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**Variant alternation of expressing the predicate in dependent  
imperative clauses: a corpus study**

**Alternace variant vyjádření přísudku v závislých větách  
rozkazovacích: korpusová studie**

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Rád bych poděkoval vedoucí své diplomové práce, PhDr. Gabriele Brůhové, Ph.D., za cenné rady, věcné připomínky, vstřícnost při konzultacích, trpělivost a ochotu, kterou mi v průběhu zpracování této diplomové práce věnovala.

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*Souhlasím se zapůjčením této diplomové práce ke studijním účelům.*

*I have no objections to this MA thesis being borrowed and used for study purposes.*

## ABSTRAKT

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá vedlejšími větami rozkazovacími po slovesech a adjektivech vyjadřujících žádost, návrh, rozkaz nebo nutnost a alternací paradigmatických variant vyjádření přísudku. V těchto typech vět si pro vyjádření přísudku konkurují tři formy: konjunktiv, konstrukce se slovesem *should* (tzv. putative *should*) a indikativ; např. *We insist that the negotiations be conducted/should be conducted/are conducted*.

Teoretická část práce, která slouží primárně jako podklad pro analytickou část, čerpá z poznatků anglických gramatik a předchozích studií či analýz. Tato část poskytuje přehled dané problematiky a osvětluje důležité termíny s ní spjaté. Navazující sekce následně detailně popisuje výzkumné úkoly této práce, která má dva hlavní cíle.

Prvním výzkumným úkolem bylo prozkoumat distribuci výše zmíněných forem u vybraných vazeb (např. *it is essential that, it is advisable that, it is necessary that*) a sloves (např. *insist, recommend, request + that*) ve specificky vybraném registru textů odborného charakteru, a to na datech v korpusu EUR-Lex (nástroj Sketch Engine). Distribuce byla zkoumána na 240 příkladech ze zvoleného korpusu. Formy vedlejší věty rozkazovací, stejně jako jejich četnost byly zaznamenány a vyhodnoceny. Druhým cílem práce bylo ověření hypotézy, že při překladu z francouzského do anglického jazyka dochází vlivem francouzštiny k prioritizaci konjunktivu před alternativními formami, jelikož francouzština zde konjunktiv užívá obligatorně. Tato hypotéza byla ověřena na 144 příkladech vybraných frází a sloves s podobným zněním v obou jazycích (např. *vital, urgent, recommended, important, necessary, essential + that*), a to vytvořením odpovídajícího paralelního korpusu (FR-EN).

Excerpované příklady byly podrobněji analyzovány, aby mohly být vyjádřeny výsledky, které vedly k vyvození konečného závěru.

**klíčová slova:** subordinace, závislé rozkazovací věty, indikativ, konjunktiv, putative *should*, alternace, korpus, Sketch Engine, EUR-Lex, britská angličtina, americká angličtina, francouzština

## ABSTRACT

This MA thesis is concerned with dependent imperative clauses, more specifically with verbs and adjectival constructions expressing request, suggestion, order, or necessity, as well as with variant alternation of competing variants of expressing the predicate. In these types of sentences, there are three forms in competition that are used to express the predicate: the subjunctive, the putative *should* construction, and the indicative; e.g. *We insist that the negotiations be conducted/should be conducted/are conducted.*

Calling on established grammar books and previously conducted studies or analyses, the theoretical part of this MA thesis provides a general overview of the issue under scrutiny and describes key terms. Moreover, it primarily serves as a background for the following analytical part. The research tasks and their goals are described in detail in the subsequent section.

The first research task was to examine the overall distribution of the above-mentioned competing forms by our selected adjectival constructions (i.e. *it is essential that, it is advisable that, it is necessary that*) and verbs (e.g. *insist, recommend, request + that*) using a specific register consisting of legal documents featured in the EUR-Lex corpus (accessed by Sketch Engine). The distribution was checked using 240 examples extracted from this corpus. All forms of competing constructions were noted and characterized. The second research task was to check our working hypothesis concerning the presence of similar constructions in both English and French: "When translated from French to English, the source language construction, i.e. French, influences the translated construction in the target language, i.e. English, thus the subjunctive has priority over the competitive forms, given the obligatory use of the subjunctive in such sentences in French." This hypothesis was checked by gathering 144 examples demonstrating the usage of our selected phrases and verbs with a similar form in both languages (e.g. *vital, urgent, recommended, important, necessary, essential + that*), all by creating a subcorpus featuring respective concordance lines.

All gathered data was subject to detailed analysis in order to present our obtained results leading to the conclusion.

**keywords:** subordination, dependent imperative clauses, indicative, subjunctive, putative *should*, variant alternation, corpus, Sketch Engine, EUR-Lex, British English, American English, French

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AmE – American English

BrE – British English

NPs – noun phrases

PDE – Present-Day English

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This thesis focuses on the variant alternation of expressing the predicate in dependent imperative clauses. It deals with English dependent imperative clauses, introduced by selected verbs and specific adjective constructions expressing request, suggestion, order or necessity. In the respective dependent imperative clause, three competing forms of the verb phrase are considered grammatically correct: the subjunctive, the putative *should* construction, and the indicative, e.g. *We insist that the negotiations be conducted/should be conducted/are conducted*. The subjunctive is generally considered a typical feature of American English, not commonly occurring in British English. In contrast, the putative *should* construction is generally understood as a distinctive and preferred way of expressing the predicate in British English, with the subjunctive not being favoured. The use of the indicative is considered to be a feature of British English solely and not occurring in American English for being considered unacceptable. However, recent studies suggest that the use of the subjunctive in British English has been increasing substantially, most likely owing to the influence of American English.

The thesis comprises of two parts, the theoretical parts and the empirical part. The former is concerned with a detailed description of this phenomenon. For the presentation of the essential characteristics of the alternating forms, a wide range of English grammar books has been selected for the purpose of this thesis. As the primary sources for the theoretical background, *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk et al., 1985), *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002), and *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber et al., 1999) have been chosen as primary sources. In addition, *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková et al., 2012) and a variety of recent studies featuring the use of the competing forms (Aarts 2012; Leech et al., 2012; Waller 2017) have been drawn on to give a complete description of the phenomenon under scrutiny.

For the purposes of the latter, a corpus comprising of 240 examples was created, demonstrating the use of the competing forms in a specific register (EUR-Lex). For the purpose of this analysis, selected verbs and phrases that typically appear in these constructions were selected. All data were gathered from the parallel corpus Sketch Engine without making any preselections or modifications. Moreover, another corpus featuring 144 examples was made in order to check our hypothesis featuring similar constructions in both English and French.

The main goal of the research is to perform an analysis verifying the frequency of the three forms in competition and to determine their distribution in the specific register. The results of this research are subject to qualitative analysis.

## 2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1. Dependent imperative clauses from the traditional point of view

The concept of the dependent imperative clause is well treated by Dušková et al. (2012: 594) who describe it as a subtype of the content clause, i.e. a subordinate clause conveying the content of what is implied in the main clause. The type of the dependent clause (i.e. declarative, interrogative, exclamative, optative, or imperative) and its form are therefore governed by the expression in the superordinate clause they depend on (ibid.). The imperative content clause is typically a reported directive which usually occurs in three distinctive forms: the infinitive (1), the putative *should* construction (2), or the subjunctive (3):

(1) *She entreated him **to be** patient.* (Dušková et al., 2006: 606)

(2) *I suggest that we **should consult** a lawyer.* (ibid.)

(3) *I demand that my complaint **be** dealt with at once.* (ibid.: 599).

English grammarians tend to refer to content clauses as nominal clauses (Quirk et al., 1985) or complement clauses (Biber et al., 2000). Biber et al. (1999: 658) understand complement clauses as "a type of dependent clause used to complete the meaning relationship of an associated verb or adjective in a higher clause" (ibid.). Unfortunately, Biber et al. do not classify dependent imperative clauses as a subtype or subcategory of complement clauses. One of the structural types of complement clauses they give is *that*-clauses which they describe as "finite clauses", including tense or modality distinctions and a subject (ibid.). In addition, they state that these complement clauses occur "in post-predicate position", and they are "commonly used to report the speech, thoughts, attitudes, or emotions of humans" (ibid.: 660). On the other hand, Biber et al. give a category of semantically specific verbs (*advice, ask, insist, order*) labelled "communication verbs" which can be used with a *that*-clause "to propose a potential course of action rather than report information" (Biber et al., 667). With this use, *that*-clauses occur with either the putative *should* (4) or with the subjunctive form (5):

(4) *The medicine-man then ordered that there **should be** no mourning for the dead child.*

(5) *We ask that this food **be** blessed.* (ibid.)

Noting that *that*-clauses typically appear with the putative *should* construction<sup>1</sup> or the subjunctive correlates with the findings of Dušková et al. (2012: 599), claiming these two forms to be highly frequent in the English language.

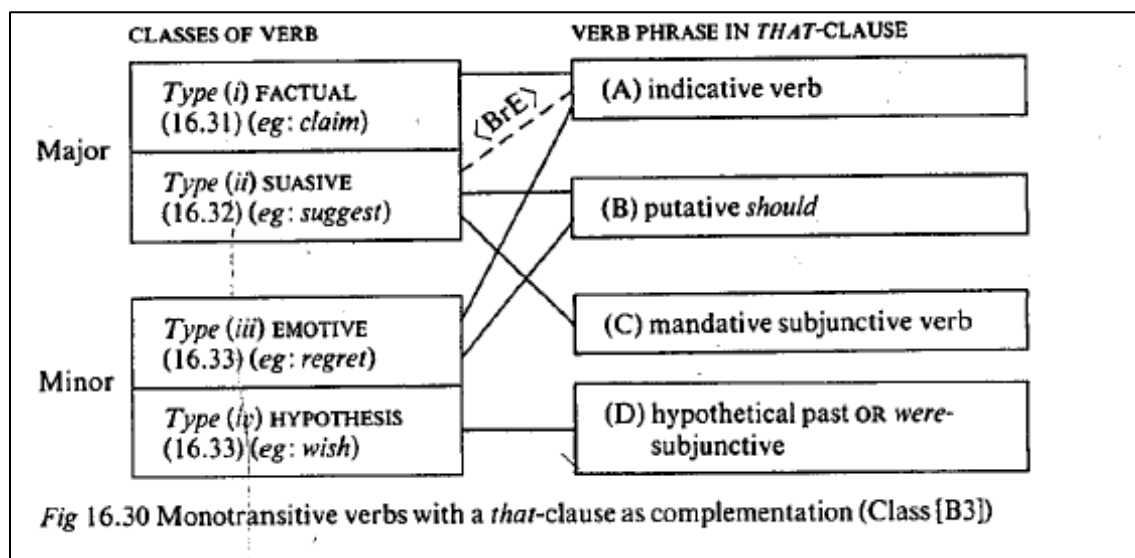
Biber et al. (2001: 667) claim that complement clauses are sometimes referred to as nominal clauses. This term is used by Quirk et al. as well (1985: 1048), discussing *that*-clauses being referred to as subordinate declarative clauses (ibid.). More importantly, Quirk et al. (1985: 1179) claim that *that*-clauses have "one of three types of verb phrase, depending on the governing verb in the matrix clause". These are the indicative verb (6), the putative-*should* construction (7) and the subjunctive verb (8):

(6) *I suppose that he is coming/will be coming/will come/has come alone.*

(7) *I regret that he should be so stubborn.*

(8) *I request that she go alone.*

According to Quirk et al., the indicative verb is the most usual type (ibid.), whereas the putative *should* type appears to be more common in British than American English. As for the subjunctive, Quirk et al. argue it is more common in American English, but in British English, "it is felt to be formal and is found typically in official styles of writing" (ibid.). Conclusively, Quirk et al. (1985: 1180) present a table recognizing only two main categories of superordinate verbs: the so-called major and minor clauses.



**Table 1:** Monotransitive verbs with a *that*-clause as complementation (Quirk et al., 1985: 1180).

<sup>1</sup> For more detail, see Section 2.4.



### 2.1.1. Major and minor clauses

Quirk et al. (1985: 1180) recognise two types of superordinate verbs: major and minor. Under major, they classify factual verbs (e.g. *claim*) appearing mainly with indicative verbs, introducing factual (propositional) information. The second type of major verbs is described as suasive verbs (e.g. *suggest*), i.e. "verbs implying intentions to bring about some change in the future, whether or not these are verbally formulated as commands, suggestions" and other (ibid.). Moreover, suasive verbs "can be followed in the *that*-clause by all three constructions", but the use of the indicative is considered restricted and is not generally accepted in American English (ibid.).

The second category of verbs, minor verbs, features two types of verbs: emotive and hypothesis verbs. In the case of the former, the verbs can occur with either the indicative or the putative *should* construction. However, it cannot occur with the mandative subjunctive construction (ibid.: 1183). Verbs such as *regret*, *marvel*, *rejoice* and *wonder* are typical examples of this category.

(9) *I regret that she **worries** about it/**should worry** about it/\***worry** about it* (ibid.).

From the semantic point of view, Quirk et al. point out that "this group belongs with adjectival constructions such as *be sorry*, or *be anxious*" (ibid.).

Typical examples of hypothesis verbs are *wish* and *suppose*. These may be followed by a *that*-clause containing a verb in the hypothetical past or the *were*-subjunctive.

(10) *I wish (that) she were here. She wished she had not spent the money.*

(11) *Suppose (that) one of us died.*

In addition, the modal idiom *would rather* is considered another example of this type of verbs.

(12) *Many residents **would rather** that the bus service were subsidized* (ibid., 1183).

### 2.2. Dependent imperative clauses from Huddleston and Pullum's point of view

Interestingly, some grammarians argue that there is in fact no such concept as a subordinate imperative clause. This is the case of Huddleston and Pullum's treatment of this notion. In their understanding, "imperatives normally occur as main clauses: there is no grammatically distinct construction that can properly be regarded as the subordinate counterpart of a main clause imperative" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 943). Moreover, "imperatives are generally used as directives and directives can, of course, be reported. Nevertheless, they are reported by means

of constructions where the subordinate clauses are syntactically and semantically very different from imperative clauses" (ibid.).

Huddleston and Pullum consider the following examples:

(13a) *Leave her alone.* (imperative)

(13b) *Max ordered/told/asked/advised me **to leave her alone.*** (infinitival)

(13c) *Max asked **that I leave her alone.*** (mandative subjunctive)

In their understanding, all of these examples contain "the plain form of the verb, but the imperative differs from the other two in taking auxiliary *do* for verbal negation and emphatic polarity" (ibid.):

(14a) *Don't be late.* (imperative)

(14b) *\*He told me to do not be late.* (infinitival)

(14c) *\*He asked that I do not be late.* (mandative subjunctive)

Huddleston and Pullum argue that in other clause types subordination "does not exclude *do* in this way" (ibid.); therefore the second dataset suggests dealing with different constructions, "not main and subordinate versions of a single construction" (ibid.). However, there is compelling evidence for this view which comes from the fact that "both infinitivals and mandatives allow a much wider range of subject-predicate combinations than we find with imperatives" (ibid.: 943). This claim is demonstrated by the following examples:

(15) *The house was shown to be in need of repair.*

(16) *She was the first to realize its significance.*

(17) *It's unusual for it to rain so much in August.*

(18) *We can't afford for there to be more disruption.*

(19) *He suggested that the meeting **be** postponed.*

(20) *It is essential that there **be** no more disruption.*

(21) *It's important that she **get** all necessary assistance.*

Huddleston and Pullum argue that there are no main clause imperatives matching the subordinate clauses. Moreover, they conclude that the interpretation of reports of directives depends crucially on the lexical verb in the matrix clause (e.g. *order*, *tell* and like). In their opinion, the range of mandative constructions is somewhat limited, but it can still be considered broader than that of the imperative, which is supported by the lack of imperative counterparts

to the subordinate clauses (ibid.: 944). "The differences in form and meaning between either infinitivals or mandatives on the one hand and imperatives on the other can not be explained in terms of subordination" (ibid.).

In addition, Huddleston and Pullum treat suasive verbs in their respective grammar book as well, but they take it as a sole reference to mandative verbs (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 999).

### **2.3. The subjunctive**

#### **2.3.1. Dušková et al. (2012)**

Dušková et al. understand the subjunctive as a peripheral mode of the English language, which is used to express epistemic modality (Dušková et al., 2012: 248). The present subjunctive relativizes the factuality of the content being expressed (ibid.) and presents it as uncertain or tentative, but it is still considered feasible (ibid.). Besides the past/*were*-subjunctive, Dušková et al. mention its use in verbo-nominal constructions expressing *demand*, *offer* or *request* (ibid., 249), indicating the alternating forms in competition (putative *should*, indicative). Dušková et al. claim that putative *should* is typical for colloquial, spoken British English, whereas the subjunctive is used only in American English (ibid.).

#### **2.3.2. Quirk et al. (1985)**

Quirk et al. distinguish two forms of the subjunctive, the present and the past subjunctive, noting that "the use of these forms relates more to mood than to tense" (ibid.) The present subjunctive<sup>2</sup> can be subclassified as mandative and formulaic. The use of the latter is restricted to fixed

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<sup>2</sup> Key features of the present subjunctive are also identified and listed by Waller (2017: 32). In his observation and analysis, he states that the standard identifiers of the present subjunctive forms, besides the typical feature of the plain form of the verb, are the lack of *-s* with a third person singular subject, the form *be* in all persons, no backshifting following past-tense matrix verb, and preverbal negation with *not* (ibid.). However, Waller points out that the use of the subjunctive is not compulsory in PDE and can be replaced by competitive forms such as the indicative (ibid.). The use depends on the linguistic environment and the choice these respective speakers make (ibid.).

Moreover, the phenomenon is treated in by Aarts (2012: 14): in his analysis, he provides a list of properties he considers key and characteristic of the subjunctive clause: no *do*-support when negated, the inability to occur on their own, present of the plain form, and no contrast regarding tense (ibid.). Aarts' approach is further analyzed and commented on further in this thesis (cf. 3.5).

expressions which generally occur as independent clauses (*God **be** praised! God **save** the Queen! **Suffice** it to say that we won. Heaven **forbid** that I should let my own parents suffer.*). The mandative subjunctive is understood as the most common type occurring in subordinate *that*-clauses (Quirk et al., 1985: 156). With no backshifting of tense, the present and past variants are thus formally indistinguishable (The committee proposes/proposed that Mr Day *be* elected. His sole requirement is/was that the system *work*.). Quirk et al. state that the mandative subjunctive is productive in that it can be used with any verb in a *that*-clause when the superordinate clauses satisfy the requisite semantic condition (demand, recommendation, proposal, resolution, intension etc.). The expression takes the form of either a verb, an adjective, or a noun (ibid.).

(22) *They recommend that this tax **be** abolished.*

(23) *It is appropriate that this tax **be** abolished.*

(24) *We were faced with the demand that this tax **be** abolished.*

According to Quirk et al., the most common expression introducing a *that*-clause containing the mandative subjunctive are certain selected verbs, adjectives and nouns. Among the latter, Quirk et al. name, for instance, adjectives *advisable, desirable, fitting, or imperative*; under typical nouns, they name *decision, decree, order, requirement and resolution* (ibid.).

The verbs, nevertheless, seem to be more frequent for use. These suasive verbs can be followed by a *that*-clause with the mandative subjunctive or putative *should* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1182). They can also be followed by indicative verbs, but this use is largely restricted to British English.

<i>agree</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>demand</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>intend</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	<i>recommend</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>allow</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>desire</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	<i>move</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>request</i> <sup>1,2</sup>
<i>arrange</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>determine</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>ordain</i> <sup>2,4</sup>	<i>require</i>
<i>ask</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	<i>enjoin</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>order</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>resolve</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>beg</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	<i>ensure</i>	<i>pledge</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	<i>rule</i>
<i>command</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>entreat</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>pray</i> <sup>1,2,4</sup>	<i>stipulate</i>
<i>concede</i>	<i>grant</i>	<i>prefer</i> <sup>1,2,4</sup>	<i>suggest</i> <sup>2,4</sup>
<i>decide</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>insist</i>	<i>pronounce</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>urge</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>decree</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>instruct</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>propose</i> <sup>1,2</sup>	<i>vote</i> <sup>1,2</sup>

**Table 2:** Suasive verbs allowing putative *should* or mandative subjunctive (Quirk et al., 1985: 1182).

Conclusively, Quirk et al. state that the mandative subjunctive is "more characteristic of American English than of British English, where it is formal and rather legalistic in style.

However, there are indications that it is re-establishing itself in British English, probably as a result of the influence of American English." (ibid.: 167).

The present subjunctive can also be used in subordinate clauses, including the clauses of condition and concession (Even if that **be** the official view, it cannot be accepted.), as well as the clauses of condition or negation purpose, introduced typically by *lest* or *for fear that* (The President must reject this proposal, *lest* it **cause** strife and violence). (ibid.: 158).

Besides the present subjunctive, Quirk et al. also recognize the past subjunctive. The past subjunctive (also the *were*-subjunctive) is typically used in adverbial clauses introduced by conjunctions such as *if*, *as if*, *though*, *as though*. It also features in nominal clauses after verbs like *wish* and *suppose*. This subjunctive is limited to one form (*were*), is hypothetical or unreal in meaning, and the indicative form *was* can be substituted in a less formal style (ibid.: 158).

(25) *I wish the journey **were/was** over.*

(26) *Just suppose everyone **were/was** to give up smoking and drinking.*

(27) *Tim always speaks quietly on the phone, as though he **were/was** telling a secret.*

(28) *If I were/was rich, I would buy you anything you wanted.*

The *were*-subjunctive may be regarded as a fossilized inflection, a less usual alternative to the hypothetical past indicative (ibid.).

Taking the present-day English status of the subjunctive into consideration, it is not clear whether it can still be considered a type of mood and thus being equally relevant as the indicative, the imperative and the conditional, respectively. (James, 1986: 1). In contrast to Dušková et al. (2012),<sup>3</sup> Quirk et al. argue that "the subjunctive in modern English is generally an optional and stylistically somewhat marked variant of other constructions, but it is not so unimportant as is sometimes suggested" (Quirk et al., 1985: 155). Quirk et al. add that both "major categories" of the present subjunctive, the mandative and the formulaic subjunctive, are realized by the base form of the verb, thus "just like the imperative" (ibid.). In addition, they state that the indicative and subjunctive forms are generally not distinct if the clause has a plural subject (ibid.). The subjunctive is distinctive only in the third person singular except for the British variant where the subjunctive form *be* is distinct from the indicative forms (*am*, *is*, *are*):

(29) *I insist that we **reconsider** the Council's decisions.* (both indicative or subjunctive)

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<sup>3</sup> For more details on Dušková et al.'s approach, see section 2.3.1.

(30) *I insist that the Council **reconsider** its decisions.* (subjunctive)

(31) *I insist that the Council's decision(s) **be** reconsidered.* (subjunctive)

### 2.3.3. Huddleston and Pullum (2002)

In contrast to the two approaches mentioned above, Huddleston and Pullum approach the subjunctive as "a syntactic construction, a clause that is finite but tenseless, containing the plain form of the verb" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 993). In their understanding, the term 'subjunctive' can be generally applied to an inflectional category of the verb, but it can be treated as a clause which is finite but tenseless, containing the plain form of the verb (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 993). The subjunctive construction is restricted to various kinds of content use; nevertheless, there are three main uses of the subjunctive in content clauses: the subjunctive mandative construction (32), the complement to one of a small set of prepositions<sup>4</sup> (33), and the exhaustive conditional interrogative (34).

(32) *We insist that she **be** kept informed.*

(33) *Nothing in English has been ridiculed as much as the ambiguous use of words, unless it **be** the ambiguous use of sentences.*

(34) *Our thanks are due to all our staff, whether they **be** in the offices, the warehouses, or the branches, for their help during this difficult time.* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 993)

Huddleston and Pullum argue, however, that none of the above is the subjunctive construction obligatory. (ibid.: 994). They state that there are two other possibilities that alternate with the use of the subjunctive: the indicative in ordinary declaratives and the so-called specialized-modal construction (cf. putative *should* construction). The following examples illustrate the use:

(35a) *It is essential that everyone **attend** the meeting.*

(35b) *It is essential that everyone **attends** the meeting.*

(35c) *It is essential that everyone **should attend** the meeting.*

(36a) *They must co-operate in order that the system **operate** effectively.*

(36b) *They must co-operate in order that the system **operates** effectively.*

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<sup>4</sup> It should be pointed out that Huddleston and Pullum treat the topic of the subjunctive differently in comparison with most grammarians. Moreover, from Huddleston and Pullum's point of view, conjunctions are considered prepositions.

(36c) *They must co-operate in order that the system **may operate** effectively.*

Huddleston and Pullum conclude that ordinary declaratives contain a present tense or preterite non-modal verb or else a modal auxiliary with a sense that it can also have in a main clause (ibid.: 994).

### 2.3.3.1. Features of the subjunctive

In order to classify a subjunctive construction, some distinctive features have to be recognized. Huddleston and Pullum give the following features of a typical subjunctive construction:

"The subjunctive construction contains the plain form of the verb, which is overtly distinct from a present tense only with the verb *be* or a third person singular subject" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 994).

(37a) *It is vital that they **be** kept informed. (subjunctive)*

(37b) *It is vital that they **are** kept informed. (non-subjunctive)*

(38a) *It is vital that he **keep** them informed. (subjunctive)*

(38b) *It is vital that he **keeps** them informed. (non-subjunctive)*

(38c) *It is vital that we **keep** them informed. (indeterminate)*

The last sentence is labelled indeterminate because the verb *keep* can be considered either the plain form or the plain present tense form. The clause can therefore be classified as either subjunctive or non-subjunctive. Huddleston and Pullum stress, however, that this is not a matter of ambiguity, since there is no semantic difference between the subjunctive and non-subjunctive examples.

The morphological indeterminacy may be resolved in favour of the subjunctive as well, as illustrated by the following examples:

(39a) *The nuns insisted that their young ladies **wear** stockings.*

(39b) *It is vital that they **not accept** the offer without first taking legal advice.*

Huddleston and Pullum argue that the verb *wear* in (39a) must be the plain form because it does not feature backshifting. In (39b), the mandative clause is negative, so it does not require *do*. Moreover, negative subjunctives usually feature the verb *be*, but these are quite rare and formal (ibid.: 995).

### 2.3.3.2. Mandative vs. non-mandative subjunctive

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 995), mandative clauses characteristically occur in construction with various verbs, nouns, and adjectives. They give the verb *demand* and the adjective *mandatory* (mandative verb and mandative adjective) as prototypical examples.

(40) *They demanded that access to the part **remain** free.*

(41) *It is mandatory that all pools **be** properly fenced.*

On the basis of their internal structure three types of mandative clauses can be distinguished (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 995):

- a) subjunctive mandatives (*They demand(ed) that the park **remain** open*),
- b) *should*-mandatives (*They demand(ed) that the park **should remain** open*),
- c) covert mandatives (*They demand that the park **remains** open; They demanded that the park **remained** open*).

Huddleston and Pullum claim, however, that clear-cut cases of covert mandatives are "fairly rare, and indeed in American English are of somewhat marginal acceptability. In American English, the subjunctive is strongly favoured over the *should* construction, while British English shows the exact opposite preference" (ibid.: 995).

Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 995) state that content clauses in construction with verbs such as *demand*, *require*, or *stipulate*, as well as with adjectives including *mandatory*, *essential*, and *necessary* must be considered mandative (ibid.). On the other hand, items such as *insist*, *suggest* or *(be) important* can serve as either mandative clauses or non-mandative clause complements.

(42a) *She insisted that he **tell** her the whole story.*

(42b) *I suggest you **go** and **see** a doctor.*

(42c) *It's important that he **should** take us into his confidence.*

(43a) *She insisted that he **had been lying**.*

(43b) *I suggest she **doesn't like** us very much.*

(43c) *It's not important that the gift **won't be** a surprise.*

According to Huddleston and Pullum, examples (38a) to (38c) should be considered instances of mandative clauses; the latter group are non-mandatives. The difference in meaning is, in their opinion, "comparable to that between imperative and declarative clauses. With mandatives, it is a matter of bringing about the situation expressed in the content clause. As with imperatives, we can invoke the concept of 'compliance' " (ibid.: 996).



The distinction between the subjunctive and the indicative in dependent imperative clauses can be neutralized. However, if this is the case in construction with expressions allowing both mandative and non-mandative complements (e.g. *suggest, insist, be important that*), ambiguities may arise (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 996). This is illustrated by the following example:

(44) *She insists that he **take** the eight o'clock train.* (mandative)

(45) *She insists that he **took** the eight o'clock train.* (non-mandative)

(46) *She insists that he **takes/they take** the eight o'clock train.* (ambiguous)

The verb *insist* is problematic because it allows double interpretation: it can be either interpreted as a suasive verb with the meaning synonymous to "demand" (44), or it can be considered a factual verb synonymous to "declare firmly" (45). Therefore, this very verb may be followed by both mandatives and non-mandatives, depending on the meaning they convey. Nevertheless, there are certain cases where we cannot determine whether the used construction is mandative or non-mandative – the context may help solve the ambiguity, but the ambiguity prevails without the given context (e.g. in example 46).

Huddleston and Pullum state that *insist* in example 44 is distinctively subjunctive, as it is followed by a dependent imperative clause containing a mandative construction (ibid.: 996). Example (46) is ambiguous because *he takes* can be interpreted as a covert mandative equivalent to the subjunctive, but it is more likely that the interpretation is non-mandative with the meaning of "asserting": "She emphatically maintains that he is scheduled to take the eight o'clock train" (ibid.: 996). The version *they take* is not only semantically but also morphologically ambiguous because we cannot decide whether the form represents the subjunctive of the indicative (ibid.).

### 2.3.3.3. Distribution of mandative clauses

Defining the distribution of mandative clause, Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 998) state that "the mandative clauses function as (internal) complement to the governing mandative word or else, with nouns and certain adjectives, as the subject or (much more likely) extraposed subject in the clause in which the governing item heads the predicative complement".

(47) *The requirement that it **be** signed by a director* (complement)

(48) *That it **be** signed by a director is no longer a requirement.* (subject)

(49) *It is no longer a requirement that it **be** signed by a director.* (extraposed subject)

However, the syntactic relation between the mandative clause and the governing word may, according to Huddleston and Pullum, be less direct (ibid.: 999):

(50) *The main recommendation was that an outside consultant **be** engaged.*

(51) *It seemed the most important thing in my life at this moment that she **should know** the real truth about me.*

(52) *One of the qualities demanded of a politician by other politicians is that he or she always **keep** a confidence.*

In (50), *recommendation* can be regarded as the head of the subject while the mandative clause is the complement of *be*, where properties of the variable (subject) carry over to the value (predicative complement). In (51), the mandative property of *important* percolates up, as it were, so that it applies to the NP in which *important* is modifier. Case (52) combines these two extensions of the relationship: the main clause contains specifying *be* and the subject is mandative by virtue of *demand*, which heads the non-finite clause modifying *qualities* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 999).

