – a kéž se už nikdy nesetkáme!“	“And I will let you go at that - and may we never meet again!”
75	brown-chut_lasky	„...Kéž bych si takhle zčistajasna mohla taky vzít dovolenou.“	“...I wish I could take vacation at the drop of a hat.”
76	ludlum- bourneuv_mytus	„Kéž bych ji tak našel,“ odvětil náměstek ministra zahraničí a dál horečně četl.	‘I wish I could find it,’ answered the undersecretary of State, reading feverishly.
77	asimov- druha_nadace	„...Kéž bych ho mohl přepravit na Terminus – jaké muzeum bych z toho udělal!“	“...If I could carry it back to Terminus – What a museum it would make.”
78	Steelova-Dar	„Kéž by si to myslela i moje máma...“	“I wish my mom felt like that...”
79	Tolkien- Pan_prstenu_3	„...Kéž bych tu býval dřív!“	‘...Would that I could have been here sooner!’
80	mantel-wolf_hall	„Kéž by tak tohle mohl zažít John...“	Her hands shake as she cradles the cup and she says, ‘I wish John had this...’
81	mantel-wolf_hall	Kéž by tu byla má dcera Anna, pomyslí si, kéž by tu byla a já ji zaslíbil Rafeovi Sadlerovi.	I wish my daughter Anne were here, he thinks, I wish Anne were here and promised to Rafe Sadler.
82	bernieres- mandolina	Kéž bych tak na ni měl čas.	I wish I had time for it myself.
83	dawkins- bozi_blud	Kéž bych vám mohl sdělit, jak to ospravedlňuje, ale vlastně k tomu ani není co dodat.	I wish I could say how he justifies it, but there really is nothing to say.
84	clarke- strange_norrell	Kéž bych si mohl pořídit něco podobného.	I wish that I might have done the same.
85	mantel-wolf_hall	„Kéž bychom tu měli dítě,“ řekne jí.	He says to her, ‘I wish we had a baby.’
86	wilson- cim_hori_svet	Kéž by se všichni utopili v těch svých kanálech! — král odmítl se zúčastnit, protože to byla francouzská opera.	I wish them all drowned in their canals - he refused to see it because it was a French opera.
87	Tolkien- Pan_prstenu_1	...a kéž hvězdy ozáří konec tvé cesty!	...and may the stars shine upon the end of your road!
88	Tolkien- Pan_prstenu_2	A kéž tě rychle najde smrt, v Gondoru nebo jinde, nebudeš-li mu dobře sloužit.	And may death find you swiftly, within Gondor or without, if you do not well serve him.

89	atwood- muzeum_ zkamen el	Kéž bych o tobě nemusela přemýšlet.	I wish I didn't have to think about you.
90	Tolkien-Hobit	„...Kéž bych seděl doma ve své útulné noře u krbu a kéž by čajník právě začínal zpívat!“	“...I wish I was at home in my nice hole by the fire, with the kettle just beginning to sing!”
91	brown- andele_demoni	Modlitba, do níž byla camerlengova zmatená a fantazírující mysl pohroužena, byla jediným proudem nadějí a truchlení.... odpusť, otče... matko... milostiplná... vy jste církev... kéž pochopíte tuto oběť vašeho jediného rodného syna.	In his mind, swirling and distant now, the camerlegno's prayers were a torrent of hopes and sorrows... FORGIVE ME, FATHER... MOTHER... FULL OF GRACE... YOU ARE THE CHURCH... MAY YOU UNDERSTAND THIS SACRIFICE OF YOUR ONLY BEGOTTEN SON.
92	Boyd-Neklid	„Kéž by byl zbabělec,“ řekla a snažila se potlačit chvění v hlase, „Pak by nezemřel vůbec...“	‘Well, I wish he'd been a cowardly man,’ she said, trying to keep the tremble out of her voice, ‘then he wouldn't have died at all...’
93	mantel-wolf hall	Kéž by nebyl královým sekretářem.	I wish he were not Secretary.
94	ludlum- bourneuv_mytus	„Kéž by nemuselo,“ opakoval tiše, „ale je to nutné...“	‘I wish it didn't,’ he repeated softly, ‘but it does.
95	mccarthy-C	„Kéž by to tak byla pravda,“ povzdechne si smutně Widsun.	“If only that were true,” sighs Widsun dolefully.
96	Blatty- Exorcista Soubo	„A KÉŽ MÉ VOLÁNÍ DOLEHNE K TOBĚ...“	“And let my cry come unto Thee ...”
97	Tolkien- Pan_prstenu_2	„Kéž by vyvázl,“ řekl Théoden.	‘I would that he had escaped,’ said Théoden.
98	Carterova- Krvava_komna	Kéž by jen tančili o něco rychleji!	I could wish, though, they'd dance a little faster;
99	clarke- strange_norrell	Kéž bych vám mohl nějak přiblížit jeho velkolepost!	I wish I could give you an idea of its grandeur!
100	mantel-wolf hall	„Rok nato se Jindřich hnál za svým sokolem – bylo to v takovém tom rozrytém, placatém, zrádném kraji, znáte to –, doběhne ke strouze, opře se o tyč, aby strouhu překonal, ten pekelný nástroj se zlomí, kéž ho Bůh nechá shnít, a Jeho Veličenstvo se ohromeně válí tváří dolů ve stopu hluboké louži vody a bahna, a kdyby ho odtamtud nějaký sluha nevytáhl, tak tedy, pánové, radši nemyslet.“	‘ One year later, Henry is following his hawk – it's that cut-up sort of country, flat, deceptive, you know it – he comes to a ditch, he drives in a pole to help him cross, the infernal instrument breaks, God rot it, and there's His Majesty face down and stunned in a foot of water and mud, and if some servant hadn't clawed him out, well, gentlemen, I shudder to think.’