#### 2.3.3.4. Mandative verbs, adjectives, and nouns

Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 999) come up with a list of mandative triggers, i.e. a list of expressions allowing the use of the mandative subjunctive. The list is presented in Table 3.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> For comparison with Quirk et al.'s approach, see Section 2.3.2.

Table 4.2. Mandative triggers: Huddleston & Pullum (2002).\*

Verbs / corresponding nouns			
<i>advise / advice †</i>	<i>decree / decree</i>	<i>intend / -tion</i>	<i>request / request</i>
<i>agree / -ment †</i>	<i>demand / demand</i>	<i>move / motion</i>	<i>require / -ment</i>
<i>allow †</i>	<i>desire / desire</i>	<i>ordain</i>	<i>resolve / resolve †</i>
<i>arrange / -ment</i>	<i>determine / -ation †</i>	<i>order / order</i>	<i>rule / -ing †</i>
<i>ask</i>	<i>enjoin</i>	<i>pledge / pledge</i>	<i>stipulate / -ation</i>
<i>beg</i>	<i>entreat / entreaty</i>	<i>prefer / -ence</i>	<i>suggest / -ion †</i>
<i>command / command</i>	<i>insist / -ence †</i>	<i>propose / -al †</i>	<i>urge / -ing †</i>
<i>decide / decision †</i>	<i>instruct / -ion</i>	<i>recommend / -ation</i>	<i>vote / vote</i>
Adjectives 1 <sup>‡</sup>			
<i>advisable</i>	<i>desirable</i>	<i>important †</i>	<i>proper</i>
<i>appropriate †</i>	<i>essential</i>	<i>necessary</i>	<i>urgent</i>
<i>compulsory</i>	<i>fitting †</i>	<i>obligatory</i>	<i>vital</i>
<i>crucial †</i>	<i>imperative</i>	<i>preferable</i>	
Adjectives 2 <sup>‡</sup>			
<i>anxious</i>	<i>keen</i>		
<i>eager</i>	<i>willing</i>		
<i>insistent†</i>			

\* Based on (14) and (15) in Huddleston & Pullum (2002: 999). Items marked by '†' also readily allow non-mandative content-clause complements.

<sup>‡</sup> With Type 1 adjectives the mandative clause characteristically appears as subject or extraposed subject; with Type 2, it is normally complement within the adjective phrase (2002: 999).

Table 3: Mandative triggers: Huddleston and Pullum (Waller 2017: 86)

Although it is a rather extensive list of possible expressions to match with the mandative subjunctive, the authors call it 'a sample', stressing that "there can be no question of giving a definitive list of mandative items" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 999). Oddly, the list does not feature *mandatory*, despite it being one of the examples in the authors' initial explanation of the mandative construction (ibid.: 995; Waller, 2017: 86).

Huddleston and Pullum stress that despite 'recent' suggestions that the subjunctive is dying out in the English language, in their opinion, the construction is "very much alive, with attested examples suggesting that its distribution is increasing" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 999-1000).

#### 2.4. Putative *should*

Duškova et al. (2012: 195-196) state that in dependent imperative clauses, the verb functions as an alternative to the mandative subjunctive and is commonly labelled 'putative *should*' or 'periphrastic subjunctive'. Furthermore, Duškova et al. state that putative *should* commonly appears after verbs expressing demands, requests, offers and orders (ibid.: 196). Typical

examples worth noting are verbs *ask, request, demand, require, authorize, command, suggest, propose, move, urge, recommend, desire, order, or direct* (Dušková et al., 2012: 599). Besides this category of verbs, putative *should* is commonly used in verbo-nominal phrases of this kind (ibid.: 196), predominantly featuring *focusing-it + be + adjective + that* constructions (*it is necessary/imperative/essential/desirable that*). Dušková et al. note that the putative *should* construction is more frequent in British English, in American English; however, the use of the subjunctive is favoured (ibid.: 196).

Quirk et al. define putative *should* as a verb used in *that*-clauses when the matrix clauses include verbs, adjectives or nouns conveying an emotional reaction or expressing a plan, necessity or intention of the future (Quirk et al., 1985: 1014). Putative *should* can also appear in *that*-clauses to "convey the notion of a 'putative situation' which is recognized as possibly existing or coming into existence" (*I'm surprised that he **should feel** lonely. I can understand their eagerness that you **should be** the main speaker.*). This specific construction also occurs in conditional-like clauses (*It's a pity that they **should be** so obstinate* being equal in meaning to *It's a pity if they are so obstinate*).

Quirk et al. argue that putative *should* constructions are frequently replaced by a present subjunctive in American English (*We insisted that the meeting should be adjourned.* → *We insisted that the meeting be adjourned.*). On the other hand, indicative forms are occasionally used in British English instead of the variants mentioned above (ibid.).

The putative *should* construction can feature a past verb in the matrix clause as well. The form of the verb does not necessarily affect the form of *should* in the subordinate clause, even though the subordinate clause refers to a past situation:

(53) *I was surprised that he should feel lonely when he was in California.*

This form, however, alternates with the perfective form, indicating the same meaning:

(54) *I was surprised that he should have felt lonely when he was in California* (ibid.: 1015).

## 2.5. The indicative

The use of the indicative is the most usual verb form in subordinate *that*-clauses (Quirk et al., 1985: 1180). The indicative typically co-occurs with the so-called superordinate verbs expressing either factual or emotive semantic categories (ibid.). The primary role of the indicative is to express factual (propositional) information, but it can also appear in *that*-clauses featuring suasive verbs (ibid.). According to Quirk et al., the use of the indicative in this case

is largely restricted and not as favoured as the other two possible constructions (putative *should*, subjunctive). Moreover, this use of the indicative is not generally accepted in American English. (ibid.).

## **2.6. The notion of the subjunctive according to Aarts**

Aarts states that the subjunctive first appeared in Old English and its forms differed for both singular and plural (ibid.: 2). Moreover, the subjunctive arguably had a wider range of uses in Old English than in present-day English since it was used notably in reported speech (ibid.). The subjunctive eventually lost its inflective traits, and as a consequence, modal verbs or the indicative prevailed (ibid.). Nevertheless, Aarts argues that most modern grammarians (incl. Quirk et al. 1985 or Huddleston and Pullum 2002) "agree that there is no justification for recognizing an inflectional subjunctive in English" (ibid.). As stated, both types of the subjunctive, i.e. the present and the past subjunctive, are identical: identical to the base form of the regular verbs in the case of the former, identical to the past tense in the case of the latter. Aarts concludes that recognizing the fact that there is no inflectional subjunctive mood in English avoids syncretism in the verbal paradigms of the language, which is essentially a welcome result (ibid.). Aarts states, nevertheless, that there is no agreement as to whether the containing clause can be considered finite or non-finite, let alone if "subjunctive verbs are finite or not" (ibid.: 3).

In his description of the current situation, Aarts argues that many present-day English scholars and grammarians claim the subjunctive is dying out (ibid.). He goes on quoting Fowler (1965: 595-8), who managed to list facts regarding the notion of the subjunctive. As far as Fowler is concerned, the subjunctive "is moribund except in a few easily specified uses", "the subjunctive<sup>6</sup> is dying out", it is impossible to "draw up a satisfactory table of the English subjunctive uses", or "the subjunctives met with today are either deliberate revivals, antiquated survivals, or new arrivals possible in an age to which the grammar of the subjunctive is not natural but artificial" (Aarts 2012: 3). Other grammarians such as Peters claim that the subjunctive was brought to English from Latin and as such does not have a place in English grammar (ibid.). Aarts stressed, however, that the views on it started to change in the 1990s, with Burchfield (1998) claiming the exact opposite of what Fowler had to say, primarily stressing that an increase in the use of the subjunctive was noted in British English (ibid.).

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<sup>6</sup> The use of the subjunctive in general (Aarts: 2012, 3).

Aarts acknowledges the importance of the subjunctive in American English, stating it is "very much alive" in the USA and "much more frequent than in the UK" (ibid.: 4). Aarts suggests, though, that the notion of the mandative indicative (*I think it's crucial that he **checks** the facts*), so rare in the USA in comparison to its use in the UK, makes it "confusing for Americans because it is either interpreted as a statement of fact or unacceptable" (ibid.).

**2.6.1. A gradience approach, the scale of finiteness**

Aarts goes back to Quirk et al. (1985: 149) who understand the subjunctive as a marked mood, realized by the base of the verb, and thus being reminiscent of the imperative (ibid.: 4). Quirk et al. also propose the so-called scale of finiteness (Quirk et al., 1985: 150), remarking and applying five criteria shown as follows:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
INDICATIVE	+	+	+	+	+	} Finite
SUBJUNCTIVE	+	?	-	-	+	
IMPERATIVE	+	-	-	?	+	
INFINITIVE	-	-	-	-	-	Nonfinite

(a) Finite verb phrases can occur as the verb phrase of independent clauses.  
 (b) Finite verb phrases have tense contrast.  
 (c) There is person concord and number concord between the subject of a clause and the finite verb phrase.  
 (d) Finite verb phrases contain, as their first or only word, a finite verb form which may be either an operator or a simple present or past form. *Do*-support is used in forming (for example) negative and interrogative constructions [when no auxiliary verb is present].  
 (e) Finite verb phrases have mood, which indicates the factual, nonfactual, or counterfactual status of the predication.

**Table 4:** Quirk et al.'s scale of finiteness (Quirk et al., 1985: 150).

Aarts lists Quirk et al.'s remark that "the five criteria lead to inconsistency, in that subjunctive and imperative verb phrases are according to criteria (a) and (e) finite, whereas according to criterion (c) they are non-finite" (Quirk et al., 1985: 150; Aarts 2012: 4). Despite being omitted, criterion (d) undoubtedly shows that according to this criterion, subjunctives should be regarded as non-finite (ibid.).

Aarts proposes some modifications to the scale itself, arguing that criterion (a) should be marked '?' for the subjunctive, claiming there are fossilized and unproductive locutions such as *God save the Queen* (ibid.). Aarts also suggests dropping criterion (e), which he finds rather problematic both syntactically and semantically (ibid.).

Aarts argues the scale of finiteness as proposed by Quirk et al. leads to the implication allowing the existence of gradience, allowing for verb phrases to be finite to a greater or lesser extent (ibid.: 5). Despite the perceived gradience, Quirk et al. eventually opt for "a sharp distinction between finite and non-finite verb forms" (ibid.). By "percolation", verb phrases and clauses containing a finite verb must be considered finite. Aarts determines it is problematic to label subjunctive verbs as finite, and yet stating there is no inflectional subjunctive in English (ibid.). Consequently, it is borderline impossible to distinguish subjunctive classes from indicative clauses since both are finite and headed by a finite verb (ibid.).

### 2.6.2. Finite vs non-finite clauses

Discussing the generative tradition, Leech mentions Radford (1988: 291), who treats subjunctive clauses as "finite on two grounds" (ibid.: 6): universalist and particularist grounds. In the case of the former, one can argue that "in languages which have a richer inflectional system than English, subjunctive clauses turn out to be inflected" (ibid.). The second and more compelling reason for treating subjunctives clauses in English as finite is, according to Radford, the fact that "they share certain morphosyntactic properties in common with indicative clauses which differentiate them from non-finite clauses" (ibid.). Radford argues that neither indicative nor subjunctive clauses can be 'subjectless', whereas non-finite clauses can. In addition, subjunctive clauses "pattern like indicative clauses (and unlike non-finite clauses) with respect to the case-marking of any overt subject which the clause contains" (ibid.).

In response to Radford, Leech disregards the universalist reason, claiming Radford himself considered it unpersuasive (ibid.), stressing the grammar of English cannot be modelled on that of another language. It makes sense that subjunctive clauses should be considered finite, since they have a finite inflection node (ibid.).

Leech also summarises an alternative view suggested by Radford (1997: 161 and 2009: 107-9), stressing clauses containing a subjunctive verb as finite, despite the subjunctive verb itself being realized as a non-finite verb. The authors proposed the following set of sentences:

- |   |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) It is important that he be invited.</li><li>(2) It is important that he [M] be invited.</li><li>(3) It is important that he <b>should</b> be invited.</li><li>(4) It is important that he [M] not receive the information.</li><li>(5) It is important that he <b>should</b> not receive the information.</li></ol> |
|---|

**Table 5:** The notion of the subjunctive (Aarts, 2012: 7).

Sentences such as (1) contain a covert modal auxiliary, indicated by '[M]' in (2). Aarts argues the subordinate clause can be considered finite in these cases, while the verb *be* can still be regarded as non-finite. The author points to the analogy between (2) and (3), as well as between (4) and (5), to support their analysis.

Aarts also discusses the concept of an ellipled modal dating back to the eighteenth century (ibid.). He quotes Radford, stressing the notion of a null modal *should* as opposed to the concept of '[M]'. Nevertheless, Aarts claims that positing a covert modal auxiliary is problematic, referring to Guéron (1999: 325): "If there is a non-overt modal in the sentence, then the properties of subjunctive clauses follow" (ibid.). For Aarts, it is quite difficult to see how the properties of subjunctives clauses can follow from something that is not overtly present.

### **2.6.3. A constructional approach to the subjunctive**

Discussing the notion of the subjunctive, Aarts mentions the approach presented by Huddleston and Pullum (2002). In their treatment of the subjunctive, Huddleston and Pullum claim that English has no unique inflectional subjunctive forms at all, so using forms such as *I demand that he go* does not make any sense. Moreover, Huddleston and Pullum reject the outcome formulated by Quirk et al., calling the form of *go* a finite base form (ibid.). In contrast, there are 'subjunctive verbs' which are not marked for being finite or non-finite in form, occurring in what they refer to as 'plain form' (ibid.).

Huddleston and Pullum insist that finiteness should be regarded as a syntactic category of the clause, but not as an inflectional category (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 88-89; Aarts, 2012: 9). Thus, they deny the existence of subjunctive forms in English. Instead, they understand the subjunctive as a specific construction (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 77, 89, 993f). The subjunctive is a clause that is finite but tenseless, containing the plain form of the verb.

Huddleston and Pullum do not offer an explicit solution to the problem of defining the notion 'finite subjunctive construction'; however, Aarts stresses they tried to give an implicit solution, stressing what we can consider 'syntactic resemblance' (Aarts, 2012: 10). According to Huddleston and Pullum, subjunctive clauses are finite because they are like finite clauses in three distinctive ways: they have obligatory subjects, they take the same subordinators as tensed clauses, and they alternate with tensed clauses (Aarts, 2012: 10; Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 90).



To sum up, there are no subjunctive verb forms in Huddleston and Pullum's understanding; there are only finite subjunctive constructions headed by verbs that are neither finite nor non-finite (Aarts, 2012: 10).

Andreson (2001: 160) states that the English subjunctive is "clearly syntactically non-finite because subjunctive clauses cannot stand on their own" (Aarts, 2012, 10). Andreson also states that "the English subjunctive shows morphological reduction", and the subjunctive is "relatively less morphosyntactically finite than the indicative, but more so than the infinitive" (ibid.: 11).

To summarize what has been mentioned above, Quirk et al. opt to analyze subjunctive clauses as finite, headed by a finite verb. Radford and Guéron regard the subjunctive verb as non-finite and appeal to a non-overt modal auxiliary verb to be able to analyze the subjunctive clause as finite. This is similar to Huddleston and Pullum's analysis, except that for them the containing clause is a 'subjunctive construction', which is regarded as finite by appealing to an unexpressed notion of 'syntactic resemblance'. For Anderson subjunctive verbs and their clausal projections are non-finite. (Aarts, 2012: 11)

#### **2.6.4. Subjunctive as clause type**

Following the discussions concerning the subjunctive, Aarts proposes his own approach to the matter. Aarts states that the notion of the subjunctive is "peripherally finite in terms of the morphosyntactic features that it displays" (Aarts, 2012: 12). When approaching the phenomenon, he calls it Subjective Gradience (ibid.). Based on the features of the subjunctive, Aarts concludes that subjunctive clauses are "peripherally finite" (ibid.), and it can be labelled as "a case of Subjective Constructional Gradience". Aarts argues that English grammar should recognize a "subjunctive clause type" alongside declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamative clauses since all clause types can be regarded as analytic reflexes of the synthetic moods of English (ibid.).

According to Aarts (2012: 14), subjunctive clauses are distinct features making them recognizable and, above all, distinguishable from other types of clauses. The list of features is summarised in Table 6.

Subjunctive clauses. . .

- (i) do not take *do*-support when negated; instead the verb is preceded by *not*;
- (ii) are subordinate (with a few formulaic exceptions), i.e. cannot occur on their own;
- (iii) have verbs that occur in the plain form, even after third-person singular subjects (e.g. *They insist that you go*; *I demand that she leave, etc.*);
- (iv) do not show a tense contrast (e.g. *The rules stipulate/stipulated that we sign (\*signed) the document.*)

**Table 6:** Properties of subjunctive clauses (Aarts, 2012: 14).

Aarts stresses that the first two points on the list, i.e. no *do*-support when negated, and the inability to occur on their own distinguish subjunctive clauses from ordinary declarative clauses (e.g. *I suggest that he not go. (\*I suggest that he don't go.)* > subjunctive). Furthermore, the second point distinguishes the subjunctive clause from declarative, interrogative and exclamative clauses, which can occur as both main and subordinate clauses (ibid.). Moreover, it distinguishes the subjunctive clause from the imperative due to the inability of the latter to occur in main clauses (ibid.).

Aarts states, however, that an issue that needs to be resolved is the use of the putative *should* construction as described by Quirk et al. (1985). Aarts highlights that it is somewhat problematic to state clearly if the verb *should* is finite or non-finite. Aarts summarises that this construction "involves a use of a modal auxiliary that cannot be identified with one of the uses characteristic of main clauses". The main clause *should* typically carries the deontic meaning of obligation. According to Quirk et al., putative *should* clauses cannot be regarded as prototypically finite (ibid.: 17).

Aarts concludes the discussion by summarising all the different approaches to the subjunctive. The results are presented in Table 7.

	Finite verb	Nonfinite verb	Finite clause/ construction	Nonfinite clause	Clause type
Quirk <i>et al.</i> (1985)	+		+		Decl.
Radford (1988)	+		+		Decl.
Radford (1997)/Haegeman and Guéron (1999)		+	+		Decl.
Huddleston and Pullum <i>et al.</i> (2002)	n/a	n/a	+		Decl.
Anderson (2001/2007)		+		+	Decl.
Aarts (2012)	n/a	n/a	+		Subj.

*Note:* Decl = declarative; Subj. = subjunctive

**Table 7:** The (non)finiteness and clause type of subjunctives (Aarts, 2012: 17).

### 2.7. The revival of the mandative subjunctive (Leech)

In his analysis, Leech (2012) investigates recent changes in the use of the subjunctive mood, which he considers an inflectional category of the verb (Leech, 2012: 51). He states that the subjunctive mood is closely related to the modal auxiliaries (semantically speaking). This claim is demonstrated by the fact that the subjunctive in English can be used to express obligation or necessity (*he demands that the evidence **be** demolished*), a trait inherent in modal auxiliaries (*he demands that the evidence **must be/should be** demolished*) (ibid.). Furthermore, Leech argues that subjunctives used in *if*-clauses can express 'irrealis', a trait similar to the use of some modals, such as *might* or *could* (ibid.).

Leech goes on stating that "the demise of the subjunctive is one of the reiterated putative changes in English" (ibid.): mainly due to its long-term development and ongoing changes in Present-Day English. He quotes other grammarians (e.g. Bevier, Foster, Harsh, Givón) noticing a "disappearing feature of the English language", a "rather feeble and restricted device in modern English", a "decline to the point of non-existence in present-day English", or the subjunctive being on the brink of disappearance (ibid.). Generally speaking, the shared opinion on the matter happens to be this: "The subjunctive is a place shadow of what it used to be" (ibid.).

In his analysis, Leech distinguishes between the paradigmatic poverty of the subjunctive and its use. By the former, he refers to the fact that English featured a fully fledged subjunctive (formally distinct for most person/number/tense combinations) in the Old English period (ibid.: 52). Leech argues that the language has been reduced to remnants of the paradigm in the third

person sg. present tense forms, the verb *be* in its bare form, and the past subjunctive *were* with the first- and third-person sg. (ibid.):

- a. *When he called again, demanding that she **sing** him his favourite song...*
- b. *Both cases demand that people as individuals (...) **be judged** fit...*
- c. *If the truth **be told**.../If this argument **be** right...*
- d. *The oriental girl wiped her mouth with the back of her hand, but delicately, as if this **were** the proper thing to do...*
- e. *And if I **weren't** such a workaholic...*

Leech argues that as far as the use of the subjunctive itself is concerned, it actually survives in a few fossilized contexts (e.g. *as if need be*, *be it that*, *God save the Queen*, subordinate clauses introduced by *lest*). However, "previous research has shown that it is on the increase again in subordinate clauses following mandative or suasive expression such as *important* or *demand*". According to Leech, this development is primarily due to the spread of the American variant, which he considers the leading world English in the twentieth-century revival (ibid.). Other uses of the subjunctive seem to have stabilized at a low level, nevertheless. Fossilization appears to have taken place, especially in the case of the present subjunctive in *if*-clauses (ibid.). Leech also quotes Quirk et al., stressing that the *were*-subjunctive is "something of a fossil" itself (ibid.).

Leech concludes that modal verbs (namely *should* and *would*) are failing to replace the subjunctive, and the mandative subjunctive is in the process of replacing periphrastic constructions with *should*; more so in American than in British English (ibid.: 69). The mandative subjunctive is, according to Leech, still "vastly more common in writing than in speech", which correlates with the fact that "triggering contexts occur more often in the written than in the spoken medium" (ibid.).

Leech also addresses speculations concerning the long-term effects of this ongoing change. Some grammarians (notably Barber 1964 and Potter 1975) state that the revival of the mandative subjunctive would contribute to a continuation of the change towards a more analytic language type. In Leech's view, third-person sg. present tense verbs with an inflectional ending are still strongly associated with non-standard language use. Therefore, it is unlikely that this change is going to take place in the near future (ibid.: 70). He considers the indicative as a "syntactic Britishism in mandative contexts" (ibid.). Although it is considered a low-frequency

option in formal written English, data suggests that it is a "viable alternative to the subjunctive in spoken and informal written British English".

Leech carries on noting that the *were*-subjunctive in counterfactual *if*-clauses is recessive of standard written English, unlike the mandative subjunctive. Surprisingly for Leech, it is not being replaced by a modal, but by indicative *was*. Leech notes that using *would + be* instead of subjunctive *were* in counterfactual *if*-clauses is even today largely confined to informal spoken English (ibid.). This is meeting with strong prescriptive reaction, especially in the United States. Leech deducts that one possible side-effect of this is the hypercorrect use of *were* in non-counterfactual uses (ibid.). He recalls Crystal's coinage 'a period of transition' (i.e. moving away from dogmatic to pragmatic views on language use) and states that the revival of a conservative feature such as the subjunctive, along with prescriptive reaction to the loss of an old feature and hypercorrection can be all seen as its by-products (ibid.).

Leech also sees a split of compensation strategies regarding alternative expression for verbal mood. He states that modal periphrasis (putative *should*) is a "viable but currently recessive alternative to the mandative subjunctive" (ibid.). On the contrary, the indicative is seen as "dispreferred in mandative contexts in American English but a viable alternative in (informal) written and particularly spoken British English". The past subjunctive seems to be to increasingly replaced by the indicative with the modal variant as a proscribed option, still restricted to spoken, colloquial usage nevertheless (ibid.). The indicative as an alternative for the *were*-subjunctive is a more viable option than the indicative after mandative expressions since past tense *was* still helps to convey the non-factual nature of the situation. Indications after mandative expressions are less clearly exhortative than the subjunctive or modal periphrasis (ibid.).

## **2.8. Previous analyses and studies concerning the use of the subjunctive**

In his study, Waller (2017: 132-133) mentions various studies dealing with the use of the subjunctive. In accordance with the aims of this paper, we mention primarily an analysis performed by Johansson and Norheim (1988), who recorded and dealt with the mandative subjunctive. The authors analyzed finite content clauses after 30 selected verbs and adjectives (Waller 2017: 132). The authors stated that the putative *should* construction "could normally be inserted before the subjunctive form with no appreciable difference in meaning; while this is true for BrE speakers, it is probably unwise to assume that it is the case for AmE speakers" (ibid.: 132-133). In conclusion, Johansson and Norheim's findings confirm the "generally accepted view of the time" (ibid.: 133), i.e. the subjunctive was "the normal choice in AmE"

(116 out of 165 cases). In contrast, the use of the subjunctive was "not so common in BrE" (14 out of 122 cases). Instead, the putative construction was favoured and prioritized, with 97 out of 122 cases featuring this construction (ibid.).

Another analysis worth discussing is the one by Övergaard (1992) dealing with an investigation of the mandative subjunctive (Waller 2017: 135). For Övergaard, the starting point coincides with the one by Quirk et al. (1985: 1013), stating "there had been an increase in the use of the mandative subjunctive in BrE in the second half of the twentieth century" (ibid.). Övergaard claims the subjunctive is not limited to formal environments. In her conducted study, she identified the problem of distinguishing between mandative and non-mandative uses of triggers, including *suggest* and *propose*, pointing out that in order for a trigger to be considered mandative, a "volitional feature must be present" (Waller 2017: 137). Her results showed no use of the indicative in Brown corpus. After adjectival triggers, she found the overall number of subjunctives relatively low but still demonstrated "a clear difference between AmE and BrE" (ibid.: 138). Conclusively, Övergaard states that "not all the triggers are mandative" (ibid.).

In 1995, Övergaard carried out another study, revealing that subjunctives were more common in AmE than in BrE already in 1900 (32 % in AmE vs 4 % in BrE, respectively) and that modals were the most common option in both varieties (67 % in AmE vs 93.8 % in BrE, respectively). By 1920, there is a clear and significant change in AmE regarding the proportions of subjunctive and modals, which noticeably swapped places (62.1 % of subjunctives vs 37.9 % of modals). The data shows that this tendency carried on until 1990 when modals represented just one per cent of the total amount (Waller 2017: 141). In BrE, the data indicates that the ratios remained more-or-less constant over the first half of the 20th century (ibid.), even though there is a slight increase in the use of subjunctives. Nevertheless, there is a significant change in the second half of the century: by 1990, subjunctives became the most common variant (54.9 %) before modals (36.3 %) and indicatives (8.8 %). Based on the distribution of the data, it can be concluded that even though the use of the subjunctive was not as common in BrE as in AmE, it was still significantly more frequent than it was 30 years before (ibid.). As for the mandative clauses following adjectives only, Övergaard (1995) states that the change lagged behind the following verbs (ibid.).

Övergaard (1995) states that although the overall pattern in the use of modals in mandative clauses is a decrease, with varying degrees in BrE and AmE, the conducted study shows a change in the frequency of the use of modals (ibid.). Övergaard reveals that the modal variant

in AmE "has virtually disappeared", which is a claim supported by later studies as well (ibid.: 141-142).

Attempting to explain the increase in the use of the mandative subjunctive in BrE, Övergaard argues that "the subjunctive can replace all periphrastic alternants, but not vice versa, i.e. the modals are more specified both in meaning and usage. The subjunctive expresses only the combined core meaning of volition and futurity" (ibid.: 142). She also argues that the preference of *should* as the modal variant "might have facilitated the recent increase in mandative subjunctives in BrE because of the potential for ambiguity between mandative *should* and obligation *should*" (ibid.). In addition, Övergaard comments on the number of indicatives which she finds "exceedingly low" (ibid.), despite the commentary in Quirk et al. (1985: 1013), stating that "indicative forms are also occasionally used in this construction" (Waller 2017: 142).

In another attempt to explain the increase of the mandative subjunctive in AmE, Övergaard states that potential reasons are "speculative and almost impossible to prove" (ibid.: 144). Among possible factors she names the influence of the native languages and a large number of immigrants from (North-)European backgrounds (ibid.). Also, she mentioned the importance of the Authorized Version of the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, both of which consists of subjunctive forms. According to Övergaard, these are considered prominent features (ibid.). In addition, Övergaard quotes Quirk et al. (1985: 157) ascribing the influence of AmE and the growth of mass media after WWII to the increase of the mandative subjunctive not only in AmE but also in BrE, a result of which "American texts of every kind flooded Europe, and their impact on BrE evidently led to renewed availability of the non-infected subjunctive, causing what appears to have been something of a sea change" (Waller 2017: 144). Conclusively, she states that the revival of the mandative subjunctive in both BrE and AmE is clear based on evidence and should be investigated in more detail (ibid.).

Another study was conducted by Serpollet (2001), who looked at mandative subjunctives in Brown/LOB and Frown/F-LOB corpora. Her results regarding BrE show an increase in the use of the subjunctive, but interestingly, she found more instances of *should* in LOB (Waller 2017: 157). As for AmE, she found fewer examples of mandative subjunctive (ibid.). Perhaps the most interesting outcome of her study is the differences between both varieties regarding the overall number of mandative clauses she managed to find (ibid.).

Leech et al. (2009) carry out an analysis similar to Övergaard (1995). His results confirm the general findings reported earlier by his colleagues (namely Hundt and Övergaard), stating that

AmE maintains a strong preference for the mandative subjunctive and BrE has increased the use of the subjunctive, but it is "still lagging some way behind AmE" (Waller 2017: 181). However, Leech points out that the changes do not seem as extreme as in the findings presented by Övergaard (ibid.). The data confirms their expectations, showing that "the indicative is a viable alternative in both spoken and written BrE. In spoken English, the indicative is used much more frequently than the subjunctive, whereas in written BrE, it is the least frequent alternative" (ibid.: 182). They also echo the analysis presented by Algeo (1992), concluding that "the indicative after suasive expressions is indeed a syntactic Britishism" (Waller 2017: 183). Based on the data, Leech et al. argue that the broader use of the mandative subjunctive in BrE "seems to indicate that it is losing its association with formal, administrative writing, yet its increasing use in academic prose suggests that it is not perceived as informal or colloquial" (Waller 2017: 183). Conclusively, the authors deduct that the perception of the subjunctive as a "more correct form" may be the reason for promoting its return. The analysis also shows that the subjunctive is "especially frequent in spoken AmE" (ibid.). As to why these changes happen, Leech et al. (2009) agree with Övergaard (1995), mentioning the influence of Germanic languages of immigrants in the USA as a reason for the development of the mandative subjunctive (Waller 2017: 186).

## **2.9. The notion of the subjunctive in French**

In French, the use of the subjunctive slightly differs from the one in English. The French variant is regarded as a grammatical mood that is commonly used in certain types of subordinate clauses with no alternating constructions allowed. Its primary function is to emphasize a certain degree of subjectivity in the sentence since it expresses possibilities, hypotheses, feelings, thoughts, wishes, doubts, advice or uncertainty. Thus, these qualities are highlighted, indicating the subject's mood toward an idea or a fact, which often involves another entity or person.<sup>7</sup>

The use of the subjunctive is very common in French, and it generally serves as an indicator allowing the differentiation between the subjective and the objective, the certain and the uncertain (the hypothetical), the real and the unreal. An emotionally tuned context belongs among its defining features.

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<sup>7</sup> The pieces of information presented in Section 2.9 introducing the notion of the French subjunctive are based on the contents synthesis of a graded seminar paper written for the purposes of Contrastive Grammar II (FR). For more detailed information, see the references.



In French, two types of the subjunctive are distinguished: the present subjunctive (*subjonctif présent*) and the past subjunctive (*subjonctif passé*).

### 2.9.1. The use of the French subjunctive

The subjunctive is most frequently used in a French multiple sentence, in which each clause has a different subject. In contrast to the indicative, the subjunctive performs a subjective approach to the reality.

The subjunctive is typically introduced by the construction *il faut que* (*it is necessary that, it is important that*). It is also commonly applied after certain verbs in the subordinate clause. These verbs usually express volition, feeling/emotion, or doubt. In order to use the subjunctive, the subordinator *que* (*that*) needs to be expressed in the sentence.

*Nous voulons qu'elle soit heureuse.* – *We want her to be happy.*

*Il faut que tu viennes à l'heure.* – *It is necessary that you come on time.*

*Il vaudrait mieux que tu restes chez toi.* – *It would be better if you stayed at home.*

*Il est nécessaire que nous venions.* – *It is necessary that we come.*

*Je suis heureux que vous le disiez.* – *I am happy that you say it/are saying it.*

*Je doute qu'on puisse le faire.* – *I doubt it that we can do it.* (Radina: 2001, 429-432)

The French subjunctive fulfils three functions in a sentence. First, it is required by some verbs or constructions by default. Second, it is required by some conjunctions (subordinators) by default (*pour que, de peur que, avant que, bien que, à condition que*). Third, it can be used as a stylistic variant of the indicative, or the conditional.

*Parlez de façon qu'on vous comprenne.* – *Speak in a way that we can understand you.*

*Essayons de trouver quelqu'un qui puisse nous aider.* – *Let's try to find out who can/could help us.*

*Je suis d'avis qu'ils fassent ce qu'il faut.* – *In my opinion, they are doing what they should be doing.*

*Je comprends qu'il ne vienne pas.* – *I understand that he won't be coming.*

### 2.9.2. Subjective and objective verbs

In order to distinguish between the use of the subjunctive or the indicative, we need to understand the nature of French verbs. These are usually labelled as either *objective* (*verbes du cœur*) followed by the indicative or *subjective* (*verbes de la tête*) followed by the subjunctive. Under the latter, the most common verbs are *désirer* (*desire*), *souhaiter* (*wish*), *craindre* (*be*

*afraid*), *redouter* (worry), *ordonner* (order/command), *exiger* (require), *regretter* (regret), *vouloir* (want), *supplier* (demand/beg), *être + adjective + que*. In addition, some objective verbs require the subjunctive if negation is expressed (*ne pas croire*, *ne pas penser*, *ne pas supposer*, *ne pas imaginer*). The subjunctive is also used in questions, without paying attention to the nature of the verb.

***J'exige qu'il revienne. Je ne suis pas convaincu qu'elles aient raison.*** – *I insist/require/demand that he comes/should come/come back. I am not convinced that they are right.*

***Je trouve normal qu'il ait du succès.*** – *I find it normal that they (should) be successful.*

***Ils ne sont pas sûrs que le prof les comprenne. Je ne pense pas qu'elle réussisse ses examens.***  
– *They are not sure that the teacher understands them. I don't think she will pass her exams.*

***Pensez-vous que cet homme soit coupable ?*** – *Do you think that this man is guilty?*

(Grégoire and Thiévenaz, 2003: 242)

### 2.9.3. Impersonal constructions

The subjunctive is commonly used after verbal constructions expressing opinions, judgments, pressure, or restraints. Typical examples of the so-called impersonal constructions are as follows: *il faut que* (it is necessary that), *il vaut mieux que* (it would be better if), *il vaudrait mieux que* (it would be better if), *il est dommage que* (it is a shame/pity that), *il est possible que* (it is possible that), *il est important que* (it is important that), *il est urgent que* (it is urgent that), *il est essentiel que* (it is essential that). In these cases, the subjunctive is linked to the speaker's uncertainty (Grégoire and Thiévenaz, 2003: 246-7).

***Il est dommage qu'elle perde du temps.*** – *It is a pity/shame that she loses so much time.*

***Il vaut mieux qu'il parte.*** – *It would be better if he left.* (ibid.)

### 2.9.4. The use of the subjunctive in a simple sentence

The use of the subjunctive in a simple sentence is similar to the notion of the formulaic subjunctive in English.<sup>8</sup> In these cases, the subjunctive replaces the imperative and expresses orders, commands, wishes, appeals or assumptions. Moreover, it can also be used in sentences indicating astonishment or resentment (Radina: 2011, 428-9).

***Vive la République !*** – *Long live the Republic!*

***Pourvu qu'il ne pleuve pas !*** – *Let us hope it won't rain.*

***Puissiez-vous réussir !*** – *Fingers crossed you succeed!*  
***que je sache*** – *if only I knew* (ibid.)

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<sup>8</sup> For more detail about the formulaic subjunctive, see Section 2.3.2.

### 2.9.5. The present and the past subjunctive

The French language features two types of subjunctives: the present and the past. Owing to the fact that the language does not recognize the agreement of tenses, the present subjunctive can be used in most scenarios without paying attention to the tense used in the main sentence.

*Je suis content qu'il ne soit malade. J'étais content qu'il ne soit pas malade. – I am happy that he is not ill. I was happy that he was not ill.*

The present subjunctive is also commonly used to express subsequent action, given the fact that there is no such concept as the future subjunctive.

*Je doute qu'elle le sache demain. – I doubt it that she will recall/know it tomorrow.*

The past subjunctive, on the other hand, expresses anteriority.

*Je regrette qu'il soit parti. – Je regret that he has gone/left.*

*Pierre est désolé que nous soyons arrivés en retard. – Peter is sorry that he have come late.*

(Grégoire and Thiévenaz, 2003: 246)

### 3. MATERIAL AND METHOD

#### 3.1. Material

In order to analyse the variant alternation of the predicate in dependent imperative clauses, the following procedure has been followed. Using the parallel corpus *Sketch Engine*, more specifically a specific register EUR-Lex, a subcorpus consisting of 240 examples of usage of dependent imperative clauses had been created, indicating a sample of current usage of the studied phenomenon. In order to collect data documenting the current usage of this phenomenon, restricted queries had been made using the Sketch Engine interface, resulting in a formation of a subcorpus containing 240 examples of the use recorded in legal jargon and legal documents. In order to achieve the data, selected phrases (adjectival constructions) and verbs were chosen, indicating the conventional use in dependent imperative clauses and the possibility to take any of the competing forms. Among the verbs we have selected, we name *insist*, *recommend*, and *request* (followed by a *that*-clause). Among the selected adjectival constructions, we have decided to analyse the following: *it is essential that*, *it is advisable that*, *it is necessary that*. The criterion of authenticity, meaning an example of usage pronounced or recorded by a native English speaker, had to be ruled out, resulting in an omission due to the insufficient amount of occurrences of the examined feature in the corpus restricted to native speaker usage.

We have also used the *Sketch Engine* corpus to create another subcorpus consisting of 144 examples featuring similar forms in both English and French (including expressions such as *vital*, *urgent*, or *recommended* followed by a *that*-clause).

#### 3.2. Method

The analytical part of this thesis is concerned with two tasks. Firstly, its primary goal is to verify and determine the distribution of the forms mentioned above in competition, using our preselected phrases and verbs. Secondly, the objective of this thesis is to check our working hypothesis: "When translated from French to English, the source language construction, i.e. French, influences the translated construction in the target language, i.e. English, thus the subjunctive has priority over the competitive forms, given the obligatory use of the subjunctive in such sentences in French." We ultimately believe that the French original may affect the translator's choice from the three competing forms, for it may be reasonable to choose the more similar form. Our formulated hypothesis is subject to the actual analysis.

Conclusions are presented in the latter part of this paper following the analysis itself.

## 4. ANALYSIS

Following the procedure described above (cf. 3.1 and 3.2), three verbs and three constructions were selected for further analysis. Firstly, let us present and consider the former.

### 4.1. Distribution of competing forms by selected verbs

This subcategory features three typical examples of verbs allowing all three typical constructions: *insist*, *recommend* and *request*.

#### 4.1.1. *insist* (+ *that*)

As a typical example, the verb *insist* supports the idea of alternating (competing) constructions. Using 40 examples found in EUR-Lex, the analysis shows the preference of the indicative and subjunctive, covering 72.50 % of the data. The use of the indicative proves to be the most frequent, with 17 out of 40 occurrences (42.50 %). The use of putative *should* has also been registered; however this competing form does not seem to be as frequent as the other forms, with 8 out of 40 occurrences featuring this variant (20.00 % of all occurrences). Our results are summarized in Figure 1.

Alternating (competing) construction	Number of occurrences	Percentage
Putative <i>should</i>	8	20.00 %
Indicative	17	42.50 %
Subjunctive	12	30.00 %
Indicative/subjunctive	3	7.50 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

Figure 1: Distribution of competing forms (*insist* + *that*)

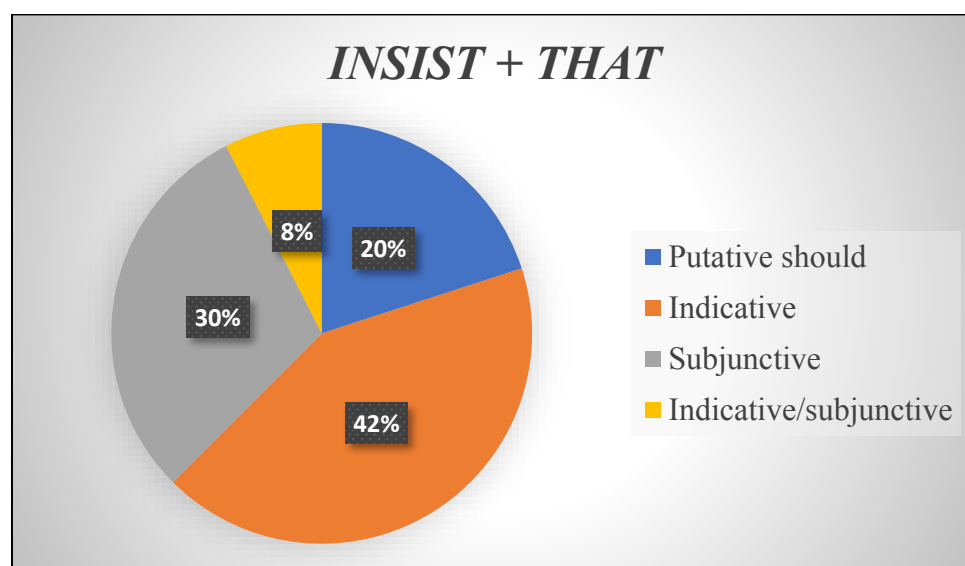


Chart 1: Distribution of competing forms (*insist* + *that*)

The following examples drawn from our data illustrate the use of each variant. We draw the attention especially to the rather excessive use of the verb *be*, especially the auxiliary *be* allowing the formation of the passive voice (IN14, IN2, IN24M IN37).

**The indicative:**

IN12	It is reasonable that a manufacturer should <b>insist that</b> its dealers <b>are</b> able to give such information or advice about the manufacturer's computers.
IN14	(...), it <b>insisted that</b> the scheme <b>was not</b> financed from budget resources.
IN25	If Jersey is not, then someone else among those who <b>insist that they have never grey exported</b> must be the one.

**The subjunctive:**

IN2	The Court is right to <b>insist that</b> they <b>be</b> used to the full to ensure that all relevant factors are taken into account.
IN24	B&H is entitled to <b>insist that</b> such collection <b>be made</b> by an independent carrier.
IN37	(...) the Council <b>insisted that</b> the list <b>be made</b> complete.

**The putative *should* construction:**

IN9	(...) <b>insists that</b> subsidies to institutions, movements and non-governmental organizations <b>should be</b> subject to careful rules.
IN10	The well-established policy of the Commission is to <b>insist that</b> rescue aid (...) <b>should take</b> the form of (...)
IN11	Our friends <b>insist that</b> you <b>should cancel</b> the contract for wire and deliver the ingots.

Moreover, there are three cases identified as either indicative or subjunctive. Due to the nature of the dependent clause (subject in plural form) and the relevant form of the verb, we are unable to determine whether the intended form should be considered indicative or subjunctive. These instances of dependent imperative clauses feature the ambiguous, non-distinct form of the verb, which is responsible for our inability to identify the verb form clearly as either the former or the latter.

**Indicative/subjunctive:**

IN4	The Commission should <b>insist that</b> beneficiaries <b>have</b> appropriate arrangements for internal and external audit.
IN18	The Commission has taken note of the Court's observations and in the future will <b>insist that</b> all contractors <b>present</b> a detailed statement in addition to the report.

IN22	(...) empower it to <b>insist that</b> such national bodies <b>refuse</b> requests for import licenses.
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Besides the distribution mentioned above, one particular phenomenon to mention is the use of collective nouns. During the analysis phase, a rather frequent use of collectives functioning as subjects of the respective dependent clauses has been noted. Such examples include:

IN1	...are currently bearing the brunt of the present crisis in human and social terms, <b>insists that</b> the next Council <b>approve</b> the social aspects of the steel policy.
IN13	(...) <b>insists that</b> the Commission <b>ensure</b> that the objectives and the selection of ECSC social research projects <u>be</u> defined.
IN19	(...) <b>insists that</b> , henceforth, the Commission <b>keep</b> Parliament informed.
IN35	(...) <b>insists that</b> the Commission <b>take</b> account of the importance of control and penalties in draft legislation.

The problem one has to deal with arises with the classification of such an occurrence as either subjunctive or indicative. We have ultimately decided to treat each of these occurrences individually in accordance with the notion and meaning of each collective noun (a group/unit mentioned in general vs highlighted individuals). Moreover, this claim is supported by the fact that the data found in EUR-Lex feature, in some cases, similarly-structured examples (for instance: (...) *insists that the Commission take account of the importance* vs (...) *insists that the Commission takes account of the importance*). On the other hand, we acknowledge that the use of collective nouns may be interpreted differently from our approach presented in this paper.

Another point we would like to make is the notion of future-oriented verbs, more specifically, the future-oriented subjunctive. This notion is inherently relevant and potentially significant for the verb *insist*. We believe that all data drawn for the EUR-Lex subcorpus should be regarded as instances of future-oriented verbs because the Czech equivalent of the conjunction *that* translates as *aby* instead of *že*, clearly indicating the future-oriented meaning of the verb itself.

#### 4.1.2. *recommend* (+ *that*)

In the case of *recommend*, the data shows that the subjunctive is highly preferred with this verb, with 19 out of 40 occurrences featuring this variant (i.e. 47.50 %). Moreover, this claim is supported by 11 instances which can be classified as either subjunctive or indicative (i.e. 27.50 %). On the other hand, the use of the putative *should* construction seems to be not as frequent, with 9 out of 50 occurrences (22.50 %), whilst the use of the indicative is not favoured at all, with only one occurrence noted. Our results are summarized in Figure 2.

Alternating (competing) construction	Number of occurrences	Percentage
Putative <i>should</i>	9	22.50 %
Indicative	1	2.50 %
Subjunctive	19	47.50 %
Indicative/subjunctive	11	27.50 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

Figure 2: Distribution of competing forms (*recommend + that*)

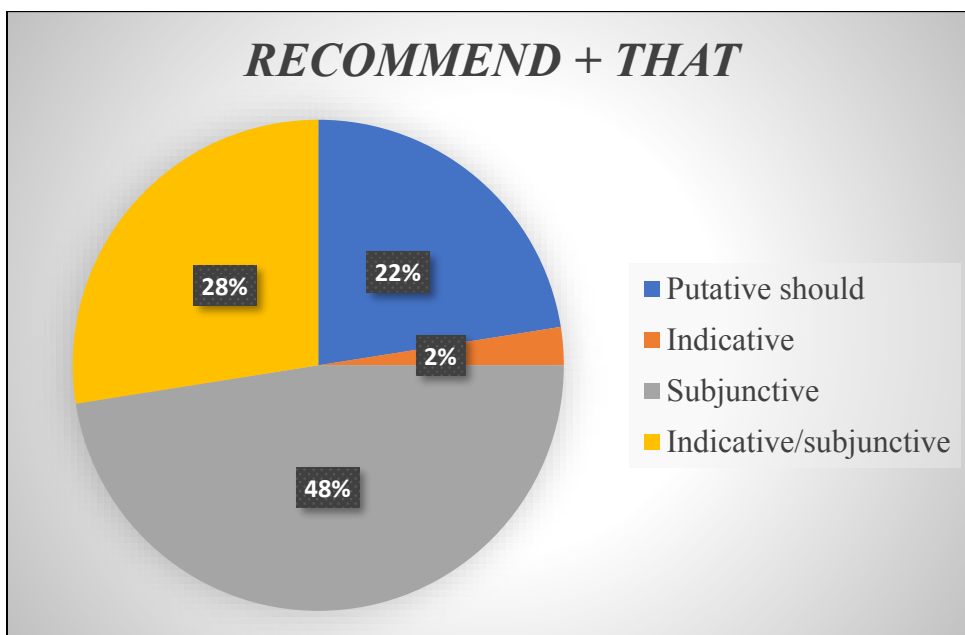


Chart 2: Distribution of competing forms (*recommend + that*)

The following examples drawn from our data illustrate the use of each variant. In the case of the subjunctive, the verb *be* is featured in the majority of our data, more specifically the auxiliary *be* forming the passive voice. Five examples thereof are summarized below.

#### The subjunctive:

REC10	The Court <b>recommends that</b> the present system in use by the institutions <b>be</b> further reviewed.
REC16	It <b>recommends that</b> a decision <b>be taken</b> to establish a claim (...)
REC26	The Court <b>recommends that</b> proper stock records of publications (...) <b>be set up</b> .
REC27	The Court <b>recommends that</b> the costing systems currently in operation <b>be re-examined</b> .
REC28	The Court therefore <b>recommends that</b> in the immediate future, all decisions (...) <b>be taken</b> in the light of costing data (...)



**The indicative/subjunctive:**

REC2	The Community delegation undertook to <b>recommend that</b> the Community authorities <b>adopt</b> for that period certain measures authorizing Spanish vessels to fish (...)
REC23	(...) in serious cases <b>recommend that</b> producers <b>suspend</b> supplies (...)
REC35	(...) <b>recommends that</b> States, whether or not Members of the Council (...) <b>provide</b> for the possibility (...)
REC37	The Assembly may take, or rather <b>recommend that</b> other organs <b>take</b> measures in accordance with (...)
REC38	(...) hereby <b>recommends that</b> the Governments of the Member States (...) each <b>take</b> (...)

**The putative *should* construction:**

REC11	The Committee may <b>recommend that</b> members <b>should respond</b> to the situation (...)
REC15	It <b>recommended that</b> articles most commonly required <b>should be</b> purchased through...
REC17	The Commission departments responsible <b>recommend that</b> all services <b>should make</b> a charge (...)
REC21	(...) <b>recommend that</b> customers, in their own interest, <b>should buy</b> henceforth only machines that conform to the rules.
REC24	The Court therefore <b>recommends that</b> the Commission (...) <b>should</b> firstly <b>prepare</b> a statement (...)

**The indicative:**

REC14	The Court continues to <b>recommend that</b> explanatory notes and a summary consolidated revenue and expenditure account <b>are</b> prepared.
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**4.1.3. *request (+ that)***

In the case of *request*, the data shows that the subjunctive is highly favoured, with 85.00 % of occurrences featuring this variant (i.e. 34 out of 40 occurrences). The putative *should* construction was found in four occurrences (10.00 %), and two occurrences featured the indicative/subjunctive form (5.00 %). Interestingly, no occurrence featuring the indicative variant was found. The results are summarized in Figure 3.

<b>Alternating (competing) construction</b>	<b>Number of occurrences</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Putative <i>should</i>	4	10.00 %
Indicative	0	0.00 %

Subjunctive	34	85.00 %
Indicative/subjunctive	2	5.00 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

Figure 3: Distribution of competing forms (*request + that*)

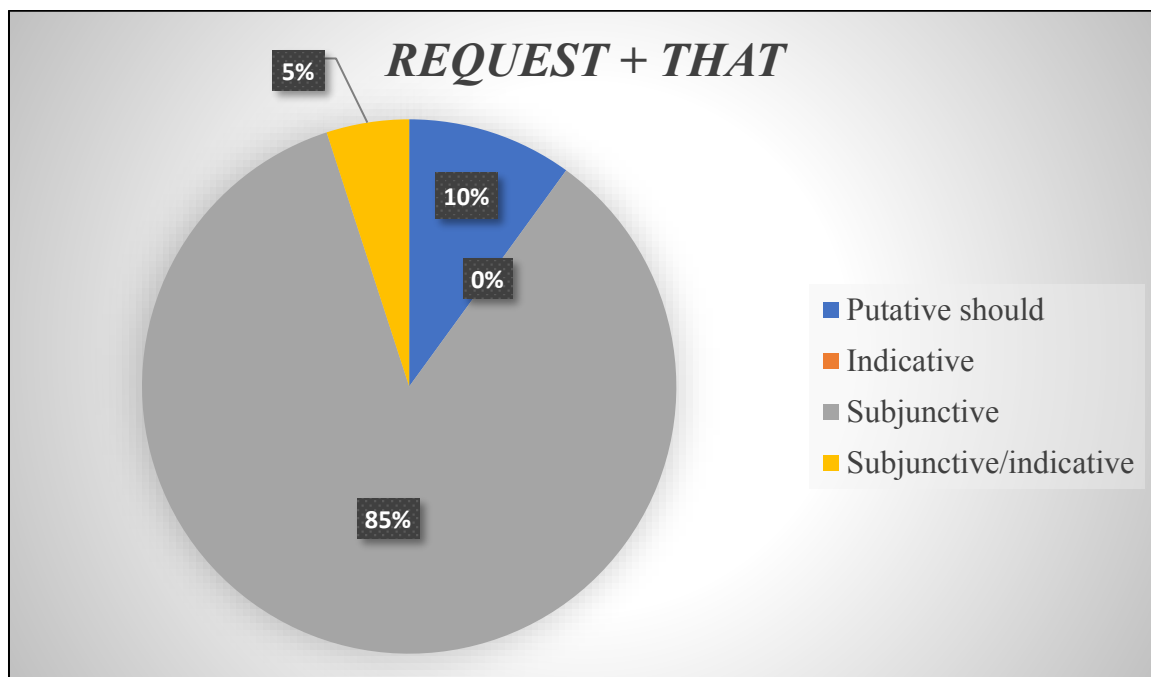


Chart 3: Distribution of competing forms (*request + that*)

The following examples drawn from our data illustrate the use of each variant. Similarly to our analyses above, the auxiliary *be* forming the passive voice is repeatedly featured in the subjunctive variant (*be made* in REQ19 and REQ21, *be approved* in REQ22, *be adapted* REQ23, *be reallocated* in REQ22). The same phenomenon has been noticed in the case of the putative *should* construction (*be initiated* in REQ12, *be closed* in REQ15, *be accepted* in REQ34).

#### The subjunctive:

REQ19	The Italian Republic <b>has requested that</b> an amendment <b>be</b> made to the unilateral (...)
REQ21	(...) Germany <b>has requested that</b> amendments <b>be</b> made to the import arrangements applied to Romania under Council Decision (...)
REQ22	(...) <b>has requested that</b> these transport operations <b>be</b> approved.
REQ23	(...) whereas SBK <b>has requested that</b> that Decision <b>be</b> adapted to the present situation.
REQ24	Hong Kong may <b>request that</b> portions of the limits for particular Member States <b>be</b> reallocated.

#### The putative *should* construction:

REQ12	The Commission may <b>request that</b> consultations <b>should be</b> initiated with China.
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REQ15	(...) In a subsequent communication, it <b>requested that</b> fishery <b>should not be</b> closed before 1 October.
REQ34	He <b>requested that</b> either the application (...) <b>should be</b> accepted or at least the appointing (...)
REQ35	(...) <b>request that</b> the Court <b>should order</b> a new expert opinion.

#### The subjunctive/indicative:

REQ25	May I <b>request that</b> you <b>confirm</b> your agreement to the following conditions.
REQ26	The parties agree to <b>request that</b> the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea <b>conduct</b> a scientific review of the North Atlantic salmon.

#### 4.1.4. Intermediate summary of results

Based on the individual analyses presented above, the following conclusions can be made: firstly, the data suggests that each verb indicates certain preferences as to which competing form to bind with; on the other hand, some general tendencies can be observed. The results clearly demonstrate that the use of the putative *should* construction is not the most preferred option by the selected verbs, as none of them featured this construction as the most frequent one (8 out of 40 occurrences in the case of *insist*, 9 out of 40 occurrences in the case of *recommend*, and 4 out of 40 occurrences in the case of *request*). Overall, the results seem to suggest a preferred use of the subjunctive by the verbs *recommend* (47.50 %) and *request* (85.00 %), together with the use of indicative/subjunctive (27.50 % for *recommend*, 5.00 % for *request*). In the case of *insist*, the distribution seems to be relatively evenly distributed, with a slight preference for the indicative (42.50 %), followed by the subjunctive (30.00 %). Moreover, 7.50 % of cases labelled as indicative/subjunctive confirms the tendency to bind with either one of these competing forms. A tendency for the use of the auxiliary *be* forming the passive voice has been noted in the case of the subjunctive variant, as well as of the putative *should* construction. In the case of the latter, a wider range of verbs is used, nevertheless.

#### 4.2. Distribution of competing forms by selected constructions

Besides the selected verbs, we have also considered three specific adjectival constructions allowing the use of all competing alternations. These selected constructions include *be essential that*, *be advisable that*, and *be necessary that*. Let us have a closer look at the results.

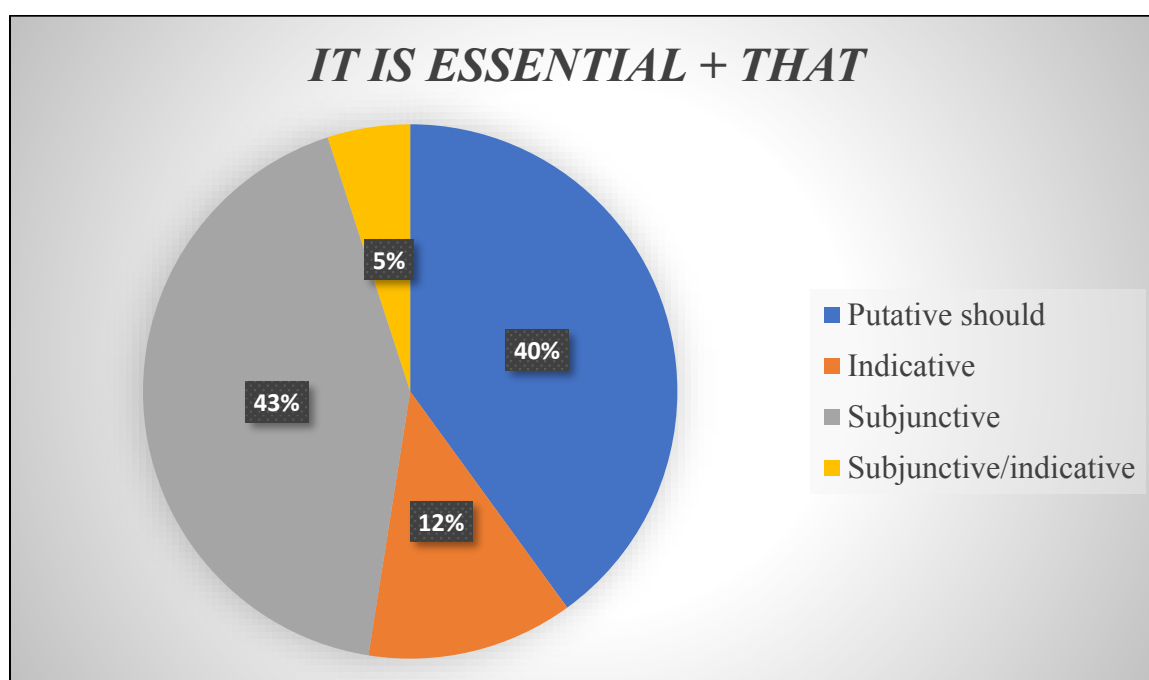
##### 4.2.1. *be essential that*

Figure 4 summarizes our results. Based on the analysis, it may be concluded that the adjectival construction *be essential that* tends to be followed by either the putative *should* construction (16 out of 40 occurrences, i.e. 40.00 % of occurrences), or by the subjunctive, which is the most

common option (17 out of 40 occurrences, i.e. 42.50 %). Moreover, two occurrences (5.00 %) were identified as ambiguous, allowing the classification of either indicative or subjunctive. On the other hand, the use of the indicative is not as favoured, with only five instances found in the subcorpus (i.e. 12.50 % of all data).

<b>Alternating (competing) construction</b>	<b>Number of occurrences</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Putative <i>should</i>	16	40.00 %
Indicative	5	12.50 %
Subjunctive	17	42.50 %
Indicative/subjunctive	2	5.00 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

**Figure 4:** Distribution of competing forms (*be essential that*)



**Chart 4:** Distribution of competing forms (*be essential that*)

The following examples drawn from our data illustrate the use of each variant. Interestingly, the verb which keeps reoccurring in the subjunctive variant is the verb *be*, mainly functioning as the auxiliary forming the passive voice. The same feature appears by the putative *should* construction, with the auxiliary *be* used to form the passive voice (*be taught, be reduced, be notified, be taken*). Excessive use of the verb *be* has been noted in the case of the putative *should* construction as well, in this case, however, the function of the verb *be* is not strictly auxiliary (ESS24) but also lexical (ESS17, ESS20).

### The subjunctive:

ESS3	(...) <b>it is essential that</b> young people <b>be</b> taught not only to use information technology (...)
ESS4	(...) <b>it is essential that</b> the degree of dependence on this source of energy <b>be</b> reduced.
ESS6	Whereas <b>it is essential that</b> intervention agencies <b>be</b> notified of any processing of (...)
ESS36	<b>It is essential that</b> account <b>be taken</b> of such variations.

### The putative *should* construction:

ESS2	From that point of view, <b>it is essential that</b> each Member State <b>should implement</b> the directives (...)
ESS17	<b>It is essential that</b> there <b>should be</b> administrative cooperation between the Member States and the Commission.
ESS20	In order to comply with that requirement, <b>it is essential that</b> the administration <b>should be</b> in a position to know the complaints (...)
ESS24	<b>It is essential that</b> the safety aspects of all systems <b>should be</b> evaluated.

### The indicative:

ESS11	(...) <b>it is essential that</b> that Member State <b>pays</b> a percentage of it (...)
ESS25	<b>It is essential that</b> all details and results of research <b>are</b> made know to all interested bodies.
ESS39	<b>It is essential that</b> the authorities of the Member States and traders <b>are</b> aware now of the provisions likely to be applied.

### The subjunctive/indicative:

ESS8	Although <b>it is essential that</b> national courts <b>explain</b> the reasons why they consider that a reply to their questions is necessary for their Decision.
ESS23	At the same time, <b>it is essential that</b> (...) workers <b>take</b> a more realistic view of the economic (...)

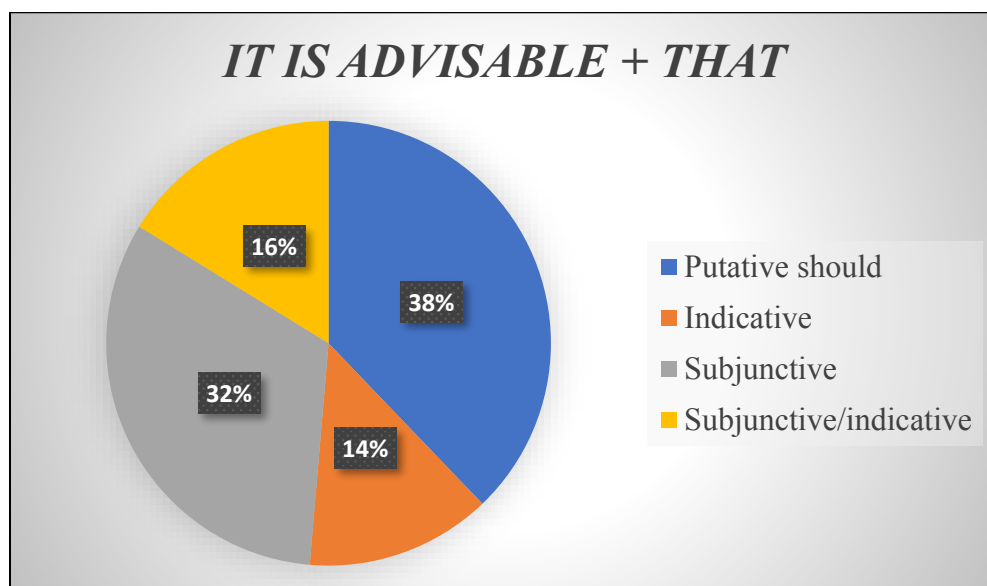
#### 4.2.2. *be advisable that*

Figure 5 summarizes our results concerning the distribution of competing forms regarding the construction *be advisable that*. Based on our analysis, it seems that this particular construction favours the putative *should* construction, with 17 out of 40 occurrences featuring this variant (i.e. 42.50 % of all occurrences). Nevertheless, the use of the subjunctive variant is not negligible, either, with 30.00 % of occurrences featuring this variant (i.e. 12 occurrences). Moreover, a total of six occurrences feature the ambiguous and thus unclear verbal form allowing the classification of either indicative or subjunctive (15.00 % of all occurrences). The

indicative itself does not seem to be as favourable, with five out of 40 occurrences featuring this variant (12.50 %).

<b>Alternating (competing) construction</b>	<b>Number of occurrences</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Putative <i>should</i>	17	42.50 %
Indicative	5	12.50 %
Subjunctive	12	30.00 %
Indicative/subjunctive	6	15.00 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

**Figure 5:** Distribution of competing forms (*be advisable that*)



**Chart 5:** Distribution of competing forms (*be advisable that*)

The following examples drawn from our data illustrate the use of each variant. Similarly to *be essential that*, the most frequent verb appearing in the variants happens to be the auxiliary *be*, allowing the passive voice, or the lexical *be*. The former can be observed in the case of the putative *should* construction (ADV40), the subjunctive (ADV3, ADV4, ADV31), as well as the indicative (ADV33).

**The putative *should* construction:**

ADV2	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> Member States <b>should communicate</b> to the Commission the quantities of seeds eligible for the additional aid.
ADV6	Whereas <b>it is advisable that</b> , in intra-Community trade, Member States <b>should carry out</b> inspection by means of spot-checks (...)
ADV18	<b>It is advisable that</b> a party <b>should set</b> out its entire case as fully as possible.
ADV40	Therefore <b>it is advisable that</b> any proposal for the use of PNR data <b>should also be</b> limited to air carriers operating international flights.

### The subjunctive:

ADV3	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> any new substance placed on the market <b>be</b> subjected to a prior study by the manufacturer or importer.
ADV4	Whereas <b>it is advisable that</b> the individuals specially qualified <b>be</b> chosen only <b>by</b> the Commission from now on.
ADV27	<b>It is advisable that</b> testing <b>include</b> tests on the FDE application.
ADV31	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> a single concept <b>be</b> translated by the same term every time it occurs.

### The indicative/subjunctive:

ADV15	(...) whereas <b>it is advisable that</b> financial contributions from the Community which are intended for the eradication of the diseases referred to above <b>continue</b> to be governed by the Decision relating thereto.
ADV28	<b>It is advisable that</b> the methods <b>remain</b> as described in Regulation (EEC) (...)
ADV37	(...) but <b>it is advisable that</b> its contents <b>meet</b> the real demand of the different tour operations.

### The indicative:

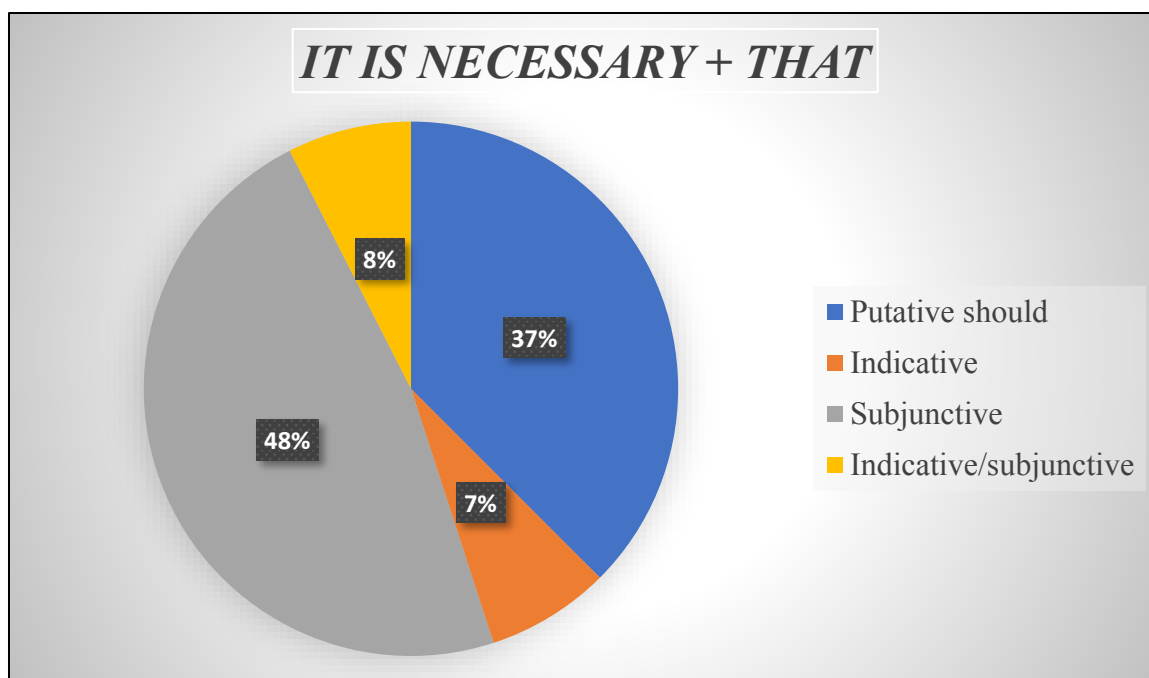
ADV10	Whereas <b>it is advisable that</b> this Regulation <b>includes</b> such provisions.
ADV30	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> the highest test concentration <b>is</b> greater than this EC50.
ADV33	(...) and <b>it is advisable that</b> this <b>is</b> formally recognised.

#### 4.2.3. *be necessary that*

In the case of *be necessary that*, the results show that this particular construction is most likely to bind with the subjunctive (19 out of 40 occurrences, i.e. 47.50 % of all data), or the putative *should* construction (15 out of 40 occurrences, i.e. 37.50 % of all occurrences). The indicative does not seem to prevail at all, with only three occurrences found in the subcorpus. The claim about the subjunctive can be supported by the number of occurrences considered either indicative or subjunctive due to their ambiguous form (7.50 % of all occurrences found in the subcorpus, i.e. 3 occurrences). The data are summarized in Figure 6.

Alternating (competing) construction	Number of occurrences	Percentage
Putative <i>should</i>	15	37.50 %
Indicative	3	7.50 %
Subjunctive	19	47.50 %
Indicative/subjunctive	3	7.50 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

Figure 6: Distribution of competing forms (*be necessary that*)



**Chart 6:** Distribution of competing forms (*be necessary that*)

The following examples drawn from our data illustrate the use of each variant. The use of the verb *be* prevails and can be found in each section of data. In addition, the auxiliary *be* forming the passive voice has been noted in the case of the subjunctive (NEC10, NEC11), the putative *should* construction (NEC3, NEC19), as well as the indicative where it forms the passive voice together with the modal *can* (NEC38). On the other hand, this adjectival construction arguably features a broader range of verbs used in the respective alternations.

#### The subjunctive:

NEC1	Whereas <b>it is necessary that</b> the Community's decision-making process <b>permit</b> rapid and efficient action.
NEC10	<b>It is necessary that</b> contract notices drawn up by the authorities of Member States awarding contracts <b>be</b> advertised throughout the (...)
NEC11	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>be</b> regularly informed of the trend of the imports of the good in question.
NEC16	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Directive <b>specify</b> different limit values which are to be respected where such methods are used.

#### The putative *should* construction:

NEC3	<b>It is necessary that</b> (...) the differences (...) <b>should be</b> applied.
NEC4	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> Member States <b>should notify</b> the Commission (...)
NEC8	<b>It is necessary that</b> the addition of the compensatory amounts on derived products <b>should embrace</b> only the products which may be obtained.
NEC19	<b>It is necessary that</b> the interpretation adopted <b>should not be</b> such as to make the application of (...) subject to conditions.



### The indicative/subjunctive:

NEC9	<b>It is necessary that</b> the social partners <b>continue</b> to adopt a moderate approach when negotiating the new pay agreements which are due to come.
NEC26	<b>It is necessary that</b> the other Member States <b>adopt</b> appropriate measures for (...)
NEC40	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> Member States <b>adopt</b> protective measures for an appropriate period of time.

### The indicative:

NEC27	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>determines</b> the abatement rates (...)
NEC32	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>fixes</b> the date by which catches made by vessels (...)
NEC38	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the product <b>can be used</b> (...)

#### 4.2.4. Distribution of verbs in the dependent clause

The following analysis is concerned with the influence of the verb in the dependent clause. As a recurrent phenomenon, the excessive use of the verb *be* was identified (cf. 4.1.1-4.2.3). The data shows a higher frequency of subjunctives (i.e. mandative subjunctives) involving the verb *be*. This very verb appears to be significantly more frequent than any other verb used in this variant. This is most noticeable by the verbs *recommend* (77.77 % of all occurrences) and *request* (90.91 % of all occurrences), as well as by the constructions *be essential that* (54.17 % of all occurrences) and *be necessary that* (57.89 % of all occurrences). The data are presented in Figures 7-12.

	Subjunctive		Putative <i>should</i>		Subjunctive /indicative		Indicative		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>be</i>	8	47.06	4	23.53	0	0.00	5	29.41	17	100.00
other verb	4	17.39	4	17.39	3	13.04	12	52.18	23	100.00

Figure 7: *Insist* (verb in the dependent clause)

	Subjunctive		Putative <i>should</i>		Subjunctive /indicative		Indicative		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>be</i>	14	77.77	3	16.67	0	0.00	1	5.56	18	100.00
other verb	5	22.73	6	27.27	11	50.00	0	0.00	22	100.00

Figure 8: *Recommend* (verb in the dependent clause)

	Subjunctive		Putative <i>should</i>		Subjunctive /indicative		Indicative		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>be</i>	30	90.91	3	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	33	100.00
other verb	4	57.14	1	14.29	2	28.57	0	0.00	7	100.00

Figure 9: *Request* (verb in the dependent clause)

	Subjunctive		Putative <i>should</i>		Subjunctive /indicative		Indicative		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>be</i>	13	54.17	8	33.33	0	0.00	3	12.50	24	100.00
other verb	4	25.00	8	50.00	2	12.50	2	12.50	16	100.00

Figure 10: *Be essential that* (verb in the dependent clause)

	Subjunctive		Putative <i>should</i>		Subjunctive /indicative		Indicative		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>be</i>	10	47.61	8	38.10	0	0.00	3	14.29	21	100.00
other verb	2	10.53	9	47.37	6	31.57	2	10.53	19	100.00

Figure 11: *Be advisable that* (verb in the dependent clause)

	Subjunctive		Putative <i>should</i>		Subjunctive /indicative		Indicative		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>be</i>	11	57.89	8	42.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	100.00
other verb	8	38.09	7	33.33	3	14.29	3	14.29	21	100.00

Figure 12: *Be necessary that* (verb in the dependent clause)

Based on the data presented in Figures 7-12, it can be implied that there is a certain tendency to use the subjunctive (i.e. the mandative subjunctive construction) if the verb featured in the dependent clause is *be*. This presumption has already been suggested by Quirk et al. and has also been assumed by Vlčková in her bachelor thesis (2011). Following her analysis, we stress the uniqueness of the verb *be*, which clearly cannot feature in the ambiguous, non-distinct form. Unlike other verbs, *be* is said to be a rather unique base form, different from any other indicative forms, which makes it entirely distinguishable from the indicative.

If this is the case, the data implies a preference for the subjunctive, followed by the putative *should* construction. Generally speaking, it may be concluded that this variant is, in fact, more preferred in comparison with other verbs. Moreover, a clear preference for the putative *should*

construction in the dependent imperative clause (with the verb in the matrix clause) has been noticed by the construction *be advisable that* (9 out of 17 occurrences), as well as by the verb *recommend* (6 out of 9 occurrences). Interestingly, the ratios concerning the putative *should* constructions featuring *be*, or other verbs appear to be relatively even by some of our selected examples, especially by *insist* and *be essential that*, where this ratio is even (4:4 and 8:8 respectively).

On the other hand, our data may be distorted, given other verbs usually and frequently appear in the non-distinct form.

#### 4.2.5. Distribution with respect to the form of the verb in the main clause

Figures 13-15 summarize the overall distribution concerning the distribution with respect to the form of the verb in the main clause. Based on our results, it can be argued that there are no significant tendencies for the distribution itself.

In the case of the verb *insist*, the data suggests the subjunctive is the most likely variant occurring with the 3rd person sg. (7 out of 14 occurrences), however, the past participle tends to be featured with the indicative (9 out of 14 occurrences). There was no occurrence featuring the present participle, and the base form appears to be most likely accompanied by the indicative (5 out of 14 occurrences).

	Subjunctive		Putative <i>should</i>		Subjunctive /indicative		Indicative		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
3rd person sg.	7	50.00	4	28.57	0	0.00	3	21.43	14	100.00
Past participle	2	16.67	1	8.33	0	0.00	9	75.00	12	100.00
Present participle	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.00
Base form	3	21.43	3	21.43	3	21.43	5	35.71	14	100.00

Figure 13: *insist* (overall distribution)

The distribution of the verb *recommend* suggests there is a higher chance for the subjunctive to be used after the 3rd person sg. in the main clause, with 15 out of 25 occurrences featuring this variant. The tendency for this variant is, therefore, highly apparent and may be considered significant. In the case of the past participle, there are no clear conclusions due to the low

number of occurrences. The base form appears to be accompanied by the ambiguous form allowing the classification of either subjunctive or indicative (with 6 out of 12 occurrences).

	Subjunctive		Putative <i>should</i>		Subjunctive /indicative		Indicative		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
3rd person sg.	15	60.00	5	20.00	5	20.00	0	0.00	25	100.00
Past participle	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.00
Present participle	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.00
Base form	2	16.67	3	25.00	6	50.00	1	8.33	12	100.00

**Figure 14:** *recommend* (overall distribution)

The distribution of the verb *request* is worth discussing for two reasons. Firstly, the past participle featured in the main clause appears to be followed by the subjunctive (13 of the 15 occurrences) or the putative *should* (2 out of 15 occurrences), but the tendency of using the subjunctive is apparent and distinct. Moreover, the base form used in the main clause appears to be followed primarily by the subjunctive as well, which was featured in 20 out of 24 occurrences in our dataset.

	Subjunctive		Putative <i>should</i>		Subjunctive /indicative		Indicative		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
3rd person sg.	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Past participle	13	86.67	2	13.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	100.00
Present participle	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.00
Base form	20	83.34	2	8.33	2	8.33	0	0.00	24	100.00

**Figure 15:** *request* (overall distribution)

#### 4.2.6. Intermediate summary of results

Based on the individual analyses performed above, the following may be concluded: firstly, analogically to the analysis of selected verbs, the data suggests that each adjectival construction indicates certain preferences as to which competing form to bind with; some general tendencies can be observed, nevertheless. The results clearly demonstrate that the use of the putative *should* construction is a more preferred option by our selected adjectival constructions in general. This

can be demonstrated by the fact that the putative *should* construction is featured in 40 per cent of occurrences concerning *be essential that* (i.e. the second most frequent variant), 37.5 per cent of occurrences concerning *be necessary that* (i.e. the second most frequent variant), and 42.5 per cent of data concerning *be advisable that* (i.e. the most frequent variant). Furthermore, the use of the subjunctive variant suggests it is also a more favourable variant in comparison to the indicative, whose frequency drops significantly in proportion to the previously conducted verb analysis. Interestingly, we have noted a higher frequency of the verb *be*, functioning especially as an auxiliary allowing the construction of the passive voice. This feature has been noted primarily in connection with the subjunctive variant, but it is also frequently found with the putative *should* construction, as well as with the indicative.

A more thorough analysis regarding the overall distribution suggests there are certain tendencies concerning the use of the respective variants, no significant conclusions can be drawn nevertheless. The data suggests a rather effective use of the subjunctive after the 3rd person sg. in the main clause by the verb *recommend*, as well as the apparent tendency for using the subjunctive variant after the 3rd person sg. or the base form by the verb *request*.

### **4.3. Source language (FR) vs target language (EN)**

The second part of the analysis deals with our formulated hypothesis concerning the influence of the source language (in this case, French) on the target language (in this case, English).

#### **4.3.1. Our hypothesis**

Given the relationship between the source language (FR) and the target language (EN) concerning the EUR-Lex data and documents, we have come up with the following hypothesis: "When translated from French to English, the source language (FR) construction influences the translated construction in the target language (EN); thus the subjunctive has priority over the other competing forms (given the obligatory use of the subjunctive in French)." Furthermore, based on our experience as a French translation student, we believe this parallelism of verb forms can be proven using similar-sounding constructions in both languages, such as *be vital that/être vital que*, *be urgent that/être urgent que*, *be recommended that/être recommandé que*, *be essential that/être essentiel que*, *be important that/être important que*, and *be necessary that/être nécessaire que*.

#### **4.3.2. Data description**

Using EUR-Lex, a sample of 144 concordance lines featuring the source and target languages was created, featuring similarly-sounding pairs of constructions. The French construction

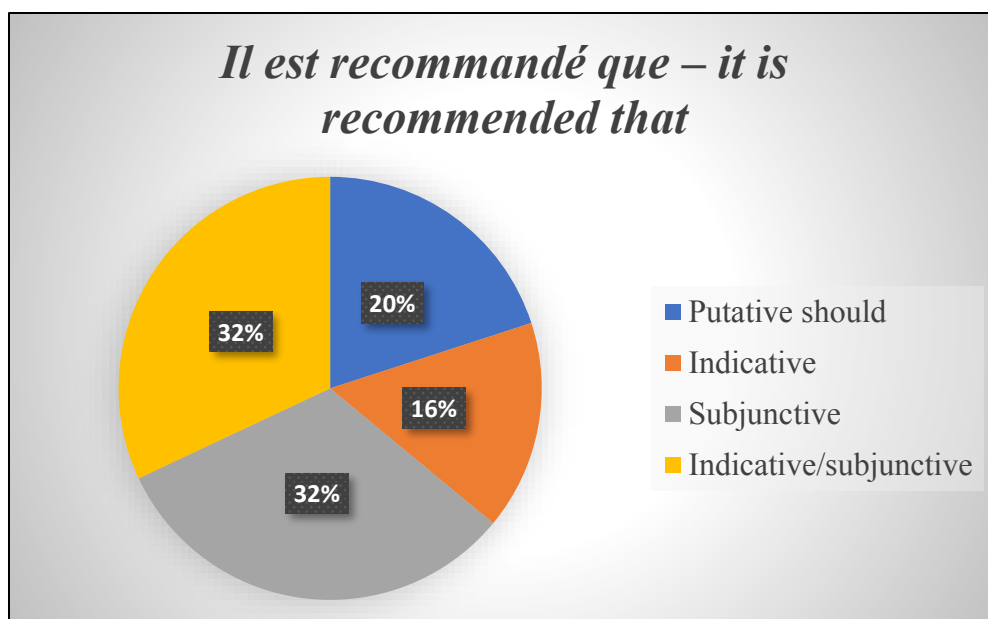
(source) always features the subjunctive since the use of this variant is obligatory in French. Our goal was to compare and analyse our selected pairs of constructions in order to check our formulated hypothesis. This analysis included the following expressions: *il est recommandé que/it is recommended that* (25 concordance lines), *il est urgent que/it is urgent that* (7 concordance lines), *il est vital que/it is vital that* (25 concordance lines), *il est essentiel que/it is essential that* (50 concordance lines), *il est important que/it is important that* (20 concordance lines), and *il est nécessaire que/it is necessary that* (17 concordance lines). Let us present our findings.

#### 4.3.3. *il est recommandé que – it is recommended that*

The first pair under scrutiny is the *recommandé-recommended* pairing. With a total of 25 concordance lines featured in the EUR-Lex, the data suggests the English translation of the French original tends to favour our hypothesis: 8 of the 25 occurrences, i.e. 32.00 % feature the subjunctive solely (i.e. RE2, RE8), and also 8 occurrences can be regarded as either indicative or subjunctive due to their ambiguous form. Therefore, there are potentially 16 out of 25 occurrences (64.00 %) featuring the subjunctive, which was believed to prevail. Moreover, the distribution also features 5 instances of the putative *should* construction (20.00 %) and four instances of the indicative variant (16.00 %).

<b>Alternating (competing) construction</b>	<b>Number of occurrences</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Putative <i>should</i>	5	20.00 %
Indicative	4	16.00 %
Subjunctive	8	32.00 %
Indicative/subjunctive	8	32.00 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

**Figure 16:** Distribution of competing forms (*it is recommended that*)



**Chart 7:** Distribution of competing forms (*it is recommended that*)

The following examples drawn from our data illustrate the use of each variant. As already stated, the subjunctive and the ambiguous forms appear to prevail, following the hypothesis of keeping the same variant as the original, whose use of the subjunctive is obligatory.

**The subjunctive:**

RE2	(...) <b>il est recommandé que</b> les accords bilatéraux existant (...) <b>soient concrétisés.</b>	(...) <b>it is recommended that</b> the existing bilateral arrangements (...) <b>be substantiated.</b>
RE8	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les coûts non imputables (qui ne peuvent être répartis que sur une base arbitraire) <b>soient</b> clairement identifiés dans un compte séparé.	<b>It is recommended that</b> unattributable costs (the cost which can only be attributed on an arbitrary basis) <b>be</b> clearly identified in a specific account.

**The indicative/subjunctive:**

RE1	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les directeurs <b>expliquent</b> la politique de l'organisation à leur personnel (...)	<b>It is recommended that</b> managers <b>explain</b> the organization's policy to their staff
RE10	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les opérateurs soumis aux obligations de séparation comptable <b>publient</b> un compte de résultat et un bilan pour chacune des branches d'activités.	<b>It is recommended that</b> operators required to report accounting separation <b>provide</b> a profit and loss statement and balance sheet for each of the separate businesses.

**The putative *should* construction:**

RE15	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> l'offre d'interconnexion de référence d'organismes	<b>It is recommended that</b> the reference interconnection offer of
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	notifiés <b>comprenne</b> – en tant qu'élément décomposé discret distinct des offres d'interconnexion – les modalités, les conditions et les tarifs applicables à la transmission entre le point d'interconnexion réel et la frontière de l'État membre.	notified organisations <b>should include</b> – as a discrete unbundled element of the interconnection offer – terms and conditions and tariffs for the transmission link between the actual point of interconnection and the border of the Member State.
RE16	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les coûts encourus par suite de l'émission des billets nationaux et des billets en euros <b>soient</b> inscrits au compte de résultat à mesure qu'ils sont facturés aux banques centrales nationales ou encourus par elles.	<b>It is recommended that</b> the costs incurred in connection with the issue of both national banknotes and euro banknotes <b>should be</b> taken to the profit and loss account as they are invoiced to, or otherwise incurred by, the NCBs.

#### The indicative:

RE4	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les programmes <b>soient</b> dans une plus large mesure conçus comme des programmes régionaux	<b>It is recommended that</b> programmes <b>are constructed</b> more as regional programmes
RE7	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les données suivantes <b>soient</b> recueillies sur la base de mesures effectuées sur le site de la décharge.	<b>It is recommended that</b> the following data <b>are</b> collected from monitoring at the landfill

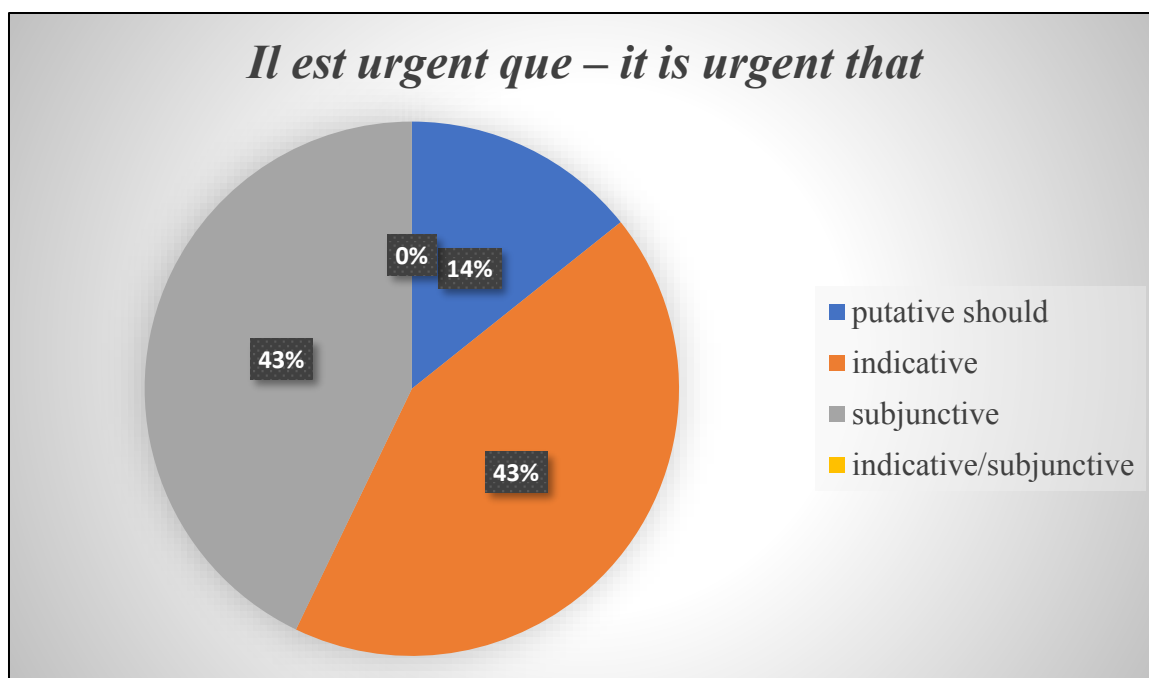
#### 4.3.4. *il est urgent que* – *it is urgent that*

The second pairing we have chosen to analyse is the *urgent-urgent* one. In this case, the EUR-Lex subcorpus unfortunately did not feature enough data for this pairing. Thus, due to the scarcity of material, no conclusions can be drawn with certainty. A total of 7 occurrences consists of 3 examples featuring the subjunctive variant (42.85 %), as well as 3 examples featuring the indicative (42.85 %). One example in the subcorpus features the putative *should* construction (14.30 %). If we disregard the problem of scarcity of data, we can say our hypothesis is neither proven nor disproved, with 3 instances featuring the subjunctive.

Alternating (competing) construction	Number of occurrences	Percentage
Putative <i>should</i>	1	14.30 %
Indicative	3	42.85 %
Subjunctive	3	42.85 %
Indicative/subjunctive	0	0.00 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

Figure 17: Distribution of competing forms (*it is urgent that*)





**Chart 8:** Distribution of competing forms (*it is urgent that*)

The following examples drawn from our data illustrate the use of each variant. The use of the subjunctive in the English translation corresponds entirely to the French original.

**The subjunctive:**

UR2	(...) <b>il est urgent que</b> les politiques et les institutions des Nations unies <b>soient</b> réformées (...)	(...) <b>it is urgent that</b> the policies and institutions of the United Nations <b>be reviewed</b> (...)
UR7	<b>Il est urgent que</b> les activités de la Commission ayant trait au secteur aérien, et en particulier aux aéroports, <b>soient</b> beaucoup mieux intégrées.	<b>It is urgent that</b> the Commission's aviation, and in particular its airport-related, activities <b>be</b> much better integrated.

**The indicative:**

UR3	(...) <b>il est urgent que</b> la BCE <b>propose</b> , aujourd'hui, une structure de gouvernance pour Target 2 – Titres (T2S).	(...) <b>it is urgent that</b> the ECB now <b>proposes</b> a governance structure for Target 2 Securities (T2S)
UR4	<b>Il est urgent que</b> la Turquie <b>se conforme</b> à son obligation de mise en œuvre intégrale et non discriminatoire du protocole additionnel.	<b>It is urgent that</b> Turkey <b>fulfils</b> its obligation of full non-discriminatory implementation of the Additional Protocol.
UR5	(...) <b>il est urgent que</b> la Turquie <b>satisfasse</b> à l'obligation qui lui incombe de mettre pleinement en œuvre le protocole additionnel et avance sur la voie d'une normalisation de ses relations bilatérales avec la République de Chypre.	(...) <b>it is urgent that</b> Turkey <b>fulfils</b> its obligation of fully implementing the Additional Protocol and makes progress towards normalisation of bilateral relations with the Republic of Cyprus.

### The putative *should* construction:

UR1	(...) <b>il est urgent que</b> de telles mesures <b>soient</b> adoptées.	(...) <b>it is urgent that</b> such measures <b>should be adopted</b> .
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#### 4.3.5. *il est vital que* – *it is vital that*

The third pairing we have chosen to analyse is the *vital-vital* pairing. With a total of 25 occurrences, we come to the conclusion that results do not correspond with our stated hypothesis, as 18 out of 25 occurrences (72.00 %) feature the indicative. There are 5 ambiguous occurrences allowing the classification as either indicative or subjunctive (20.00 %), but only 1 concordance line featuring the subjunctive variant (4.00 %). There is also one instance of the putative *should* construction (4.00 %).

Alternating (competing) construction	Number of occurrences	Percentage
Putative <i>should</i>	1	4.00 %
Indicative	18	72.00 %
Subjunctive	1	4.00 %
Indicative/subjunctive	5	20.00 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

Figure 18: Distribution of competing forms (*it is vital that*)

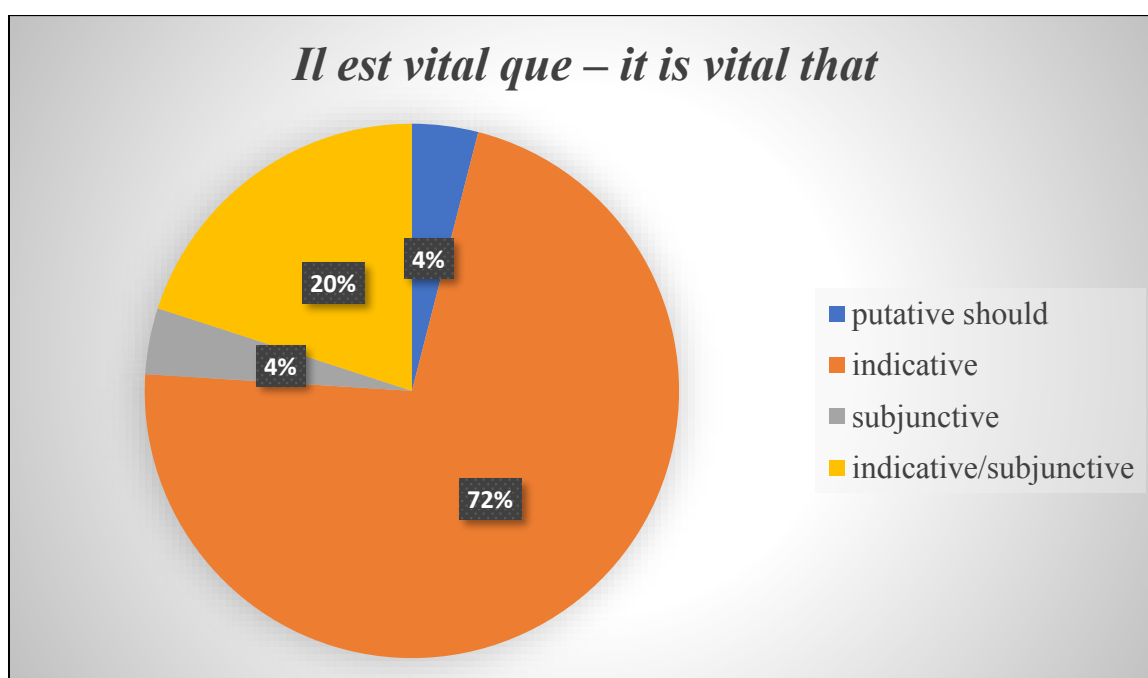


Chart 9: Distribution of competing forms (*it is vital that*)

The following examples drawn from our data illustrate the use of each variant.

**The indicative:**

VI1	Mais <b>il est vital que</b> la Communauté <b>continue</b> à soutenir les activités de recherche et de développement dans le domaine des technologies des communications avancées et des services pour les trois raisons suivantes.	(...) but <b>it is vital that</b> the Community <b>continues</b> to support RTD activities in advanced communications technologies and services for three reasons.
VI2	<b>Il est vital que</b> ces éléments <b>soient</b> renforcés sous LEADER II.	<b>It is vital that</b> these elements <b>are</b> enhanced under LEADER II.
VI8	(...) <b>il est vital que</b> la rédaction <b>permette</b> de déterminer sans ambiguïté le moment où les arrangements ou les paiements bénéficient de cette disposition.	(...) <b>it is vital that</b> the point in time at which arrangements or payments benefit from the provision, <b>is</b> clearly determinable from the drafting.
VI9	<b>Il est vital que</b> ces normes <b>soient</b> maintenues et renforcées sur un marché libéralisé.	<b>It is vital that</b> these standards <b>are</b> maintained and increased in a liberalised market.

**The indicative/subjunctive:**

VI14	<b>Il est vital que</b> ces réformes <b>s'attaquent</b> sérieusement au problème de la soutenabilité à long terme des régimes publics de retraite, en tenant compte de la nécessité de rendre ces dernières plus favorables à l'emploi et à même d'assurer une juste redistribution inter et intra-générationnelle.	<b>It is vital that</b> such reforms <b>address</b> the issue of long-term sustainability of public pension systems in a comprehensive manner, taking into account the need to make them more employment-friendly and to ensure a fair distribution both within and between generations.
VI20	<b>Il est vital que</b> les États membres <b>améliorent</b> la collecte des données et surveillent les progrès réalisés dans ce domaine, notamment en procédant à une évaluation de l'incidence des initiatives politiques.	<b>It is vital that</b> Member States <b>improve</b> data collection and monitor progress in this field, including impact evaluation of policy initiatives.
VI27	<b>Il est vital que</b> les États membres et les régions <b>développent</b> leurs propres systèmes de recherche, en s'appuyant sur leurs points forts, tout en tendant vers une spécialisation réfléchie.	<b>It is vital that</b> Member States and regions <b>build up</b> their own research systems, based on their own strengths, in line with smart specialisation.

**The putative *should* construction:**

VI11	<b>Il est vital que</b> les jeunes et leurs organisations <b>soient</b> sensibilisés aux implications de l'entrée de leur pays dans l'Union européenne et qu'ils aient une vision complète et précise de l'impact qu'aura l'adhésion de leur pays dans des domaines	<b>It is vital that</b> young people and their organisations in these countries <b>should be</b> aware of the implications of their country's entry into the European Union and have a full and proper understanding of the
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	d'intervention publique les concernant au plus haut point.	impact that membership will have in key policy areas affecting them.
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**The subjunctive:**

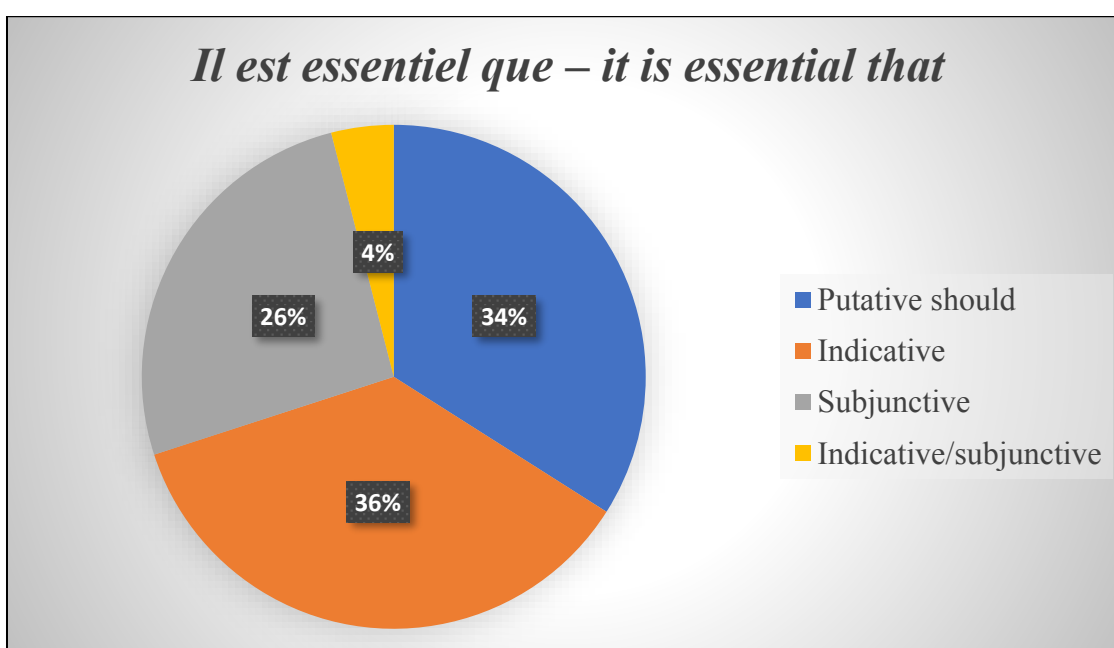
VI18	(...) <b>il est vital que</b> cette évolution <b>se reflète</b> dans les règles de procédure et de fond de la Communauté.	<b>it is vital</b> that this trend <b>be reflected</b> in the procedural and substantive rules of the Community.
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**4.3.6. *il est essentiel que – it is essential that***

The fourth pairing we have selected is the *essential-essential* one. In this case, we see that the final distribution does not correspond to our stated hypothesis. A total of 50 concordance lines features 13 instances of the subjunctive (26.00 %) and two ambiguous instances allowing the classification as either indicative or subjunctive (4.00 %). However, the prevailing variant for this pairing appears to be the indicative (18 out of 50 occurrences, i.e. 36.00 %), followed by the putative *should* construction (17 out of 50 occurrences, i.e. 34.00 %).

<b>Alternating (competing) construction</b>	<b>Number of occurrences</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Putative <i>should</i>	17	34.00 %
Indicative	18	36.00 %
Subjunctive	13	26.00 %
Indicative/subjunctive	2	4.00 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

**Figure 19:** Distribution of competing forms (*it is essential that*)



**Chart 10:** Distribution of competing forms (*it is essential that*)

The following examples drawn from our data illustrate the use of each variant.

**The indicative:**

ES5	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> la Commission <b>reste</b> chargée du contrôle général des contrats.	<b>It is essential that</b> overall control of the contracts <b>remains</b> with the Commission.
ES28	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> le futur système, quel qu'il soit, <b>consERVE</b> , avec le même niveau de précision, de fiabilité et d'acceptabilité, les avantages du système actuel, qui, au cours des quatre dernières décennies, ont permis d'assurer un meilleur respect de la législation nationale et communautaire.	<b>It is essential that</b> any future system <b>maintains</b> the benefits with at least the same degree of accuracy, reliability and acceptability of the current system which over the past four decades has improved compliance with national and Community law.
ES36	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> la réserve disponible, quel que soit son montant, <b>ne soit pas</b> attribuée à un programme spécifique tout de suite, mais reste à la disposition de la Commission afin de faire face à des événements imprévus.	<b>It is essential that</b> whatever reserve is available <b>is not</b> allocated to specific programmes at present, but remains available to the Commission to respond to unforeseen events.

**The putative *should* construction:**

ES7	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> les États membres <b>disposent</b> d'une possibilité suffisante de répondre aux critiques	<b>It is essential that</b> Member States <b>should have</b> a proper opportunity to reply to criticisms.
ES18	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> les diffuseurs, les exploitants de satellites, les industriels et les exploitants de câbles <b>arrivent</b> à un accord complet sur une introduction aussi rapide que possible des services en D2-MAC au format 16: 9, conformément aux objectifs définis dans la décision 89/337/CEE.	<b>It is essential that</b> there <b>should be</b> complete Agreement between broadcasters, satellite operators, manufacturers and cable operators on the introduction, as soon as possible, of 16: 9 D2-MAC services in conformity with the objectives set out in Decision 89/337/EEC.
ES24	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> l'effort d'assainissement budgétaire <b>se poursuive</b> au fur et à mesure que la reprise économique se confirmera.	<b>It is essential</b> that budgetary consolidation <b>should continue</b> as the economic recovery progresses.

**The subjunctive:**

ES4	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> chaque entreprise commune <b>soit</b> en mesure de promouvoir et de distribuer activement ses produits sur le territoire de l'autre pour maintenir une concurrence suffisante sur le marché des fibres optiques.	<b>It is essential that</b> each joint venture <b>be</b> able actively to promote and distribute its products in the territories of the other joint venture so as to maintain sufficient competition in the market for optical fibres.
ES10	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> le dit protocole <b>soit</b> approuvé le plus rapidement possible.	<b>It is essential that</b> the Protocol <b>be</b> approved as quickly as possible.

ES13	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> l'aide <b>reste</b> attrayante pour les opérateurs de manière à ce que le stockage privé ait effectivement lieu lorsque cela répond à une nécessité du marché.	<b>It is essential that</b> the aid <b>be</b> attractive to operators in order to make private storage effective when the market needs it.
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**The indicative/subjunctive:**

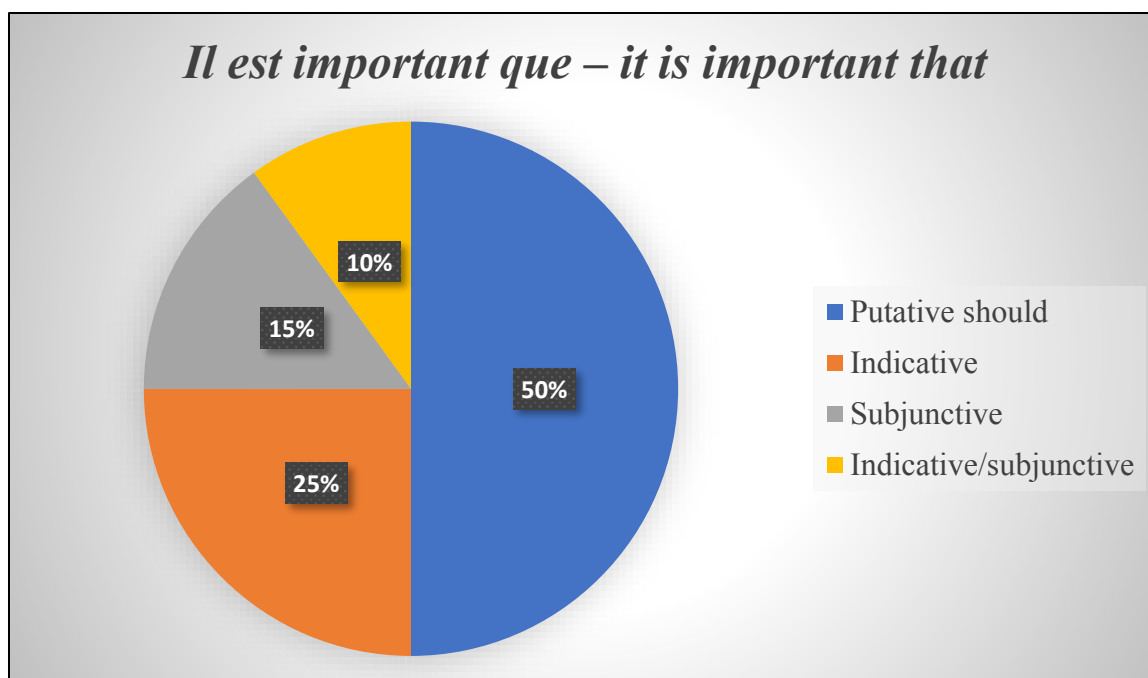
ES49	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> les produits subventionnés par l'octroi d'une restitution <b>parviennent</b> effectivement sur le marché de destination pour y être commercialisés.	<b>It is essential</b> that products in respect of which a subsidy is granted in the form of a refund <b>actually reach</b> their destination so that they can be marketed there.
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**4.3.7. *il est important que* – *it is important that***

Our fifth analysis concerns the *important-important* pairing. In the case of this pairing, we see that our hypothesis cannot be confirmed, either. With a total of 20 concordance lines, only 3 feature the subjunctive variant (15.00 %), and only 2 can be classified as either indicative or subjunctive due to their ambiguous form (10.00 %). The variant which appears to be preferable for the English translation is the putative *should* construction (50.00 % of occurrences), followed by the indicative with 5 occurrences (25.00 %).

<b>Alternating (competing) construction</b>	<b>Number of occurrences</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Putative <i>should</i>	10	50.00 %
Indicative	5	25.00 %
Subjunctive	3	15.00 %
Indicative/subjunctive	2	10.00 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

**Figure 20:** Distribution of competing forms (*it is important that*)



**Chart 11:** Distribution of competing forms (*it is important that*)

The following examples drawn from our data illustrate the use of each variant.

**The putative *should* construction:**

IM4	(...) <b>il est important que</b> la Communauté <b>puisse</b> contribuer au maintien ou au rétablissement de biotopes gravement menacés abritant des espèces en danger	(...) <b>it is important that</b> the Community <b>should be</b> able to make a contribution towards the maintenance and re-establishment of seriously threatened biotopes
IM6	<b>Il est important que</b> le législateur <b>sache</b> dans quelle mesure il est libre d' intervenir dans ce domaine.	<b>It is important that</b> the legislature <b>should know</b> to what extent it is free to intervene in this area.

**The indicative:**

IM7	(...) <b>il est important que</b> , dans le cadre des ventes en vue de la distillation, les producteurs <b>ne soient pas</b> payés plus tard que cela ne serait le cas dans une vente commerciale normale.	(...) <b>it is important that</b> , in the case of sales for the purpose of distillation, producers <b>are not</b> paid any later than would be the case in a normal commercial transaction.
IM11	<b>Il est important que</b> la révocation de la cession <b>ne produise</b> des effets que vis-à-vis du créancier qui a introduit l' action en cause (...)	<b>It is important that</b> the revocation <b>takes</b> effect only on behalf of the creditor who has brought the action.
IM18	<b>Il est important que</b> la participation à cette stratégie <b>s'opère</b> dans toute la Communauté, afin de veiller à une association active de tous les protagonistes.	<b>It is important that</b> ownership of the strategy <b>is diffused</b> throughout the Community to secure the active participation of all key actors.

### The subjunctive:

IM15	<b>Il est important que</b> des décisions portant sur où, quand et dans quel cadre construire le Next Step, <b>soient</b> prises pendant la période considérée ici.	<b>It is important that</b> decisions about where, when and within what framework to build the Next Step <b>be</b> taken during the period under consideration.
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### The indicative/subjunctive:

IM3	<b>Il est important que</b> le demandeur <b>indique</b> tous les faits pertinents.	<b>It is important that</b> applicants <b>give</b> all the relevant facts.
IM5	(...) <b>il est important que</b> le budget et les comptes <b>donnent</b> une image claire et complète de l'incidence budgétaire de l'ensemble du système agrimonétaire.	(...) <b>it is important that</b> the budget and accounts <b>present</b> a clear and comprehensive picture of the budgetary impact of the agrimonetary system as a whole.

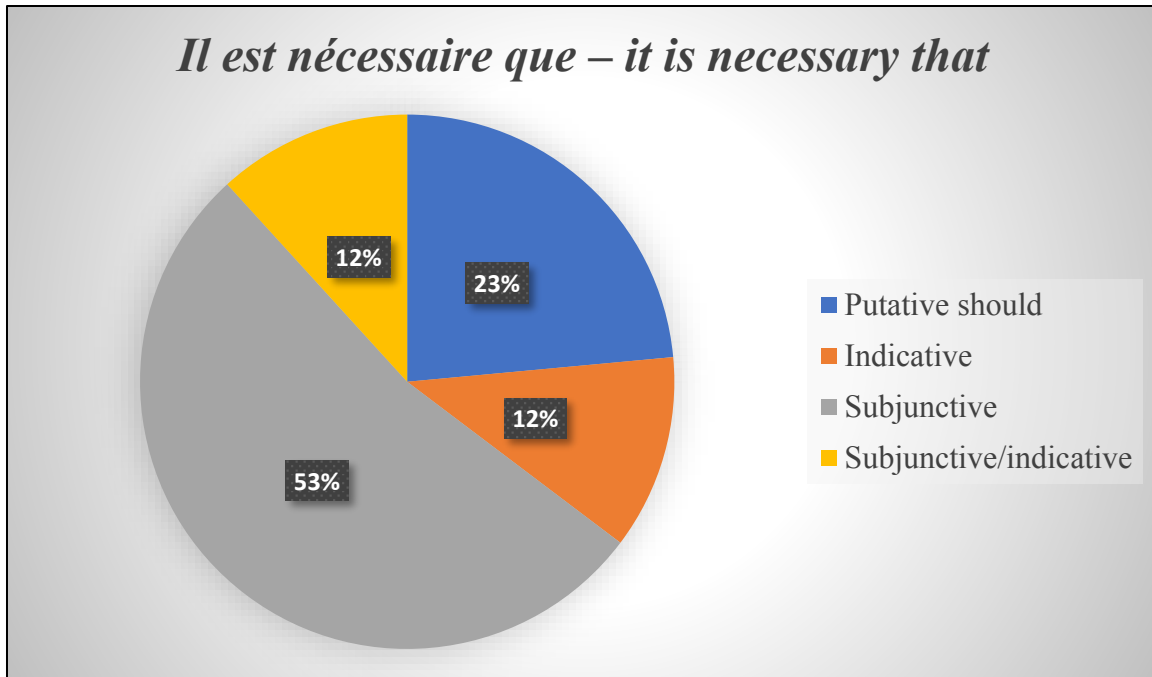
#### 4.3.8. *il est nécessaire que* – *it is necessary that*

Our last selected pairing concerns the *nécessaire-necessary* pair. With a total of 17 occurrences, 9 concordance lines feature the subjunctive (52.94 %), and 2 examples include the ambiguous form allowing the classification of either indicative or subjunctive (11.76 %). Thus, these two forms make a potential total of 11 out of 17 occurrences (64.70 %) in compliance with our hypothesis. The distribution also includes 4 concordance lines featuring the putative *should* construction (23.54 %) and two examples identified as indicative (11.76 %).

Alternating (competing) construction	Number of occurrences	Percentage
Putative <i>should</i>	4	23.54 %
Indicative	2	11.76 %
Subjunctive	9	52.94 %
Indicative/subjunctive	2	11.76 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

**Figure 21:** Distribution of competing forms (*it is necessary that*)





**Chart 12:** Distribution of competing forms (*it is necessary that*)

The following examples drawn from our data illustrate the use of each variant.

**The subjunctive:**

NE7	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> les conditions sanitaires fixées comme solution alternative dans le cadre de la demande de dérogation concernant la découpe de viandes fraîches <b>soient</b> au moins équivalentes à celles du point 45 lettre c) de l'annexe I de la directive.	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the health conditions fixed as alternative in the requested derogation on cutting of fresh meat <b>be</b> at least equivalent to those of paragraph 45 (c) of Annex I to Directive.
NE10	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> les caractéristiques essentielles d'un navire de pêche <b>figurent</b> dans des documents officiels à présenter lors du contrôle.	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the main characteristics of certain fishing vessels <b>be entered</b> in official documents which are made available for control.
NE8	<b>Il est nécessaire que</b> toutes les matières qui feront en principe l'objet de cette acceptation <b>soient</b> appréhendées par l'accord dans une perspective communautaire et <b>puissent</b> être interprétées en vue de leur application uniforme.	<b>It is necessary that</b> all the subjects which are a priori to be covered by that acceptance <b>be set out</b> by the agreement in a Community perspective and that it be possible to interpret them with a view to their uniform application.

**The indicative:**

NE2	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> la Commission <b>fixe</b> la date à laquelle ces captures effectuées par les navires battant pavillon d'un État membre sont réputées (...)	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>fixes</b> the date by which catches made by vessels
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		flying the flag of a Member State are deemed (...)
NE17	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> la Commission <b>dispose</b> de toutes les informations utiles.	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>is</b> supplied with all necessary information.

#### The indicative/subjunctive:

NE12	<b>Il est nécessaire que</b> les importations parallèles <b>restent</b> possibles.	<b>It is necessary that</b> parallel imports <b>remain</b> possible.
NE13	<b>Il est nécessaire que</b> les États membres <b>coopèrent</b> entre eux et avec la Commission (...)	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Member States <b>cooperate</b> with each other and with the Commission (...)

#### The putative *should* construction:

NE3	A cette fin, <b>il est nécessaire que</b> la compensation financière <b>soit</b> limitée aux produits approuvés par les adhérents.	To this end, <b>it is necessary that</b> financial compensation <b>should be</b> granted only in respect of the products supplied by the members of such organizations.
NE9	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> , dans le cas où les pêcheurs d'un État membre ont épuisé un quota alloué à cet État, l'obligation de cesser la pêche <b> fasse</b> l'objet d'une décision de la Commission.	<b>It is necessary that</b> , if the fishermen of a Member State have exhausted a quota allocated to that State, the obligation to cease fishing <b>should be</b> the subject of a decision of the Commission.

#### 4.3.9. Intermediate summary of results

Our individual analyses, which we have performed, have proven the following: based on the data presented above, the chosen pairs of similarly-sounding constructions in both source (FR) and target (EN) languages suggest a discrepancy in compliance with our working hypothesis. As a translator, we believed there would be a more evident inclination towards the use of the mandative subjunctive construction in the target language (EN), given the obligatory use of this phenomenon in the source language (FR) and the general tendency of translators to present translated works of legal jargon as close to the original as possible. Thus, our stated hypothesis has not been fully confirmed, but it has been confirmed at least partially with some pairings. Although we cannot tell with certainty, we believe this result is due to many variables, such as the translator's preference of one given variety of the English language, nationality, English as the first language, English as a second language, English language proficiency and other.

Our partially confirmed hypothesis works for 3 out of our six assumed pairings: *recommandé/recommended*, *urgent/urgent*, and *nécessaire/necessary*. In the case of the former, the English translation of the French original favours our conjecture in 8 out of 25 occurrences (32.00%), with the same amount being classifiable as both subjunctive and indicative. In the case of the *urgent/urgent* pairing, the outcomes might be distorted due to the overall amount of data contained in the EUR-Lex subcorpus; nevertheless, the results show 42.85% of occurrences classified as the subjunctive. As for the latter, the *nécessaire/necessary* pairing involved the subjunctive in 52.94% of all occurrences, with additional two examples classifiable as both subjunctive and indicative due to their ambiguous forms.

On the other hand, the working hypothesis does not work for the remaining three pairings we considered: *vital/vital*, *essentiel/essential*, and *important/important*. In the case of the former, the results show a tendency for this pairing to select the indicative (72.00%) or the ambiguous indicative/subjunctive variants (20.00%) over the subjunctive (4.00%). A similar result was found by the *essentiel/essential* pairing, with a preference of the indicative (36.00%) and the putative *should* construction (34.00%). However, the subjunctive was featured in 26.00% of the data, as well as there were 4.00% of instances featuring the ambiguous form. In the case of the latter, the *important/important* pairing indicated a preference for the putative *should* construction, which was featured in 50.00% of our data. The second most common variant was the indicative (25.00%), whereas the subjunctive under consideration was found in 15.00% of the occurrences, and 10.00% of the data was identified as either indicative or subjunctive due to the ambiguous form.

## 5. CONCLUSION

### 5.1. General overview

The main aim of this MA thesis, focusing on possible tendencies regarding the usage of the individual variants in the contemporary English language, was to explore the dependent imperative clause with respect to the variation of competing forms found in this linguistic environment. These variants, identified as the subjunctive, the putative *should* construction, the indicative, and the ambiguous form allowing the classification of either the subjunctive or the indicative, were subject of our attention when analysing data drawn from the Sketch Engine. In order to check the distribution in PDE, three verbs and three adjectival constructions were chosen for the purpose of our analysis. Our data was subject to quantitative analysis, and it was approached in a synchronic way. Figure 22 summarizes the overall distribution of competing forms found in nominal content dependent imperative clauses.

Following previous analyses concerning the phenomenon of competing variants, the analytical part has shown certain tendencies and preferences for each of our chosen forms. Based on our results, it may therefore be concluded that the verb *insist* appears to favour the indicative (42.50 %) over the subjunctive (30.00 %) in their respective dependent clauses, whereas the verbs *recommend* or *request* appear to be followed mainly by the subjunctive (47.50 % and 85.00 % respectively). Moreover, the results clearly show that the use of the putative *should* construction does not seem to be highly preferred. In addition, a highly repetitive use of the auxiliary *be* forming the passive voice has been noted in the case of the subjunctive variant and the putative *should* construction. The current distribution of competing forms in our selected examples showcasing the usage in PDE may be thus assumed. However, it cannot be proven or confirmed with certainty, predominantly due to the size of the subcorpora we have chosen to work with and our decision to treat the ambiguous form allowing the classification of either the subjunctive or indicative separately.

The analysis of our three adjectival constructions has not provided significant results, with our data distributed fairly evenly. Nevertheless, it appears that our selected constructions (i.e. *be essential that*, *be necessary that*, *be advisable that*) tend to be followed by either the subjunctive or the putative *should* construction. The other competing forms, i.e. the indicative and the ambiguous forms, do not seem to be as frequent in comparison with the former. Again, excessive use of the auxiliary *be* has been noted.

	Subjunctive		Putative <i>should</i>		Subjunctive /indicative		Indicative		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>insist</i>	12	30.00	8	20.00	3	7.50	17	42.50	40	100.00
<i>recommend</i>	19	47.50	9	22.50	11	27.50	1	2.50	40	100.00
<i>request</i>	34	85.00	4	10.00	2	5.00	0	0.00	40	100.00
<i>be essential that</i>	17	42.50	16	40.00	2	5.00	5	12.50	40	100.00
<i>be necessary that</i>	19	47.50	15	37.50	3	7.50	3	7.50	40	100.00
<i>be advisable that</i>	12	30.00	17	42.50	6	15.00	5	12.50	40	100.00

**Figure 22:** Research data: overall distribution of competing forms

A closer look at the data presented in Figure 23 regarding the overall distribution of the verbs in the dependent clause reveals a tendency of the verb *be* to be used in the mandative subjunctive construction (65.15% of all occurrences, i.e. 86 out of 132 occurrences). This phenomenon has already been noted by Quirk et al. and has been analysed and stressed in Vlčková's bachelor thesis (2011). Moreover, the data suggests the putative *should* construction appears to be fairly common with the verb *be* as well, featuring in roughly one-fourth of all occurrences (25.76% or 34 out of 132 occurrences). The indicative has been noted in 12 occurrences (9.09 %).

In the case of other verbs featured in the dependent clause, the distribution appears to be distributed more evenly, with the putative *should* construction being the most frequent variant (35 out of 108 occurrences, i.e. 32.41 %). The subjunctive/indicative as well as the subjunctive were featured in 25.00 % of the data each (i.e. 27 out of 108 occurrences each), while the indicative was present in 17.59 % of all data (i.e. 19 occurrences).

The reasons why a particular structure may be regarded as superior to others have not been treated in this thesis; we agree nevertheless that the subject of the respective imperative clause may play an essential role in the actual selection of the verb form used in the predicate itself. This assumption was treated by Vlčková (2011), noting that pronouns used as the subject favour the subjunctive or the indicative rather than the putative *should* construction (Vlčková 2011: 39). She also states that highly complex subjects such as NPs containing postmodification generally features the putative *should* construction (ibid.).

	Subjunctive		Putative <i>should</i>		Subjunctive /indicative		Indicative		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>be</i>	86	65.15	34	25.76	0	0.00	12	9.09	132	100.00
other verb	27	25.00	35	32.41	27	25.00	19	17.59	108	100.00

**Figure 23:** Research data: overall distribution of the verbs in the dependent clause

The second aim regarding our working hypothesis dealt with the assumption that the subjunctive may be generally favoured over the other competing forms when a specific legal document is translated into English (the target language) from French (the source language). This hypothesis, formed under the assumption that the obligatory use of the subjunctive in French may influence the English variant itself, has not been fully proven, as it worked for only 50 per cent of our chosen pairings, with similar structure and spelling in both languages concerned: those were *recommandé/recommended* (32.00%), *urgent/urgent* (42.85%) and *nécessaire/necessary* (52.94%). The analysis has also proven that the indicative appears to be the most preferred variant for *vital/vital* (72.00%) and *essentiel/essential* (36.00%), whereas the putative *should* construction was clearly preferred in the case of *important/important* (50.00%).

## 5.2. Obstacles and issues

Although the results of our analysis provide a certain overview and tendencies regarding the current distribution of the competitive verb forms in PDE, there were particular problems and obstacles we had to deal with during our work. Firstly, the problem of interpretation of the nature of our selected occurrences arose as a recurrent issue, especially when it comes to the treatment of the ambiguous form. In some cases, we perceive further identification as considerably subjective, with no clear-cut boundaries available. Moreover, the potential issue of recurrent collective nouns used in the position of the subject of the sentence had to be taken into account during the analysis.

In some cases, the analysis and subsequent transcription of the data from our corpus represented a technical hindrance as well. Despite being highly descriptive, the data included in the EUR-Lex subcorpus (Sketch Engine interface) occasionally featured typing errors and lacked punctuation. Also, for each sample, the number of occurrences had to be thoroughly checked and hand-picked because many instances of identical texts and utterances were identified as separate concordance lines and occurrences. In a few cases, the English counterpart section lacked corresponding highlighted counterparts regarding the French original that had to be searched for. Subsequently, all these instances were corrected in the appendix accordingly.

Additionally, the criterion of authenticity, meaning an example of usage given by a native English speaker, had to be ruled out since there was impossible to determine whether the text itself featured in the respective subcorpus was written by a native speaker or not.

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## 7. RESUMÉ

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá zabývat anglickými vedlejšími větami rozkazovacími po slovesech a adjektivech vyjadřujících žádost, návrh, rozkaz nebo nutnost a alternací paradigmatických variant vyjádření přísudku. Cílem této práce bylo prozkoumat distribuci zmíněných tří konkurujících si forem: konjunktivu, konstrukce se slovesem *should* (putative *should*) a indikativu; např. *We insist that the negotiations **be** conducted/should be conducted/are conducted*. Konjunktiv je obecně považován za prvek typický pro americkou angličtinu (AmE), zatímco konstrukce se slovesem *should* (putative *should*) se považuje za prvek spíše typický pro angličtinu britskou (BrE). Nedávné studie však poukazují na zvýšený podíl výskytu konjunktivu v britské angličtině, a to pravděpodobně pod vlivem severoamerické angličtiny (AmE, CanE). Tento jev je ve studiích často popisován jako tzv. subjunctive revival.

Tato práce se skládá z teoretické a analytické (empirické) části. V teoretické části (kapitola 2) je představen koncept alternací paradigmatických variant vyjádření přísudku v anglických závislých větách rozkazovacích, tato část práce se opírá primárně o několik anglických jazykových gramatik a příruček (zejména Dušková a kol. (2012), Quirk a kol. (1985), Huddleston a Pullum (2002), či Biber a kol. (1999-2000)). Dále zde jsou zmíněny významné studie zabývající se tímto tématem (Aarts (2012), Leech a kol. (2012), Waller (2017)). Tato část práce poskytuje přehled dané problematiky a uvádí klíčové termíny spjaté s tímto tématem.

Dušková a kol. (2012) považují konjunktiv za periferní modus angličtiny užívaný převážně k vyjádření epistemické modality, jež se užívá zejména ve spojení s verbonominálními konstrukcemi vyjadřujícími žádost, nabídku či požadavek. Dušková a kol. dále poukazují na fakt, že konjunktiv alternuje s indikativem a konstrukcí s putative *should* a naznačují, že konjunktiv jako takový není běžný v BrE, ale naopak je výhradně používán v AmE. Konstrukce s putative *should* na druhé straně považují za prvek typický pro mluvenou BrE, jež není příliš rozšířen v AmE.

Konstrukce s putative *should* se dle pojetí Duškové a kol. (2012) objevuje v mluveném jazyce převážně v souvislosti se slovesy, jež vyjadřují nařízení, požadavek, nabídku či žádost. Za typické příklady těchto sloves udávají např. verba *ask, request, demand, require, authorize, command, suggest, propose, move, urge, recommend, desire* či *direct* (cf. 2.4). Autoři dále uvádějí typické užití této konkurenční formy v souvislosti s běžnými verbonominálními frázemi obsahujícími *focusing-it*, sloveso *be* následované adjektivem a spojkou *that* (např. *it is*

*necessary/desirable/essential/imperative that*). Obdobně tuto konstrukci chápou i Quirk a kol. či Huddleston a Pullum, kteří vyjmenovávají typické „mandativní spouštěče“ (cf. 2.3) stejného charakteru.

Za podstatné dále považujeme tvrzení Quirka a kol. (1985: 1180) ohledně užití indikativu. Autoři trvají na tom, že užití indikativu je z velké části omezeno a jeho frekvence není tak častá v porovnání s konkurenčními formami (zejm. v porovnání s konjunktivem a konstrukcí s putative *should*). Autoři dále vyzdvívají fakt, že užití indikativu jako alternace vyjádření přísudku v závislých vedlejších větách rozkazovacích není obecně přijímáno v americké angličtině (ibid.). Quirk a kol. dále uvádějí, že užití konstrukce s putative *should* není příliš časté v americké angličtině. Tato konstrukce je zde častěji nahrazována přítomným konjunktivem (ibid., cf. Dušková a kol.).

Studie Leeche a kol. (2012), v níž autor popisuje současný stav a pozici konjunktivu v anglickém jazyce, naznačuje, že se jazykovědci shodují na faktu, že konjunktiv jako takový postupně zaniká. Někteří jazykovědci ho považují za „skomírající formu“, která se používá jen v několika vybraných případech (cf. 2.6). Tato tvrzení platí zřejmě především pro britskou angličtinu, jelikož Aarts a kol. dále vyzdvívají důležitost konjunktivu v současné americké angličtině, jež chápou jako variatu „mnohem častější v americké než v britské angličtině“ (cf. 2.6). Aarts a kol. dokládají, že mandativní konjunktiv v americké angličtině je v současné době vzácným jevem v porovnání se začleněním v britské angličtině.

Waller (2017) ve své práci shrnuje několik dosavadních studií a analýz ohledně konjunktivu. Za důležité autor považuje zejména čím dál častější podíl případů obsahujících mandativní konjunktiv v britské angličtině (cf. 2.8). Dle studie Övergaardové z roku 1992 dochází v BrE od druhé poloviny 20. století k postupnému nárůstu podílu případů obsahujících právě tuto variantu. Dle jiné studie téže autorky z roku 1995 byl konjunktiv častější variantou v AmE již v roce 1900 (v porovnání s BrE), nicméně tato varianta nebyla nijak dominantní. Častější se jevílo užití modálních sloves, a to do 20. let 20. století, kdy začala převládat varianta obsahující konjunktiv (dvě třetiny vs. jedna třetina případů). Dle výsledků studie Övergaardové je právě konjunktiv dominantní formou pro vyjádření zkoumaného jevu od 90. let 20. století (54,9 % případů), dále následuje konstrukce s modálním slovesem (36,3 %) a indikativ (8,8 %). Ve snaze vysvětlit celkovou distribuci konkurenčních forem v současném jazyce Övergaardová uvádí, že možné příčiny současného rozložení jsou ryze spekulativního charakteru a prakticky

je není možné nikterak prokázat (cf. 2.8). Mezi možné příčiny uvádí mimo jiné vliv rodných jazyků imigrantů (nejen v USA, ale i ve Velké Británii), vliv dostupných knih (např. Bible) a periodik, růst a rozmach amerických médií po druhé světové válce apod.

Waller dále uvádí typické prvky konjunktivu, mezi nimiž uvádí absenci -s ve třetí osobě sg., neměnný tvar slovesa *be* ve všech osobách, absenci backshifting či preverbální negaci s užitím *not* (cf. 2.3.2). Prvky konjunktivu jmenuje i Aarts, který zdůrazňuje absenci pomocného slovesa *do* v případě negace (no *do*-support when negated) či jasné vyjádření časů (no contrast regarding tense).

Závěrečné pasáže 2. kapitoly detailněji popisují konjunktiv ve francouzském jazyce. Užití francouzského konjunktivu je mnohem častější, jelikož konjunktiv je pevně spjat s francouzskou gramatikou a jeho užití je v mnoha případech ryze obligatorní. Francouzský konjunktiv slouží jako jakýsi indikátor umožňující rozlišení objektivitu a subjektivitu, jistoty a nejistoty, či reálna a nereálna. Obligatorně se užívá ve spojení s tzv. hlavovými slovesy (cf. 2.9.2), např. *désirer*, *souhaiter*, *craindre*. Konjunktiv se obligatorně používá i v neosobních konstrukcích či po konstrukci *il faut que*. Specifičnost francouzského konjunktivu je detailněji popsána v podkapitole 2.9.

Kapitola 3 detailněji popisuje metodologii práce. Pro analýzu bylo celkově extrahováno 240 excerpt (1. výzkumný úkol) a 144 excerpt (2. výzkumný úkol) ze specifického korpusu EUR-Lex v nástroji Sketch Engine. Pro potřeby prvního výzkumného úkolu bylo užitó 40 excerpt pro každé slovo a konstrukci (slovesa *insist*, *recommend*, *request*; konstrukce *it is essential that*, *it is advisable that*, *it is necessary that*). Ze sebraných dat byla odstraněna ta, která neodpovídala zadání či se opakovala. Tato data byla nahrazena jinými náhodně vybranými daty z daného korpusu (funkce „shuffle“).

Samotná analytická (empirická) část práce (kapitola 4) obsahovala dva cíle: prvním výzkumným úkolem bylo prozkoumat distribuci výše zmíněných forem u vybraných vazeb (*it is essential that*, *it is advisable that*, *it is necessary that*) a sloves (*insist*, *recommend*, *request* + *that*) ve specificky vybraném registru textů odborného charakteru, a to na datech v korpusu EUR-Lex (nástroj Sketch Engine). Distribuce byla zkoumána na 240 příkladech ze zvoleného korpusu. Formy vedlejší věty rozkazovací, stejně jako jejich četnost byly zaznamenány a vyhodnoceny. Tato část práce byla zpracována kvalitativní metodou.

	Subjunctive		Putative <i>should</i>		Subjunctive /indicative		Indicative		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>insist</i>	12	30.00	8	20.00	3	7.50	17	42.50	40	100.00
<i>recommend</i>	19	47.50	9	22.50	11	27.50	1	2.50	40	100.00
<i>request</i>	34	85.00	4	10.00	2	5.00	0	0.00	40	100.00
<i>be essential that</i>	17	42.50	16	40.00	2	5.00	5	12.50	40	100.00
<i>be necessary that</i>	19	47.50	15	37.50	3	7.50	3	7.50	40	100.00
<i>be advisable that</i>	12	30.00	17	42.50	6	15.00	5	12.50	40	100.00

Souhrn výzkumných dat s celkovou distribucí konkurenčních forem (cf. Figure 22)

Analytická část potvrdila určité tendence a preference pro každou z námi zvolených forem. Data naznačují, že sloveso *insist* se častěji pojí s indikativem (42,5 %), zatímco slovesa *recommend* a *request* se častěji pojí s konjunktivem (47,5 %, resp. 85 %). Data dále potvrzují, že užití konstrukce s putative *should* není u námi zkoumaných sloves příliš časté. Zaznamenán byl fenomén opakujících se slovesa *být* (*be*), které tvoří pasivum u variant konjunktivu a konstrukce s putative *should*.

Analýza námi vybraných adjektivních konstrukcí (*be essential that*, *be necessary that*, *be advisable that*) prokázala, že tyto vybrané konstrukce se častěji pojí s konjunktivem či konstrukcí s putative *should*. Zbylé alternující možnosti vyjádření přísudku se nejeví příliš časté. I v tomto případě byl zaznamenán opakovaný výskyt slovesa *být* (*be*).

Bližší pohled na data týkající se celkové distribuce sloves v závislých větách potvrzuje domněnku týkající se možného nadužívání slovesa *být* (*be*) v konstrukcích obsahujících mandativní konjunktiv (65,15 % nebo 86 z celkového počtu 132 případů). Opakované výskyty tohoto slovesa byly zjištěny i v práci Vlčkové (2011), nicméně naše data naznačují, že konstrukce obsahující putative *should* rovněž poměrně často obsahují sloveso *být* (*be*), a to v jedné čtvrtině případů (25,76 % nebo 34 z celkového počtu 132 případů). Indikativ byl zjištěn ve 12 případech (9,09 % dat).

Jiná slovesa než *be* byla v našem korpusu zastoupena rovnoměrně, nejčastěji se pojila s konstrukcí obsahující putative *should* (32,41 %). Nejednoznačná konstrukce

konjunktiv/indikativ byla obsažena v 25 % dat (27 ze 108 případů) a jasně rozpoznatelný indikativ byl určen v 17,59 % dat (19 výskytů).

Příčiny a důvody, proč se daná konkurenční forma zdá častěji používá s daným slovesem či konstrukcí, nebyly v této diplomové práci diskutovány, souhlasíme nicméně s myšlenkami a závěry gramatiků, které jsou uvedeny v teoretické části práce. Domníváme se, že jistou roli může hrát forma a délka podmětu ve větě. Tuto domněnku formulovala i Vlčková (2011) se zjištěním, že zájmena ve funkci podmětu se zřejmě pojí častěji s konjunktivem či indikativem. Komplexnější formy podmětu (obsahujících např. postmodifikaci apod.) se naopak častěji mohou pojít s konstrukcí obsahující putative *should*.

	Subjunctive		Putative <i>should</i>		Subjunctive /indicative		Indicative		TOTAL	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>be</i>	86	65.15	34	25.76	0	0.00	12	9.09	132	100.00
other verb	27	25.00	35	32.41	27	25.00	19	17.59	108	100.00

Souhrn výzkumných dat s celkovou distribucí významových sloves v závislých větách (cf. Figure 23)

Druhým cílem práce bylo ověření hypotézy, zda při překladu z francouzského do anglického jazyka dochází vlivem francouzštiny k prioritizaci konjunktivu před alternativními formami, jelikož francouzština zde konjunktiv užívá obligatorně. Tato hypotéza byla ověřena na 144 příkladech vybraných frází a sloves s podobným zněním v obou jazycích (např. *vital, urgent, recommended, important, necessary, essential + that*), a to vytvořením odpovídajícího paralelního korpusu (FR-EN). Excerptované příklady byly podrobněji analyzovány, aby mohly být vyjádřeny výsledky, které vedly k vyvození závěru.

Námi formulovaná hypotéza nebyla na základě zvolených podobně psaných i znějících francouzsko-anglických párů zcela potvrzena. Formulovaná hypotéza byla platná u poloviny námi zvolených párů. Těmito páry byly *recommandé/recommended* (32 % případů výskytu konjunktivu, nejčastější forma), *urgent/urgent* (42,85 % případů, nejčastější forma) a *nécessaire/necessary* (52,94 % případů, nejčastější forma). Hypotéza naopak nebyla potvrzena u párů *vital/vital*, kde se jako nejčastější jeví užití indikativu (72 %), *essentiel/essential*, kde byl rovněž nejčastěji užit indikativ (36 %) a *important/important* s jasnou preferencí konstrukce obsahující putative *should* (50 %). Podrobnější informace jsou obsaženy v kapitole 5, jež shrnuje závěry a obsahuje vyhodnocení získaných výsledků. Celkově lze říci, že tato práce

částečně potvrdila námi stanovenou hypotézu a odhalila tendence vybraných sloves z hlediska četnosti dané konkurenční formy.

Přestože závěry a výsledky námi provedených analýz poskytují jistý přehled tendencí a současné distribuci vzájemně si konkurujících forem v současném anglickém jazyce, cítíme potřebu zdůraznit určité problémy a překážky, které se naskytly při řešení této práce. Za problematické můžeme považovat interpretaci charakteru a podstaty námi vybraných dat, a to především v případě ambiguity formy indikativ/konjunktiv. V určitých případech považujeme určení formy za subjektivní. Za nutné zmínit považujeme i problém týkající se kolektiv použitých ve funkci podmětu.

V některých případech byla problémem i analýza a přepis dat z námi vytvořeného korpusu. Přestože EUR-Lex obsahoval velké množství dat o jednotlivých datech, mnoho samotných příkladů obsahovalo chyby jazykového charakteru (nejčastěji překlepy), a dále v některých z nich nebyla zohledněna interpunkce. Každý příklad musel být důkladně prověřen, zda splňuje naše kritéria. Celkový seznam dat musel být následně překontrolován, zda neobsahuje duplikáty již obsažených příkladů, které byly v korpusu obsaženy vícekrát (např. pod jiným číslem). V několika případech došlo k tomu, že anglický protějšek francouzského originálu nebyl v textu dostatečně označen, či nebyl označen vůbec. Pro účely porovnání francouzského originálu a anglického překladu nutného pro analýzu druhého výzkumného úkolu jsme museli přikročit k zevrubné ruční kontrole dat.

Veškeré jazykové nedostatky korpusových dat byly pro účely práce opraveny (překlepy, orientance v textu apod.). Celkový soupis extrahovaných dat pro účely analytické části této práce je prezentován v příloze této práce.

Dalším problémem bylo kritérium autentičnosti, tj. předpoklad, že daný příklad excerptovaný z korpusu, byl skutečně vysloven rodilým mluvčím. Na toto kritérium, jež mohlo být užito v rámci analýzy prvního výzkumného úkolu, nakonec nebyl brán zřetel, jelikož nebylo na základě korpusových dat možné určit, zda daný text či promluva náleží rodilému mluvčímu či nikoli.

## 8. APPENDIX

<i><b>INSIST THAT</b></i>	
IN1	...are currently bearing the brunt of the present crisis in human and social terms, <b>insists that</b> the next Council <b>approve</b> the social aspects of the steel policy.
IN2	The Court is right to <b>insist that</b> they <b>be</b> used to the full to ensure that all relevant factors are taken into account.
IN3	The Commission should <b>insist that</b> these weaknesses <b>be</b> put right, particularly as the forum is 100 % financed by subvention.
IN4	The Commission should <b>insist that</b> beneficiaries <b>have</b> appropriate arrangements for internal and external audit.
IN5	After explaining the conditions, procedures and aims of the scheme, <b>it insisted that</b> the scheme <b>was not</b> financed from budget resources but exclusively from CODEVI funds.
IN6	In those circumstances, to <b>insist that</b> the action to have the Decision declared void <b>must be</b> brought before the Court.
IN7	In those circumstances, <b>to insist that</b> the parent company <b>must institute</b> the proceedings.
IN8	(...) <b>insists that</b> these financial instruments <b>should be</b> decided on and made available to the Commission as quickly as possible.
IN9	(...) <b>insists that</b> subsidies to institutions, movements and non-governmental organizations <b>should be</b> subject to careful rules.
IN10	The well-established policy of the Commission is to <b>insist that</b> rescue aid (...) <b>should take</b> the form of (...)
IN11	Our friends <b>insist that</b> you <b>should cancel</b> the contract for wire and deliver the ingots.
IN12	It is reasonable that a manufacturer should <b>insist that</b> its dealers <b>are</b> able to give such information or advice about the manufacturer's computers.
IN13	(...) <b>insists that</b> the Commission <b>ensure</b> that the objectives and the selection of ECSC social research projects <b>be</b> defined.
IN14	(...), <b>it insisted that</b> the scheme <b>was not</b> financed from budget resources.
IN15	(...) <b>insists that</b> the Commission <b>should draw</b> all the appropriate conclusion from the failure of the Sibiti-Niari Valley Road project.
IN16	(...) <b>insists that</b> the Commission <b>should exercise</b> its responsibility to administer loans and only transfer responsibility (...)
IN17	Previously, the Commission <b>had insisted that</b> a comprehensive schedule of Community and Member States' operations <b>should be</b> drawn up.
IN18	The Commission has taken note of the Court's observations and in the future will <b>insist that</b> all contractors <b>present</b> a detailed statement in addition to the report.
IN19	(...) <b>insists that</b> , henceforth, the Commission <b>keep</b> Parliament informed.
IN20	Whereas it is not possible to <b>insist that</b> in all cases the whole area of land released <b>should be</b> reallocated (...)
IN21	At the hearing and the meeting the Yugoslav companies <b>insisted that</b> their exports to the Community <b>had</b> significantly <b>decreased</b> .
IN22	(...) empower it to <b>insist that</b> such national bodies <b>refuse</b> requests for import licenses.
IN23	ICI in particular <b>insisted that</b> it <b>would assume</b> the responsibility for leading the Group.
IN24	B&H is entitled to <b>insist that</b> such collection <b>be made</b> by an independent carrier.



IN25	If Jersey is not, then someone else among those who <b>insist that they have never grey exported</b> must be the one.
IN26	Since the Dutch Government <b>insists that it did not notify</b> the preferential tariff under Article 93 (3) (...)
IN27	The Court has not questioned that system but <b>has insisted that</b> the appointing authority <b>undertake</b> a comparative examination of the merits of all the candidates.
IN28	(...) and the Secretary of State in the national proceedings <b>insist that</b> maintenance grants <b>do not fall</b> within the Gravier principle.
IN29	The Commission <b>insisted that</b> its action <b>related</b> solely to the infringement of Article 171.
IN30	The Commission <b>insists that</b> , in the future, general data <b>be</b> submitted in sufficient time to allow these obligations to be fully respected.
IN31	The Commission <b>insisted that</b> the loss compensations of 1984 and 1985 <b>had</b> again <b>been undertaken</b> without prior notification.
IN32	The Italian authorities <b>insisted that</b> a definite solution <b>would soon be found</b> .
IN33	(...) <b>insists that</b> this <b>be</b> properly presented by the Commission.
IN34	(...) <b>insists that</b> the inefficient working methods found at the JRC establishment at Ispra <b>be rectified</b> by rationalizing personnel.
IN35	(...) <b>insists that</b> the Commission <b>take</b> account of the importance of control and penalties in draft legislation.
IN36	When questioned by the Court, they <b>insisted that</b> no codified text <b>existed</b> .
IN37	(...) the Council <b>insisted that</b> the list <b>be made</b> complete.
IN38	(...) <b>insists that</b> the funding for all these programmes <b>shall</b> gradually but substantially <b>be increased</b> over the next five years.
IN39	(...) <b>insists that</b> these principles <b>are</b> incompatible with the establishment of a Single Party State.
IN40	Since the Italian Republic <b>insisted that</b> the demarcation <b>was</b> in accordance with both national and Community rules (...)
<b>RECOMMEND THAT</b>	
REC1	The Commission (...) shall <b>recommend that</b> a definitive (...) duty <b>be</b> imposed.
REC2	The Community delegation undertook to <b>recommend that</b> the Community authorities <b>adopt</b> for that period certain measures authorizing Spanish vessels to fish (...)
REC3	The Commission (...) <b>recommended that</b> the cross-border area <b>be</b> made the subject of a specific Community regional development measure.
REC4	The Court <b>recommends that</b> the Commission <b>ensure</b> that the joint implementing measures (...)
REC5	It <b>recommends that</b> purchasing <b>be</b> further centralized.
REC6	The Court <b>recommends that</b> greater steps <b>be</b> taken to harmonize standards and prices.
REC7	It <b>recommends that</b> individual institutions <b>commence</b> discussion towards this end.
REC8	It <b>recommends that</b> each institution <b>introduce</b> complete records independent of the stock-keeper (...)
REC9	The Court strongly <b>recommends that</b> stock-records of furniture <i>be introduced</i> at an early date by all institutions.
REC10	The Court <b>recommends that</b> the present system in use by the institutions <b>be</b> further reviewed.

REC11	The Committee may <b>recommend that</b> members <b>should respond</b> to the situation (...)
REC12	(...) <b>recommends that</b> the European Parliament <b>give</b> the Commission a discharge (...)
REC13	(...) <b>recommends that</b> the Member states <b>promote</b> , in the context of their programmes (...)
REC14	The Court continues to <b>recommend that</b> explanatory notes and a summary consolidated revenue and expenditure account <b>are</b> prepared.
REC15	It <b>recommended that</b> articles most commonly required <b>should be</b> purchased through...
REC16	It <b>recommends that</b> a decision <b>be taken</b> to establish a claim (...)
REC17	The Commission departments responsible <b>recommend that</b> all services <b>should make</b> a charge (...)
REC18	(...) <b>recommends that</b> disputes <b>be</b> settled by means of an arbitration procedure.
REC19	(...) <b>recommend that</b> their authorities <b>adopt</b> certain measures (...)
REC20	(...) hereby <b>recommends that</b> Member States and Community institutions <b>define</b> and implement policies (...)
REC21	(...) <b>recommend that</b> customers, in their own interest, <b>should buy</b> henceforth only machines that conform to the rules.
REC22	(...) <b>recommend that</b> they <b>implement</b> the rules.
REC23	(...) in serious cases <b>recommend that</b> producers <b>suspend</b> supplies (...)
REC24	The Court therefore <b>recommends that</b> the Commission (...) <b>should</b> firstly <b>prepare</b> a statement (...)
REC25	The Court therefore <b>recommends that</b> each institution (...) <b>introduce</b> a procedure of systematic control (...)
REC26	The Court <b>recommends that</b> proper stock records of publications (...) <b>be set up</b> .
REC27	The Court <b>recommends that</b> the costing systems currently in operation <b>be re-examined</b> .
REC28	The Court therefore <b>recommends that</b> in the immediate future, all decisions (...) <b>be taken</b> in the light of costing data (...)
REC29	It <b>recommends that</b> an interinstitutional group <b>be established</b> to review (...)
REC30	It <b>recommends that</b> there <b>should be</b> more internal publicity (...)
REC31	(...) <b>recommends that</b> the European Parliament <b>give</b> the Commission (...)
REC32	(...) and <b>recommends that</b> the Commission <b>should consult</b> the European Youth Forum before taking decisions in this area.
REC33	(...) it is <b>recommended that</b> special low-temperature electrodes <b>be used</b> instead.
REC34	(...) <b>recommends that</b> Member States <b>should accept</b> commercial invoices (...)
REC35	(...) <b>recommends that</b> States, whether or not Members of the Council (...) <b>provide</b> for the possibility (...)
REC36	(...) had led it to <b>recommend that</b> purchasing power <b>be maintained</b> .
REC37	The Assembly may take, or rather <b>recommend that</b> other organs <b>take</b> measures in accordance with (...)
REC38	(...) hereby <b>recommends that</b> the Governments of the Member States (...) each <b>take</b> (...)
REC39	(...) <b>recommend that</b> their respective authorities <b>approve</b> .
REC40	The Court <b>recommends that</b> as a general policy, a contract (...) <b>should be</b> (...)
<b>REQUEST THAT</b>	
REQ1	It may <b>request that</b> the matter <b>be</b> referred to the European Council.
REQ2	It may <b>request that</b> the draft directive <b>be</b> referred to the European Council.

REQ3	A group of at least nine Member States may <b>request that</b> the draft regulation <b>be</b> referred to the European Council.
REQ4	(...) Member States may <b>request that</b> the measures <b>be</b> referred to the European Council.
REQ5	The Community may <b>request that</b> consultations <b>be</b> opened.
REQ6	The Republic of Korea may <b>request that</b> portions of the limits (...) <b>be</b> reallocated to (...)
REQ7	Additionally, Singapore may <b>request that</b> such portions of the limits (...) <b>be</b> reallocated (...)
REQ8	(...) has <b>requested that</b> the case <b>be</b> decided in plenary session.
REQ9	The Commission may <b>request that</b> more details <b>be</b> inserted in the minutes.
REQ10	The exporter has <b>requested that</b> the duty <b>be</b> extended for a period not exceeding (...)
REQ11	The bank shall (...) <b>request that</b> the Member State <b>refer</b> the matter to the Council as soon as possible.
REQ12	The Commission may <b>request that</b> consultations <b>should be</b> initiated with China.
REQ13	(...) <b>request that</b> other documents <b>be regarded</b> as equivalent.
REQ14	(...) <b>request that</b> it <b>take</b> a decision relating to him.
REQ15	(...) In a subsequent communication, it <b>requested that</b> fishery <b>should not be</b> closed before 1 October.
REQ16	The Commission <b>has requested that</b> the proceedings <b>be continued</b> .
REQ17	Any member of the Committee may <b>request that</b> his views <b>be</b> recorded in these opinions.
REQ18	Whereas the SBK <b>has requested that</b> some of the advantages conferred upon it <b>be</b> adapted to the (...)
REQ19	The Italian Republic <b>has requested that</b> an amendment <b>be</b> made to the unilateral (...)
REQ20	(...) <b>has requested that</b> these transport operations <b>be</b> approved.
REQ21	(...) Germany <b>has requested that</b> amendments <b>be</b> made to the import arrangements applied to Romania under Council Decision (...)
REQ22	(...) <b>has requested that</b> these transport operations <b>be</b> approved.
REQ23	(...) whereas SBK <b>has requested that</b> that Decision <b>be</b> adapted to the present situation.
REQ24	Hong Kong may <b>request that</b> portions of the limits for particular Member States <b>be</b> reallocated.
REQ25	May I <b>request that</b> you <b>confirm</b> your agreement to the following conditions.
REQ26	The parties agree to <b>request that</b> the Internation Council for the Exploration of the Sea <b>conduct</b> a scientific review of the North Atlantic salmon.
REQ27	(...) either Party <b>has formally requested that</b> a dispute <b>be</b> submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article (...)
REQ28	(...) such Member State <b>has requested that</b> the said denaturants <b>be</b> included in (...)
REQ29	The importer may <b>request that</b> the value <b>be</b> apportioned over the number of (...)
REQ30	(...) <b>has requested that</b> the duty <b>be</b> extended for a period not exceeding (...)
REQ31	The inspector may <b>request that</b> the master <b>remove</b> any part of the fishing (...)
REQ32	(...) <b>request that</b> the quantities qualifying for the suspension of the levy <b>be</b> allowed (...)
REQ33	(...) <b>request that</b> the Commission <b>be</b> ordered to reimburse them.

REQ34	He <b>requested that</b> either the application (...) <b>should be</b> accepted or at least the appointing (...)
REQ35	(...) <b>request that</b> the Court <b>should order</b> a new expert opinion.
REQ36	(...) <b>request that</b> the procedure for the applicant's promotion <b>be</b> reopened.
REQ37	(...) <b>request that</b> it <b>take</b> the Decision relating to him.
REQ38	(...) <b>requested that</b> the possibility of creating a Passport Union (...) <b>be</b> examined.
REQ39	Any member of the Commission may <b>request that</b> a special meeting of the Commission <b>be</b> held to consider the matter.
REQ40	(...) <b>requests that</b> he <b>be</b> replaced.
<b><i>IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT</i></b>	
ESS1	Whereas <b>it is essential that</b> the Commission <b>should receive</b> regular information from (...)
ESS2	From that point of view, <b>it is essential that</b> each Member State <b>should implement</b> the directives (...)
ESS3	(...) <b>it is essential that</b> young people <b>be</b> taught not only to use information technology (...)
ESS4	(...) <b>it is essential that</b> the degree of dependence on this source of energy <b>be</b> reduced.
ESS5	<b>It is essential that</b> all reagents and cells <b>should be</b> free from contaminating (...)
ESS6	Whereas <b>it is essential that</b> intervention agencies <b>be</b> notified of any processing of (...)
ESS7	<b>It is essential that</b> the Community, in the interest of both fishermen and consumers, <b>ensure</b> by an appropriate policy for the protection (...)
ESS8	Although <b>it is essential that</b> national courts <b>explain</b> the reasons why they consider that a reply to their questions is necessary for their Decision.
ESS9	(...) <b>it is essential that</b> products subsidized by such refunds <b>should</b> actually <b>reach</b> the market of destination (...)
ESS10	In these circumstances, <b>it is essential that</b> (...) there <b>should be</b> increased efforts over the (...)
ESS11	(...) <b>it is essential that</b> that Member State <b>pays</b> a percentage of it (...)
ESS12	(...) <b>it is essential that</b> Member State <b>return</b> a portion of it to the corresponding (...)
ESS13	<b>It is essential that</b> the dealer <b>be</b> able to offer his customers a sufficiently (...)
ESS14	<b>It is essential that</b> this rate of inflation is quickly moderated.
ESS15	In an attempt to show why <b>it is essential that</b> the resale price maintenance scheme operated by Dutch publishers <b>should</b> also <b>extend</b> to Flanders (...)
ESS16	<b>It is essential that</b> reliable methods <b>be</b> used in day-to-day management (...)
ESS17	<b>It is essential that</b> there <b>should be</b> administrative cooperation between the Member States and the Commission.
ESS18	(...) <b>it is essential that</b> the competent authority issuing the licences <b>be</b> informed by the Party concerned (...)
ESS19	For these Member States, <b>it is essential that</b> adjustment effort <b>be</b> accompanied by resolute structural action.
ESS20	In order to comply with that requirement, <b>it is essential that</b> the administration <b>should be</b> in a position to know the complaints (...)
ESS21	(...) <b>it is essential that</b> individuals and corporations (...) <b>be</b> enabled to pursue their fishing operations.

ESS22	The Group decided that <b>it is essential that</b> there <b>be</b> a genuine connection with the other country (...)
ESS23	At the same time, <b>it is essential that</b> (...) workers <b>take</b> a more realistic view of the economic (...)
ESS24	<b>It is essential that</b> the safety aspects of all systems <b>should be</b> evaluated.
ESS25	<b>It is essential that</b> all details and results of research <b>are</b> made know to all interested bodies.
ESS26	(...) <b>it is essential that</b> the Commission <b>be</b> able to issue import licenses.
ESS27	<b>It is essential that</b> examination <b>should take</b> place at community level.
ESS28	Whereas <b>it is essential that</b> the adjustment of the quotas of sugar-producing undertakings <b>should not damage</b> the interests of (...)
ESS29	Whereas <b>it is essential that</b> the Member States <b>should notify</b> the Commission immediately of any change in (...)
ESS30	<b>It is essential that</b> that Member State <b>pays</b> a large amount of it (...)
ESS31	<b>It is essential that</b> that Member State <b>pay</b> a large amount of it (...)
ESS32	<b>It is essential that</b> this value <b>be observed</b> in waters in which live (...)
ESS33	<b>It is essential that</b> these these new provisions <b>should be</b> adopted as early as possible.
ESS34	<b>It is essential that</b> such state <b>should return</b> a significant proportion thereof to the reserve.
ESS35	<b>It is essential that</b> the identification mark <b>should not</b> in any circumstance <b>be</b> composed of more than 11 digits.
ESS36	<b>It is essential that</b> account <b>be taken</b> of such variations.
ESS37	For this reason, <b>it is essential that</b> interim measures <b>be taken</b> only in cases (...)
ESS38	<b>It is essential that</b> it <b>should be</b> exercised in the most efficacious manner.
ESS39	<b>It is essential that</b> the authorities of the Member States and traders <b>are</b> aware now of the provisions likely to be applied.
ESS40	<b>It is essential that</b> the Community <b>make</b> more progress in the priority areas.
<b><i>IT IS NECESSARY THAT</i></b>	
NEC1	Whereas <b>it is necessary that</b> the Community's decision-making process <b>permit</b> rapid and efficient action.
NEC2	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Community <b>adopt</b> before 1 January 1980 interim rules authorizing fishing by Norwegian vessels (...)
NEC3	<b>It is necessary that</b> (...) the differences (...) <b>should be</b> applied.
NEC4	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> Member States <b>should notify</b> the Commission (...)
NEC5	<b>It is necessary that</b> it <b>be covered</b> by professional secrecy.
NEC6	<b>It is necessary that</b> the new rates <b>should be</b> applied generally.
NEC7	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>should</b> (...) <b>recognize</b> (...)
NEC8	<b>It is necessary that</b> the addition of the compensatory amounts on derived products <b>should embrace</b> only the products which may be obtained.
NEC9	<b>It is necessary that</b> the social partners <b>continue</b> to adopt a moderate approach when negotiating the new pay agreements which are due to come.
NEC10	<b>It is necessary that</b> contract notices drawn up by the authorities of Member States awarding contracts <b>be</b> advertised throughout the (...)
NEC11	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>be</b> regularly informed of the trend of the imports of the good in question.
NEC12	<b>It is necessary that</b> the latter <b>should verify</b> the quantities of oil (...)
NEC13	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Community <b>adopt</b> a new interim regime.
NEC14	<b>It is necessary that</b> criteria <b>be</b> laid down with a view to ensuring (...)

NEC15	<b>It is necessary that</b> the yields to be used <b>be</b> determined for production zones with given characteristics.
NEC16	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Directive <b>specify</b> different limit values which are to be respected where such methods are used.
NEC17	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the second stage <b>be extended</b> by six months.
NEC18	<b>It is necessary that</b> there <b>be</b> an act of the appointing authority (...)
NEC19	<b>It is necessary that</b> the interpretation adopted <b>should not be</b> such as to make the application of (...) subject to conditions.
NEC20	<b>It is necessary that</b> domestic products (...) <b>should be</b> subject to a system of (...)
NEC21	Whereas <b>it is necessary that</b> these regulatory measures <b>should provide</b> guarantees (...)
NEC22	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Community <b>accede</b> to the Protocol in accordance with (...)
NEC23	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>adopt</b> , by means of the procedure provided, the said (...)
NEC24	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>be able</b> to draw up more precise forecasts of exports to the American market.
NEC25	<b>It is necessary that</b> it <b>should receive</b> from undertakings information (...)
NEC26	<b>It is necessary that</b> the other Member States <b>adopt</b> appropriate measures for (...)
NEC27	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>determines</b> the abatement rates (...)
NEC28	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>be</b> in a position to establish that the aid is (...)
NEC29	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> they <b>be</b> adopted and <b>put</b> into effect before (...)
NEC30	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> they <b>be</b> adopted and <b>become</b> operative prior to (...)
NEC31	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>find</b> the full and detailed restructuring plan (...)
NEC32	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>fixes</b> the date by which catches made by vessels (...)
NEC33	<b>It is necessary that</b> financial compensation <b>should be</b> granted only in respect of (...)
NEC34	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> France <b>should communicate</b> to the Commission (...)
NEC35	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Member States <b>establish</b> the free-at-frontier price of (...)
NEC36	<b>It is necessary that</b> it <b>should be</b> applied as widely as possible.
NEC37	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the terms of Article 1 (...) <b>should not be</b> interpreted as (...)
NEC38	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the product <b>can be</b> used (...)
NEC39	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> any undertaking with a major proportion of its production subject to particularly severe abatement rates <b>should be</b> (...)
NEC40	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> Member States <b>adopt</b> protective measures for an appropriate period of time.
<b><i>IT IS ADVISABLE THAT</i></b>	
ADV1	Whereas <b>it is advisable that</b> producer organizations <b>should</b> , in order to be able to check their members' actual production, <b>be</b> able to demand (...)
ADV2	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> Member States <b>should communicate</b> to the Commission the quantities of seeds eligible for the additional aid.
ADV3	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> any new substance placed on the market <b>be</b> subjected to a prior study by the manufacturer or importer.
ADV4	Whereas <b>it is advisable that</b> the individuals specially qualified <b>be</b> chosen only by the Commission from now on.

ADV5	Whereas to facilitate the fixing of yields <b>it is advisable that</b> Commission officials <b>take</b> part in the preparatory work.
ADV6	Whereas <b>it is advisable that</b> , in intra-Community trade, Member States <b>should carry out</b> inspection by means of spot-checks (...)
ADV7	(...) whereas furthermore <b>it is advisable that</b> such products <b>should satisfy</b> certain technical requirements.
ADV8	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> the butter <b>should be</b> processed prior to export to Bangladesh.
ADV9	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> the tariff quota <b>should cover</b> only products which meet certain criteria relating to use.
ADV10	Whereas <b>it is advisable that</b> this Regulation <b>includes</b> such provisions.
ADV11	Whereas <b>it is advisable that</b> these measures <b>be</b> introduced for a certain period only.
ADV12	(...) whereas <b>it is advisable that</b> production <b>should grow</b> at a more moderate and steady pace.
ADV13	(...) <b>it is advisable</b> that the time-limit for submitting applications <b>should</b> , once the mechanism for differentiating between producers of heavy lambs and producers of light lambs has been introduced, <b>expire</b> on 30 April.
ADV14	Moreover, <b>it is advisable that</b> payments on account <b>should not be</b> made before the end of the 100-day period specified in Article 2.
ADV15	(...) whereas <b>it is advisable that</b> financial contributions from the Community which are intended for the eradication of the diseases referred to above <b>continue</b> to be governed by the Decision relating thereto.
ADV16	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> the financial provisions governing the Centre <b>should be</b> as far as possible identical to the provisions (...)
ADV17	Whereas <b>it is advisable that</b> industry <b>be given</b> sufficient time to apply the new labelling provisions laid down for enzymes, micro-organisms, and (...)
ADV18	<b>It is advisable that</b> a party <b>should set</b> out its entire case as fully as possible.
ADV19	<b>It is advisable that</b> technical assistance bodies <b>be involved</b> in establishing those procedures.
ADV20	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> the industry <b>should grade</b> fishery products for freshness and size.
ADV21	<b>It is advisable that</b> existing contact points, such as the Interpol NCB (...) <b>should be</b> brought together.
ADV22	<b>It is advisable that</b> multidisciplinary integrated teams <b>should be</b> set up.
ADV23	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> the national contact points and the multidisciplinary integrated team <b>cooperate</b> very close with one another.
ADV24	(...) <b>it is advisable</b> that the elements agreed in the text on taxation of savings (...) <b>be</b> adopted as widely as possible.
ADV25	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> these institutions, subject to suitable specific provisions taking into account their special characteristics, <b>be brought</b> within the scope of Council Directive.
ADV26	<b>It is advisable that</b> Member States <b>ensure</b> that new capital instruments (...)
ADV27	<b>It is advisable that</b> testing <b>include</b> tests on the FDE application.
ADV28	<b>It is advisable that</b> the methods <b>remain</b> as described in Regulation (EEC) (...)
ADV29	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> sufficient concentrations <b>are used</b> to define the ECX (...)
ADV30	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> the highest test concentration <b>is</b> greater than this EC50.

ADV31	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> a single concept <b>be</b> translated by the same term every time it occurs.
ADV32	(...) and <b>it is advisable that</b> this <b>be</b> formally recognised in its basic act.
ADV33	(...) and <b>it is advisable that</b> this <b>is</b> formally recognised.
ADV34	<b>It is advisable that</b> such personnel (air marshals) <b>have</b> some kind of preparation for working unarmed.
ADV35	Likewise, <b>it is advisable that</b> the project management concerning the implementation <b>be</b> assumed by a single organisation.
ADV36	<b>It is advisable that</b> the waste producer or the current waste owner <b>should pay</b> for the management of the waste.
ADV37	(...) but <b>it is advisable</b> that its contents <b>meet</b> the real demand of the different tour operations.
ADV38	(...) <b>it is advisable that</b> the public purchaser also <b>makes</b> his own business case.
ADV39	From the above <b>it is advisable that</b> , in the future, the cooperation and exchange of information between projects like EUTRICOD or Committees like NEBRA with the EDCTP programme on clinical trials in Africa <b>should be</b> encouraged.
ADV40	Therefore <b>it is advisable that</b> any proposal for the use of PNR data <b>should</b> also <b>be</b> limited to air carriers operating international flights.

<b><i>IL EST RECOMMANDÉ QUE – IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT</i></b>		
<b>OCCURRENCE</b>	<b>FRENCH</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
RE1	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les directeurs <b>expliquent</b> la politique de l'organisation à leur personnel (...)	<b>It is recommended that</b> managers <b>explain</b> the organization's policy to their staff
RE2	(...) <b>il est recommandé que</b> les accords bilatéraux existant (...) <b>soient concrétisés</b> .	(...) <b>it is recommended</b> that the existing bilateral arrangements (...) <b>be substantiated</b> .
RE3	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> ce document <b>ait</b> le format du permis de conduire national européen	<b>It is recommended that</b> the format <b>shall be</b> the same as the European national driving permit
RE4	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les programmes <b>soient</b> dans une plus large mesure conçus comme des programmes régionaux	<b>It is recommended that</b> programmes <b>are constructed</b> more as regional programmes
RE5	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les régions qui dépendent fortement de la pêche <b>bénéficient</b> de la même démarche "de bas en haut".	<b>It is recommended that</b> these regions, which are highly dependent on fisheries, <b>benefit</b> from the same bottom-up approach.
RE6	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> la pompe de prélèvement <b>soit</b> en marche pendant toute la durée de l'essai.	<b>It is recommended that</b> the sample pump <b>be</b> running throughout the complete test procedure
RE7	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les données suivantes <b>soient</b> recueillies sur la base de mesures effectuées sur le site de la décharge.	<b>It is recommended that</b> the following data <b>are</b> collected from monitoring at the landfill
RE8	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les coûts non imputables (qui ne peuvent être répartis que sur une base arbitraire) <b>soient</b> clairement identifiés dans un compte séparé.	<b>It is recommended that</b> unattributable costs (the cost which can only be attributed on an arbitrary basis) <b>be</b> clearly identified in a specific account.



RE9	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> la méthode et les critères à utiliser pour l'évaluation des actifs de réseau à la valeur actuelle <b>soient</b> fixés par l'ARN à la suite d'une consultation publique avec les agents économiques.	<b>It is recommended that</b> the methodology and criteria for the evaluation of network assets at current value <b>are</b> fixed by the NRA after a public consultation with market players.
RE10	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les opérateurs soumis aux obligations de séparation comptable <b>publient</b> un compte de résultat et un bilan pour chacune des branches d'activités.	<b>It is recommended that</b> operators required to report accounting separation <b>provide</b> a profit and loss statement and balance sheet for each of the separate businesses.
RE11	Dans un souci de cohérence, <b>il est recommandé</b> que les états financiers relatifs à ces comptes séparés <b>soient</b> consolidés en un compte de résultat et un bilan pour l'entreprise dans son ensemble.	For consistency, <b>it is recommended that</b> the financial reports of these separate regulatory accounts <b>be</b> consolidated into a profit and loss statement and a balance sheet for the company as a whole.
RE12	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les ARN <b>mettent</b> à la disposition des parties intéressées qui le demandent les informations comptables pertinentes des opérateurs notifiés.	<b>It is recommended that</b> NRAs <b>make</b> relevant accounting information from notified operators available on request to interested parties at a sufficient level of detail.
RE13	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> (...) les autorités réglementaires nationales <b>fassent</b> usage du droit que leur confère l'article 7 paragraphe 2, de la directive 97/33/CE (...)	<b>It is recommended that</b> (...) national regulatory authorities <b>use</b> their rights under Article 7(2) of the Directive 97/33/EC (...)
RE14	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les autorités réglementaires nationales (ARN) <b>imposent</b> à leurs opérateurs notifiés des délais pour la mise en oeuvre de nouveaux systèmes de comptabilisation des coûts basés sur les coûts courants (...)	<b>It is recommended that</b> national regulatory authorities (NRAs) <b>set</b> deadlines for their notified operators for the implementation of new costs accounting systems based on current costs (...)
RE15	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> l'offre d'interconnexion de référence d'organismes notifiés <b>comprenne</b> – en tant qu'élément décomposé discret distinct des offres d'interconnexion – les modalités, les conditions et les tarifs applicables à la transmission entre le point d'interconnexion réel et la frontière de l'État membre.	<b>It is recommended that</b> the reference interconnection offer of notified organisations <b>should include</b> – as a discrete unbundled element of the interconnection offer – terms and conditions and tariffs for the transmission link between the actual point of interconnection and the border of the Member State.
RE16	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les coûts encourus par suite de l'émission des billets nationaux et des billets en euros <b>soient</b> inscrits au compte de résultat à mesure qu'ils sont facturés aux banques centrales nationales ou encourus par elles.	<b>It is recommended that</b> the costs incurred in connection with the issue of both national banknotes and euro banknotes <b>should be</b> taken to the profit and loss account as they are invoiced to, or otherwise incurred by, the NCBs.

RE17	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> l'écran <b>reste</b> en mode de consommation réduite en cas d'activité qui n'aurait pas été provoquée par l'utilisateur.	<b>It is recommended that</b> for activity not initiated by the user, the monitor <b>will remain</b> in its low-power mode.
RE18	(...) <b>il est recommandé que</b> le participant au programme Energy Star <b>apprenne</b> à ses clients à régler leurs imprimantes en mode duplex par défaut.	(...) <b>it is recommended that</b> Energy Star Program Participant <b>educate</b> its customers about using their printers with duplex set as the default printing mode.
RE19	(...) <b>il est recommandé que</b> le mode duplex <b>soit</b> le mode par défaut.	(...) <b>it is recommended that</b> duplexing <b>be set</b> as the default mode.
RE20	(...) <b>il est recommandé que</b> les États membres dans lesquels le dégroupage total de l'accès n'est pas encore disponible <b>adoptent</b> les mesures législatives et réglementaires appropriées (...)	(...) <b>it is recommended that</b> in Member States where full unbundled access is not yet available, appropriate legal and regulatory measures <b>be adopted</b> to mandate (...)
RE21	(...) <b>il est recommandé que</b> les autorités réglementaires nationales <b>fixent</b> , en suivant la procédure décrite au point 5, une période d'une durée raisonnable qui permettra d'adapter progressivement les prix de l'accès à la boucle locale aux coûts actuels, sans déroger au système d'évaluation des coûts utilisé pour la réglementation des services de détail.	(...) <b>it is recommended that</b> the national regulatory authority, following the procedure of point 5, <b>specify</b> the reasonable time period necessary for the gradual adjustment to current costs of the price of local loops, while keeping consistency with the cost system used when regulating retail services.
RE22	<b>Il est recommandé que</b> les autorités réglementaires nationales <b>procèdent</b> à des réexamens périodiques des conditions de marché applicables à l'accès local.	<b>It is recommended that</b> national regulatory authorities <b>conduct</b> periodic reviews of the market conditions on local access.
RE23	(...) <b>il est recommandé que</b> les autorités réglementaires nationales <b>veillent</b> à ce que les restrictions destinées à protéger l'intégrité du réseau (...)	(...) <b>it is recommended that</b> national regulatory authorities <b>ensure</b> that any restrictions designed to protect network integrity (...)
RE24	(...) <b>il est recommandé que</b> , dans la mesure du possible, les BCN <b>établissent</b> leurs déclarations et comptes au niveau national sur la base des règles exposées dans la présente orientation.	(...) <b>it is recommended that</b> NCBs <b>should</b> , to the extent possible, <b>follow</b> the rules set out in this Guideline for their national reports and accounts.
RE25	(...) <b>et il est recommandé que</b> la décision <b>soit annulée</b> .	(...) <b>and it is recommended that</b> the relevant Decision <b>should be repealed</b> .
<b><i>IL EST URGENT QUE – IT IS URGENT THAT</i></b>		
<b>OCCURRENCE</b>	<b>FRENCH</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
UR1	(...) <b>il est urgent que</b> de telles mesures <b>soient</b> adoptées.	(...) <b>it is urgent that</b> such measures <b>should be adopted</b> .

UR2	(...) <b>il est urgent que</b> les politiques et les institutions des Nations unies <b>soient</b> réformées (...)	(...) <b>it is urgent that</b> the policies and institutions of the United Nations <b>be reviewed</b> (...)
UR3	(...) <b>il est urgent que</b> la BCE <b>propose</b> , aujourd'hui, une structure de gouvernance pour Target 2 – Titres (T2S).	(...) <b>it is urgent that</b> the ECB now <b>proposes</b> a governance structure for Target 2 Securities (T2S)
UR4	<b>Il est urgent que</b> la Turquie <b>se conforme</b> à son obligation de mise en œuvre intégrale et non discriminatoire du protocole additionnel.	<b>It is urgent that</b> Turkey <b>fulfils</b> its obligation of full non-discriminatory implementation of the Additional Protocol.
UR5	(...) <b>il est urgent que</b> la Turquie <b>satisfasse</b> à l'obligation qui lui incombe de mettre pleinement en œuvre le protocole additionnel et avance sur la voie d'une normalisation de ses relations bilatérales avec la République de Chypre.	(...) <b>it is urgent that</b> Turkey <b>fulfils</b> its obligation of fully implementing the Additional Protocol and makes progress towards normalisation of bilateral relations with the Republic of Cyprus.
UR6	(...) <b>il est urgent que</b> la Commission européenne <b>propose</b> une directive concernant la gestion collective des droits et les sociétés de gestion collective	(...) <b>it is urgent that</b> the Commission <b>propose</b> a directive on collective rights management and collecting societies.
UR7	<b>Il est urgent que</b> les activités de la Commission ayant trait au secteur aérien, et en particulier aux aéroports, <b>soient</b> beaucoup mieux intégrées.	<b>It is urgent that</b> the Commission's aviation, and in particular its airport-related, activities <b>be</b> much better integrated.
<b><i>IL EST VITAL QUE – IT IS VITAL THAT</i></b>		
<b>OCCURRENCE</b>	<b>FRENCH</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
VI1	Mais <b>il est vital que</b> la Communauté <b>continue</b> à soutenir les activités de recherche et de développement dans le domaine des technologies des communications avancées et des services pour les trois raisons suivantes.	(...) but <b>it is vital that</b> the Community <b>continues</b> to support RTD activities in advanced communications technologies and services for three reasons.
VI2	<b>Il est vital que</b> ces éléments <b>soient</b> renforcés sous LEADER II.	<b>It is vital that</b> these elements <b>are</b> enhanced under LEADER II.
VI3	<b>Il est vital que</b> la Commission <b>fournisse</b> des estimations détaillées des Fonds structurels complémentaires nécessaires suite à l'élargissement.	<b>It is vital that</b> the Commission <b>provides</b> detailed estimates of the additional Structural Funds required as a consequence of enlargement.
VI4	(...) <b>il est vital que</b> l'UE <b>participe</b> pleinement au débat et contribue aux conclusions qui seront tirées".	(...) <b>it is vital that</b> the EU <b>contributes</b> fully to the debate and the resulting conclusions'.
VI5	<b>Il est vital que</b> la cohésion économique et sociale <b>ne soit pas ignorée</b> dans le débat actuel sur les politiques de traitement du chômage.	<b>It is vital that</b> economic and social cohesion <b>is not ignored</b> in present discussion on policies aimed at tackling the problem of unemployment.
VI6	<b>Il est vital que</b> leur potentiel de croissance et de création d'emplois <b>soit</b> encouragé et soutenu.	<b>It is vital that</b> their potential for growth and job creation <b>is</b> encouraged and supported.
VI7	(...) <b>il est vital que</b> des ressources de cette importance <b>soient</b> libérées selon un calendrier	(...) <b>it is vital that</b> such large funds <b>are</b> made available on a reasonable

	bien précis si l'on veut qu'elles aient le plus d'impact possible.	timetable, to have the most effect possible.
VI8	(...) <b>il est vital que</b> la rédaction <b>permette</b> de déterminer sans ambiguïté le moment où les arrangements ou les paiements bénéficient de cette disposition.	(...) <b>it is vital that</b> the point in time at which arrangements or payments benefit from the provision, <b>is</b> clearly determinable from the drafting.
VI9	<b>Il est vital que</b> ces normes <b>soient</b> maintenues et renforcées sur un marché libéralisé.	<b>It is vital that</b> these standards <b>are</b> maintained and increased in a liberalised market.
VI10	<b>Il est vital que</b> toutes les opportunités offertes en vertu de ces lignes directrices <b>prévoient</b> des projets de grande qualité dans des domaines intéressant les jeunes concernés, leur permettant de définir leur propre parcours professionnel.	<b>It is vital that</b> all opportunities offered in accordance with the Guidelines <b>provide</b> high quality schemes in areas of interest to the young people concerned, allowing them to determine their own career paths.
VI11	<b>Il est vital que</b> les jeunes et leurs organisations <b>soient</b> sensibilisés aux implications de l'entrée de leur pays dans l'Union européenne et qu'ils aient une vision complète et précise de l'impact qu'aura l'adhésion de leur pays dans des domaines d'intervention publique les concernant au plus haut point.	<b>It is vital that</b> young people and their organisations in these countries <b>should be</b> aware of the implications of their country's entry into the European Union and have a full and proper understanding of the impact that membership will have in key policy areas affecting them.
VI12	<b>Il est vital que</b> le Marché unique actuel des quinze États membres <b>soit</b> amélioré et adapté pour fonctionner dans le cadre d'un plus grand marché qui couvrira, le moment venu, près du double de pays et une population augmentée d'environ 30 %.	<b>It is vital that</b> the current Single Market for the fifteen states <b>is</b> streamlined and geared up to function as part of a larger market serving, in due course, almost twice as many countries and a population increased by around 30 %.
VI13	<b>Il est vital que</b> les citoyens qui vivent dans ces régions <b>bénéficient</b> de l'égalité d'accès aux réseaux modernes de communications.	<b>It is vital</b> that citizens living in these regions <b>enjoy</b> equal access to the modern communication networks.
VI14	<b>Il est vital que</b> ces réformes <b>s'attaquent</b> sérieusement au problème de la soutenabilité à long terme des régimes publics de retraite, en tenant compte de la nécessité de rendre ces dernières plus favorables à l'emploi et à même d'assurer une juste redistribution inter et intra-générationnelle.	<b>It is vital that</b> such reforms <b>address</b> the issue of long-term sustainability of public pension systems in a comprehensive manner, taking into account the need to make them more employment-friendly and to ensure a fair distribution both within and between generations.
VI15	<b>Il est vital que</b> ces normes <b>soient</b> maintenues et renforcées sur un marché libéralisé.	<b>It is vital that</b> these standards <b>are</b> maintained and increased in a liberalised market.
VI16	<b>Il est vital que</b> TPG <b>permette</b> à cet acquéreur de continuer à utiliser son réseau d'accords	<b>It is vital that</b> TPG <b>enables</b> the business to continue to benefit from

	pendant une période transitoire et que l'acquéreur puisse apporter la preuve que son propre réseau puisse être ou devenir similaire à celui de TPG à l'issue de la période de transition.	its network of agreements for a transitional period and that the purchaser is in a position to demonstrate that its own network can be or become similar to that of TPG after the transitional period.
VI17	<b>Il est vital que</b> les particuliers et les entreprises <b>soient</b> en mesure d'effectuer des paiements entre deux pays de l'Union dans les mêmes conditions de rapidité, de fiabilité et de coût que celles assurées pour les paiements intérieurs des Etats membres.	<b>It is vital that private</b> individuals and businesses <b>are</b> in a position to make payments between two Union countries with the same speed, reliability and costs as for domestic payments in Member States.
VI18	<b>(...) il est vital que</b> cette évolution <b>se reflète</b> dans les règles de procédure et de fond de la Communauté.	<b>it is vital that this trend be reflected</b> in the procedural and substantive rules of the Community.
VI19	<b>Il est vital que</b> les réformes visant à pallier ces faiblesses <b>soient</b> poursuivies à l'avenir avec fermeté pour que le marché de l'emploi de l'UE puisse absorber ces chocs à moyen terme que représentent les tendances démographiques, l'émergence de goulets d'étranglement, les restructurations socio-économiques actuelles, la mondialisation et l'élargissement.	<b>It is vital that</b> reforms to address these weaknesses <b>are pursued</b> vigorously in the coming period so that the EU labour market can absorb the medium-term challenges in terms of demographic trends, emerging bottlenecks, ongoing economic and social restructuring, globalisation and enlargement.
VI20	<b>Il est vital que</b> les États membres <b>améliorent</b> la collecte des données et surveillent les progrès réalisés dans ce domaine, notamment en procédant à une évaluation de l'incidence des initiatives politiques.	<b>It is vital that</b> Member States <b>improve</b> data collection and monitor progress in this field, including impact evaluation of policy initiatives.
VI21	<b>Il est vital que</b> le monde des entreprises <b>soit</b> étroitement associé à la mise en œuvre, au suivi et à l'évaluation du plan d'action.	<b>It is vital that</b> the business community <b>is</b> closely involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan.
VI22	<b>(...) il est vital que</b> le cadre réglementaire communautaire <b>améliore</b> leur compétitivité qui, elle-même, procure un avantage concurrentiel à l'ensemble de l'économie de l'UE.	<b>(...) it is vital that</b> the EU regulatory environment <b>enhances</b> their competitiveness, which in turn confers a competitive advantage on the entire EU economy.
VI23	<b>(...) il est vital que</b> les communautés locales de pêcheurs <b>profitent au maximum du volume d'aide attribué au secteur de la pêche.</b>	<b>(...) it is vital that</b> local fishing communities <b>can maximise</b> the volume of support to assist fisheries.
VI24	C'est pourquoi <b>il est vital</b> que l'industrie communautaire <b>atteigne</b> un certain niveau de rentabilité qui doit également être poursuivi par le maintien du prix de vente à un niveau permettant de couvrir ces coûts.	Therefore, <b>it is vital that</b> the Community industry <b>reaches</b> a certain profitability level which also has to be achieved by keeping the sales price at a level that allows to cover these costs.
VI25	<b>(...) il est vital que</b> la Commission et les États membres <b>reconnaissent</b> les nombreuses	<b>(...) it is vital that</b> the Commission and Member States <b>recognise</b> the

	synergies et interdépendances liant tous les OMD et les traitent comme un ensemble.	many synergies and interdependencies between all the MDGs and treat them as one package.
VI26	<b>Il est vital que</b> les 27 États membres <b>mènent</b> une action collective et uniforme afin de lutter contre la cybercriminalité, et en particulier les attaques contre les systèmes d'information.	<b>It is vital that</b> there is collective and uniform action by all 27 Member States to combat cybercrime, and specifically attacks against information systems.
VI27	<b>Il est vital que</b> les États membres et les régions <b>développent</b> leurs propres systèmes de recherche, en s'appuyant sur leurs points forts, tout en tendant vers une spécialisation réfléchie.	<b>It is vital that</b> Member States and regions <b>build up</b> their own research systems, based on their own strengths, in line with smart specialisation.
<b><i>IL EST ESSENTIEL QUE – IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT</i></b>		
<b>OCCURRENCE</b>	<b>FRENCH</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
ES1	CONSIDERANT QU' <b>IL EST ESSENTIEL QUE DES PROGRES PLUS IMPORTANTS SOIENT</b> REALISES AU SEIN DE LA COMMUNAUTE DANS LES DOMAINES PRIORITAIRES TELS QUE LES ECONOMIES D'ENERGIE ET L'UTILISATION RATIONNELLE DE L'ENERGIE.	WHEREAS <b>IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT</b> THE COMMUNITY <b>MAKE</b> MORE PROGRESS IN THE PRIORITY AREAS SUCH AS ENERGY SAVING AND THE RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY.
ES2	<b>IL EST ESSENTIEL QUE</b> TOUS LES DETAILS ET RESULTATS DES RECHERCHES <b>SOIENT</b> COMMUNIQUEES A TOUS LES INTERESSES.	<b>IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT</b> ALL DETAILS AND RESULTS OF RESEARCH <b>ARE</b> MADE KNOWN TO ALL INTERESTED BODIES.
ES3	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> la Commission <b>tienne</b> compte, dans la mise en oeuvre des règles concernant le dumping, de l'interprétation des accords relatifs à la mise en oeuvre de l'article VI du GATT (code anti-dumping 1979) par les principaux partenaires commerciaux de la Communauté.	<b>It is essential that</b> the Commission <b>take</b> account of the interpretation of the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of GATT (1979 Anti-Dumping Code) by the Community's major trading partners.
ES4	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> chaque entreprise commune <b>soit</b> en mesure de promouvoir et de distribuer activement ses produits sur le territoire de l'autre pour maintenir une concurrence suffisante sur le marché des fibres optiques.	<b>It is essential that</b> each joint venture <b>be</b> able actively to promote and distribute its products in the territories of the other joint venture so as to maintain sufficient competition in the market for optical fibres.
ES5	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> la Commission <b>reste</b> chargée du contrôle général des contrats.	<b>It is essential that</b> overall control of the contracts <b>remains</b> with the Commission.
ES6	<b>IL EST ESSENTIEL QUE LE</b> LEGISLATEUR BELGE <b>REPRENNE</b> DANS SA REGLEMENTATION LE TERME DE "DOMMAGES IMPORTANTS"	<b>IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT</b> THE EXPRESSION "SERIOUS DAMAGE", WHICH APPEARS IN THE THIRD INDENT OF

	FIGURANT A L' ARTICLE 9, PARAGRAPHE 1, SOUS A), TROISIEME TIRET, DE LA DIRECTIVE.	ARTICLE 9 (1) (A) OF THE DIRECTIVE, <b>SHOULD BE USED</b> IN THE BELGIAN LEGISLATION.
ES7	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> les États membres <b>disposent</b> d'une possibilité suffisante de répondre aux critiques	<b>It is essential that</b> Member States <b>should have</b> a proper opportunity to reply to criticisms.
ES8	Dans ce contexte, <b>il est essentiel que</b> la déclaration précédente de la Commission figurant au procès-verbal de la réunion du Conseil du 22 décembre 1986 <b>ait</b> fait prendre conscience aux États membres (...)	In this context <b>it is essential that</b> as a result of the Commission's above-mentioned declaration in the Minutes of the Council Meeting of 22 December 1986 Member States <b>were</b> made aware of the fact (...)
ES9	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> les spécifications et les procédures d'agrément <b>soient</b> publiées de façon ordonnée et simultanée; qu'une telle publication simultanée permet également de prévenir d'éventuels comportements contraires au traité.	<b>It is essential that</b> the specifications and type-approval procedures <b>are</b> published simultaneously and in an orderly fashion.
ES10	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> le dit protocole <b>soit</b> approuvé le plus rapidement possible.	<b>It is essential that</b> the Protocol <b>be</b> approved as quickly as possible.
ES11	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> des contrôles efficaces <b>soient</b> opérés à ce stade.	<b>It is essential that</b> effective controls <b>should exist</b> at that point.
ES12	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> les documents de base relatifs aux livraisons de fruits aux centres d'intervention – listes détaillées, bons de pesage, etc... - <b>soient</b> conservés.	<b>It is essential that</b> the basic documents relating to deliveries of fruit to intervention centres – detailed listings, weighbridge tickets, etc. - <b>be</b> retained.
ES13	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> l'aide <b>reste</b> attrayante pour les opérateurs de manière à ce que le stockage privé ait effectivement lieu lorsque cela répond à une nécessité du marché.	<b>It is essential that</b> the aid <b>be</b> attractive to operators in order to make private storage effective when the market needs it.
ES14	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> les droits provisoires à instituer <b>couvrent</b> la différence entre les prix japonais et américains de l'aspartame et le prix minimum nécessaire pour permettre à l'industrie communautaire de couvrir ses coûts et de réaliser une marge bénéficiaire raisonnable.	<b>It is essential that</b> the provisional duties to be imposed <b>should cover</b> the difference between Japanese LTH lamps prices and the minimum price required for the Community industry to cover its costs and to make a reasonable profit.
ES15	Considérant qu' <b>il est essentiel que</b> l'application du présent accord <b>ne puisse pas</b> faire échec aux dispositions du traité instituant la Communauté économique européenne et que la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes doit pouvoir garantir l'uniformité de l'ordre juridique communautaire.	Considering that <b>it is essential that</b> the application of this Agreement <b>must not operate</b> against the application of the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and that the Court of Justice of the European Communities must be able to ensure the uniformity of the Community legal order.

ES16	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> la Commission, en sa qualité d'organe exécutif central et unique de la Communauté assumant la responsabilité politique de l'utilisation des deniers publics, <b>s'assure</b> que les États membres lui fournissent suffisamment d'informations pour contrôler la qualité de leur gestion courante et soit prête, le cas échéant, à prendre des mesures correctrices.	<b>It is essential that</b> the Commission, as the Community's unique and central executive agency with political responsibility for the use made of taxpayers' money, <b>should</b> ensure that Member States provide it with sufficient information to monitor the quality of their day-to-day management and should be ready to initiate remedial action as necessary.
ES17	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> chaque État membre <b>transpose</b> intégralement et fidèlement dans son droit national la législation communautaire dont il est destinataire.	<b>It is essential that</b> each Member State fully and accurately <b>transpose</b> into national law the Community legislation addressed to it.
ES18	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> les diffuseurs, les exploitants de satellites, les industriels et les exploitants de câbles <b>arrivent</b> à un accord complet sur une introduction aussi rapide que possible des services en D2-MAC au format 16: 9, conformément aux objectifs définis dans la décision 89/337/CEE.	<b>It is essential that</b> there <b>should be</b> complete Agreement between broadcasters, satellite operators, manufacturers and cable operators on the introduction, as soon as possible, of 16: 9 D2-MAC services in conformity with the objectives set out in Decision 89/337/EEC.
ES19	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> les déposants de ces succursales <b>soient</b> pleinement informés des dispositions qui leur sont applicables en matière de garantie.	<b>It is essential that</b> depositors at such branches <b>should be</b> fully aware of the guarantee arrangements which affect them.
ES20	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> tous les acteurs intervenant dans la production, l'utilisation, l'importation et la distribution des emballages et des produits emballés <b>prennent</b> davantage conscience de la place des emballages dans la production de déchets.	<b>It is essential that</b> all those involved in the production, use, import and distribution of packaging and packaged products <b>become</b> more aware of the extent to which packaging becomes waste.
ES21	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> toutes les fermetures de capacité envisagées par le plan <b>soient</b> définitives et irréversibles.	<b>It is essential that</b> all the capacity closures under the plan <b>are</b> definitive and irreversible.
ES22	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> la fermeture globale proposée par l'Allemagne <b>soit</b> effective et irréversible.	<b>It is essential that</b> the global closure offered by Germany <b>is</b> definitive and irreversible.
ES23	<b>Il est essentiel que,</b> à mesure que leurs économies se redresseront, les éventuels effets différés des dépréciations antérieures <b>ne menacent pas</b> la stabilité des prix.	<b>It is essential that,</b> as their economies recover, possible lagged effects of past depreciations <b>do not put</b> price stability under threat.
ES24	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> l'effort d'assainissement budgétaire <b>se poursuive</b> au fur et à mesure que la reprise économique se confirmera.	<b>It is essential</b> that budgetary consolidation <b>should continue</b> as the economic recovery progresses.
ES25	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> ces politiques <b>soient</b> activement poursuivies et que leur contribution au renforcement de la création d'emplois <b>soit</b> accrue.	<b>It is essential</b> that these policies <b>are</b> actively pursued and that their contribution to strengthening job creation <b>is</b> enhanced.



ES26	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> l'appareillage <b>soit</b> installé dans un local sans courants d'air (voir avertissement) et à l'abri de toute lumière vive pour faciliter l'observation des éclairs, flammes, etc.	<b>It is essential that</b> the apparatus <b>is</b> set up in a completely draught-free area (see warning) and in the absence of strong light, to facilitate observation of flash, flame, etc.
ES27	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> les investisseurs qui s'adressent à ces succursales <b>soient</b> pleinement informés des dispositions qui leur sont applicables en matière d'indemnisation.	<b>It is essential</b> that investors at such branches <b>should be</b> fully aware of the compensation arrangements which affect them.
ES28	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> le futur système, quel qu'il soit, <b>conserve</b> , avec le même niveau de précision, de fiabilité et d'acceptabilité, les avantages du système actuel, qui, au cours des quatre dernières décennies, ont permis d'assurer un meilleur respect de la législation nationale et communautaire.	<b>It is essential that</b> any future system <b>maintains</b> the benefits with at least the same degree of accuracy, reliability and acceptability of the current system which over the past four decades has improved compliance with national and Community law.
ES29	En outre, <b>il est essentiel que</b> le champ d'application de la proposition de décision <b>soit</b> clairement défini.	Furthermore, <b>it is essential</b> that the scope of the proposed Decision <b>should be</b> clearly defined.
ES30	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> la Commission <b>puisse</b> disposer d'une information globale sur les pratiques en cours.	<b>It is essential</b> that the Commission <b>be provided</b> with comprehensive information of conditions in practice.
ES31	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> lorsqu'une dérogation notifiée n'est plus en vigueur, elle <b>soit</b> supprimée de la liste.	<b>It is essential that</b> when a notified derogation is no longer in force it <b>should be</b> removed from the list.
ES32	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> des informations commerciales aussi importantes <b>soient</b> mises à la disposition des commerçants et des consommateurs dans les meilleurs délais.	<b>It is essential</b> that such important commercial information <b>is available</b> to traders and consumers at the earliest opportunity.
ES33	Considérant qu' <b>il est essentiel que</b> le Portugal <b>prenne</b> toutes les mesures nécessaires et compatibles avec la réglementation communautaire pour, d'une part, assurer une mise en place appropriée du présent règlement et, d'autre part, veiller par la mise en place d'un système effectif de contrôle à ce que le marché communautaire ne soit pas perturbé.	Whereas <b>it is essential that Portugal take</b> all the necessary measures which are compatible with Community rules, on the one hand to ensure that this Regulation is properly applied and, on the other hand, to ensure, by introducing effective control arrangements, that the Community market is not disturbed.
ES34	En outre, <b>il est essentiel que</b> toutes les révisions futures <b>prennent</b> pleinement en compte la nécessité d'achever le marché intérieur dans tous les États membres du nouvel Espace économique européen constitué le premier janvier 1994.	Furthermore, <b>it is essential that</b> all future reviews <b>should take</b> fully into account the need to complete the Internal Market throughout all Member States of the new European Economic Area which came into being on 1 January 1994.
ES35	Par conséquent, <b>il est essentiel que</b> les initiatives communautaires dont l'efficacité est	Consequently, <b>it is essential that</b> those Community Initiatives which

	démonstrable <b>soient</b> adoptées et incorporées dans le cadre d'un ensemble de mesures étendues au delà du programme d'initiatives communautaires.	are demonstrably successful <b>are</b> adopted and incorporated within a systematic framework of measures and extended beyond the Community Initiative programme.
ES36	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> la réserve disponible, quel que soit son montant, <b>ne soit pas</b> attribuée à un programme spécifique tout de suite, mais reste à la disposition de la Commission afin de faire face à des événements imprévus.	<b>It is essential that</b> whatever reserve is available <b>is not</b> allocated to specific programmes at present, but remains available to the Commission to respond to unforeseen events.
ES37	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> les partenaires sociaux <b>soient</b> représentés.	<b>It is essential that</b> the management and labour <b>be</b> represented.
ES38	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> le règlement <b>soit</b> appliqué de manière universelle et uniforme par tous les États membres.	<b>It is essential that</b> the Regulation <b>should be</b> universally and uniformly implemented by all Member States.
ES39	<b>il est essentiel que</b> le modèle type de visa <b>contienne</b> toutes les informations nécessaires et <b>qu'il réponde</b> à des normes techniques de très haut niveau,	Whereas <b>it is essential that</b> the uniform format for visas <b>should contain</b> all the necessary information and <b>meet</b> very high technical standards.
ES40	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> chaque État membre <b>transpose</b> intégralement et fidèlement dans sa législation nationale la législation communautaire dont il est destinataire	<b>It is essential</b> that each Member State fully and accurately <b>transpose</b> into national legislation the Community legislation addressed to it.
ES41	Toutefois, <b>il est essentiel que</b> les déséquilibres budgétaires <b>soient</b> réduits encore bien davantage afin de ne pas entraver les progrès accomplis sur la voie de la convergence.	However, <b>it is essential</b> that fiscal imbalances <b>be reduced</b> much further in order not to inhibit progress towards convergence.
ES42	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> l'âge réel et le statut par rapport à l'ESB du cheptel d'origine <b>soient</b> officiellement vérifiés.	<b>It is essential that</b> the actual age and BSE status of the herd of origin of all animals <b>is</b> checked officially.
ES43	En ce sens, <b>il est essentiel que</b> la Commission <b>propose</b> une redéfinition de la notion de "zone défavorisée" et qu'une grande rigueur soit accordée à l'attribution et au contrôle de ce statut.	In this connection, <b>it is essential that</b> the Commission <b>should propose</b> a redefinition of the notion of a 'less-favoured area' and that the attribution of this status and checks in respect thereof should be carried out with great rigour.
ES44	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> cet aspect crucial <b>soit</b> pleinement pris en compte par les responsables en matière de relations diplomatiques et intergouvernementales entre la Russie, d'une part, et l'Union européenne, d'autre part.	<b>It is essential that</b> this central consideration <b>is</b> taken fully into account by those responsible for handling diplomatic and intergovernmental relations between Russia on the one hand and the European Union and the United States on the other.

ES45	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> le marché unique <b>soit</b> perçu comme un avantage par les entreprises de toutes tailles.	<b>It is essential that</b> the single market <b>is</b> perceived by enterprises of all sizes as being to their benefit.
ES46	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> la nouvelle proposition visant à établir des règles simplifiées <b>fournisse</b> une définition claire et précise de l'expression "petits commerces de détail" qui figure à l'article 10 des directives 79/581/CEE modifiée et 88/314/CEE en ce qui concerne les établissements susceptibles d'être exemptés de certaines dispositions des directives.	<b>It is essential that</b> the new proposal for simplified rules <b>provide</b> a clear and precise definition of the term 'small retail businesses' referred to in Articles 10 of Directives 79/581/EEC as amended and 88/314/EEC in relation to establishments which may be exempt from certain provisions of the directives.
ES47	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> , lorsqu'une entreprise devient insolvable, tout <b>soit</b> mis en oeuvre pour la sauver dans son intégralité.	<b>It is essential that</b> where an enterprise becomes insolvent that every effort <b>should be</b> made to save it as an entity.
ES48	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> l'effet de la réforme de la PAC et de la libéralisation des échanges commerciaux <b>soit</b> pleinement pris en considération dans ce rapport.	<b>It is essential that</b> the effect of both CAP reform and trade liberalization <b>are given</b> full consideration in that report.
ES49	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> les produits subventionnés par l'octroi d'une restitution <b>parviennent</b> effectivement sur le marché de destination pour y être commercialisés.	<b>It is essential that</b> products in respect of which a subsidy is granted in the form of a refund <b>actually reach</b> their destination so that they can be marketed there.
ES50	<b>Il est essentiel que</b> les administrations douanières <b>accomplissent</b> leurs tâches au mieux et d'une manière propre à entraîner la réduction tant de leurs propres frais que de ceux des opérateurs commerciaux de bonne foi.	<b>It is essential that</b> customs administrations <b>should accomplish</b> their tasks to a high standard and in a manner which results in both their own costs and those of bona fide traders being reduced.
<b><i>IL EST IMPORTANT QUE – IT IS IMPORTANT THAT</i></b>		
<b>OCCURRENCE</b>	<b>FRENCH</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
IM1	<b>IL EST IMPORTANT QUE LES</b> COKERIES QUI SONT UN DES GRANDS CONSOMMATEURS DE CHARBON <b>PUISSENT FAIRE LE MEILLEUR USAGE</b> DES CHARBONS COKEFIABLES DE LA COMMUNAUTE	<b>IT IS IMPORTANT THAT</b> COKING PLANTS, WHICH ARE AMONG THE COMMUNITY'S MAIN COAL CONSUMERS, <b>SHOULD BE ABLE TO MAKE</b> THE BEST POSSIBLE USE OF COKING COAL
IM2	(...) <b>il est important que</b> les efforts de soutien au développement technologique entrepris dans le secteur des hydrocarbures <b>soient</b> poursuivis (...)	(...) <b>it is important that</b> the efforts made to support technological development in the hydrocarbons sector <b>should be</b> sustained (...)
IM3	<b>Il est important que</b> le demandeur <b>indique</b> tous les faits pertinents.	<b>It is important that</b> applicants <b>give</b> all the relevant facts.
IM4	(...) <b>il est important que</b> la Communauté <b>puisse</b> contribuer au maintien ou au	(...) <b>it is important that</b> the Community <b>should be</b> able to make a contribution towards the

	rétablissement de biotopes gravement menacés abritant des espèces en danger	maintenance and re-establishment of seriously threatened biotopes
IM5	(...) <b>il est important que</b> le budget et les comptes <b>donnent</b> une image claire et complète de l'incidence budgétaire de l'ensemble du système agrimonétaire.	(...) <b>it is important that</b> the budget and accounts <b>present</b> a clear and comprehensive picture of the budgetary impact of the agrimonetary system as a whole.
IM6	<b>Il est important que</b> le législateur <b>sache</b> dans quelle mesure il est libre d'intervenir dans ce domaine.	<b>It is important that</b> the legislature <b>should know</b> to what extent it is free to intervene in this area.
IM7	(...) <b>il est important que</b> , dans le cadre des ventes en vue de la distillation, les producteurs <b>ne soient pas</b> payés plus tard que cela ne serait le cas dans une vente commerciale normale.	(...) <b>it is important that</b> , in the case of sales for the purpose of distillation, producers <b>are not</b> paid any later than would be the case in a normal commercial transaction.
IM8	(...) <b>il est important que</b> la Communauté <b>prenne</b> pleinement en considération les leçons tirées des protocoles précédents et s'efforce de résoudre les faiblesses observées.	(...) <b>it is important that</b> the Community <b>take</b> fully into consideration the lessons learnt from the preceding Protocols and endeavour to rectify the shortcomings which have been uncovered.
IM9	(...) <b>il est important que</b> la Communauté <b>puisse</b> contribuer à l'action des États membres visant le maintien (...)	(...) <b>it is important that</b> the Community <b>should be</b> able to make a contribution towards the action of the Member States for the maintenance (...)
IM10	(...) <b>il est important que</b> les normes de santé publique pour le produit final <b>soient</b> déterminées.	(...) <b>it is important that</b> the public health standards for the final product <b>must be</b> specified.
IM11	<b>Il est important que</b> la révocation de la cession <b>ne produise</b> des effets que vis-à-vis du créancier qui a introduit l'action en cause (...)	<b>It is important that</b> the revocation <b>takes</b> effect only on behalf of the creditor who has brought the action.
IM12	(...) <b>il est important que</b> les travailleurs de nuit <b>bénéficient</b> d'une évaluation gratuite de leur santé préalablement à leur affectation et à intervalles réguliers par la suite.	(...) <b>it is important that</b> night workers <b>should be</b> entitled to a free health assessment prior to their assignment and thereafter at regular intervals (...)
IM13	<b>Il est important que</b> dans ce domaine la Commission <b>établit</b> une méthodologie de suivi et de contrôle des projets tout en développant parallèlement les opérations de vérification sur place des infrastructures de transport.	<b>It is important that</b> the Commission <b>should establish</b> a methodology for the monitoring and control of projects in this field, whilst at the same time developing operations for on-the-spot checks of transport infrastructures.
IM14	<b>Il est important que</b> , en plus de la diffusion d'informations, notamment grâce à des conférences et des enquêtes, <b>il puisse</b> être démontré que les suggestions émanant du	<b>It is important that</b> in addition to information dissemination, in particular through conferences and surveys, <b>it could</b> be demonstrated

	public et les inquiétudes exprimées par celui-ci sont prises en compte dans la planification stratégique.	that suggestions and concern expressed from the public side are considered in strategic planning.
IM15	<b>Il est important que</b> des décisions portant sur où, quand et dans quel cadre construire le Next Step, <b>soient</b> prises pendant la période considérée ici.	<b>It is important that</b> decisions about where, when and within what framework to build the Next Step <b>be</b> taken during the period under consideration.
IM16	Afin de répondre pleinement à cet objectif, <b>il est important que</b> ces rapports <b>contiennent</b> un certain nombre d'informations.	To achieve this aim fully, there are certain items of information which <b>it is important that</b> the reports <b>should contain</b> .
IM17	<b>Par conséquent, il est important que</b> l'Union européenne <b>encourage</b> les actions nécessaires à la fois pour développer les technologies de l'information et pour les introduire sur le marché.	Consequently, <b>it is important that</b> the European Union <b>encourage</b> action needed both to develop information technologies and to introduce them into the market.
IM18	<b>Il est important que</b> la participation à cette stratégie <b>s'opère</b> dans toute la Communauté, afin de veiller à une association active de tous les protagonistes.	<b>It is important that</b> ownership of the strategy <b>is diffused</b> throughout the Community to secure the active participation of all key actors.
IM19	(...) <b>il est important que</b> la Commission <b>s'emploie</b> à les porter à la connaissance des régions et des collectivités locales (...)	(...) <b>it is important that</b> the Commission <b>should bring</b> them to the attention of the regional and local authorities,
IM20	<b>Il est important que</b> les activités para-agricoles <b>soient</b> , dans la mesure du possible, implantées à la campagne pour contribuer à l'emploi.	<b>It is important that</b> agriculture-related activities <b>should</b> be located, as far as possible, in the countryside in order to help with job creation.
<b>IL EST NÉCESSAIRE QUE – IT IS NECESSARY THAT</b>		
NE1	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> la directive <b>spécifie</b> des valeurs limites différentes qui sont à respecter lorsque ces méthodes sont utilisées.	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the Directive <b>specify</b> different limit values which are to be respected where such methods are used.
NE2	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> la Commission <b>fixe</b> la date à laquelle ces captures effectuées par les navires battant pavillon d'un État membre sont réputées (...)	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>fixes</b> the date by which catches made by vessels flying the flag of a Member State are deemed (...)
NE3	A cette fin, <b>il est nécessaire que</b> la compensation financière <b>soit</b> limitée aux produits approuvés par les adhérents.	To this end, <b>it is necessary that</b> financial compensation <b>should be</b> granted only in respect of the products supplied by the members of such organizations.
NE4	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> la France <b>communiqu</b> e à la Commission certaines données relatives à l'aide.	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> France <b>should communicate</b> to the Commission certain data concerning the aid.

NE5	Considérant qu' <b>il est nécessaire que</b> ces captures <b>soient</b> communiquées deux fois par semaine (...)	Whereas <b>it is necessary that</b> details of these catches <b>be communicated</b> twice a week (...)
NE6	Considérant qu' <b>il est nécessaire que</b> l'organisme de l'État membre qui est chargé des paiement des travaux de recherche soit celui qui est habilité à payer les dépenses de la politique agricole commune.	Whereas <b>it is necessary that</b> the agency of the Member State which is responsible for effecting payment in respect of the research work <b>be</b> that which is authorized to reimburse expenditure under the common agricultural policy.
NE7	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> les conditions sanitaires fixées comme solution alternative dans le cadre de la demande de dérogation concernant la découpe de viandes fraîches <b>soient</b> au moins équivalentes à celles du point 45 lettre c) de l'annexe I de la directive.	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the health conditions fixed as alternative in the requested derogation on cutting of fresh meat <b>be</b> at least equivalent to those of paragraph 45 (c) of Annex I to Directive.
NE8	<b>Il est nécessaire que</b> toutes les matières qui feront en principe l'objet de cette acceptation <b>soient</b> appréhendées par l'accord dans une perspective communautaire et <b>puissent</b> être interprétées en vue de leur application uniforme.	<b>It is necessary that</b> all the subjects which are a priori to be covered by that acceptance <b>be set out</b> by the agreement in a Community perspective and that it be possible to interpret them with a view to their uniform application.
NE9	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> , dans le cas où les pêcheurs d'un État membre ont épuisé un quota alloué à cet État, l'obligation de cesser la pêche <b>fasse</b> l'objet d'une décision de la Commission.	<b>It is necessary that</b> , if the fishermen of a Member State have exhausted a quota allocated to that State, the obligation to cease fishing <b>should be</b> the subject of a decision of the Commission.
NE10	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> les caractéristiques essentielles d'un navire de pêche <b>figurent</b> dans des documents officiels à présenter lors du contrôle.	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the main characteristics of certain fishing vessels <b>be entered</b> in official documents which are made available for control.
NE11	<b>Il est nécessaire que</b> la Commission <b>soit</b> à même d'agir rapidement et efficacement dans des limites raisonnables et contrôlables.	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>be able</b> to act quickly and effectively within appropriate and reviewable limits.
NE12	<b>Il est nécessaire que</b> les importations parallèles <b>restent</b> possibles.	<b>It is necessary that</b> parallel imports <b>remain</b> possible.
NE13	<b>Il est nécessaire que</b> les États membres <b>coopèrent</b> entre eux et avec la Commission (...)	<b>It is necessary that</b> the Member States <b>cooperate</b> with each other and with the Commission (...)
NE14	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> cette formation <b>donne</b> accès à l'exercice de la profession dans l'État membre où cette formation a été reçue.	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> such training <b>give</b> access to the pursuit of the occupation in the Member State where that training was received.
NE15	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> les mesures provisoires demandées <b>soient</b> aptes à éviter le prejudice allégué.	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the interim measures requested <b>should be</b> of a

		nature to prevent the alleged damage.
NE16	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> ces programmes <b>soient</b> communiqués à la Commission afin qu'elle puisse assumer son rôle de supervision (...)	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> these programmes <b>be communicated</b> to the Commission so that it can assume its supervisory (...) role (...)
NE17	(...) <b>il est nécessaire que</b> la Commission <b>dispose</b> de toutes les informations utiles.	(...) <b>it is necessary that</b> the Commission <b>is</b> supplied with all necessary information.