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Anglické podmínkové spojky *unless* a *if (not)* a jejich české překladové ekvivalenty

English conditional conjuctions *unless* and *if (not)* and their Czech counterparts

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ABBREVIATIONS

*	incorrect form
A	Apodosis
AmE	American English
BrE	British English
CamGEL	Cambridge Grammar of the English Language
CGEL	A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language
ESL	English as a second language
P	Protasis

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1. INTRODUCTION

The present paper describes and analyzes the English conditional clauses, specifically clauses introduced by conditional conjunctions *if (not)* and *unless* and their Czech counterparts. Although the two analyzed conjunctions have a similar meaning and are sometimes even interchangeable, they are not the same. Unlike *if (not),* the conjunction *unless* combines condition with exception and difference is expected to be reflected in the Czech translation equivalents as well.

The theoretical part presents the concept of conditional clauses from various aspects: their syntactic and semantic functions in the English language, with the classification of Czech conditions briefly mentioned as well. The description of conditional clauses is based on representative British and Czech grammar books, namely: *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk et al.: 1985, hereon referred to as *CGEL*), *Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston, R. and G. K. Pullum: 2002, hereon referred to as *CamGEL*) and *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková et al.: 2009, hereon referred to as *Mluvnice*). The concept of Czech conditional clauses is drawn mainly from *Mluvnice češtiny. (3), Skladba* (Daneš, F. et al.:1987, hereon referred to as *Mluvnice Češtiny*). The last section of the theoretical background deals specifically with the conjunction *unless* and its disparity from *if (not)*, gathered from several monographs and essays related to conditional clauses in English.

The empirical part comprises of two sections: each analyzes 60 examples of conditional clauses introduced either by the conjunction *if (not)* or *unless* and their Czech counterparts. The results of the analysis will hopefully contribute to the description of conditional clauses from the point of view of their syntactic function and semantic roles, which could be used for practical purposes in teaching and translation.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

To put it simply, conditional clause is "an adverbial clause expressing a condition." (Leech, 2006: 25). It is usually a subordinate clause (protasis), introduced by a subordinator, that in some way conditions the possible realization of the matrix clause (apodosis). [1] Thus in *If Paul is still ill, he won't be able to come.* the possibility of 'Paul not coming' (the apodosis) is dependent on 'him being still ill' (the protasis) (*Mluvnice*, 16.23.43). With this open possibility of realization, the conditional clause resembles the *yes/no question*; therefore, they often contain the non-assertive terms (*any*, *at all*, *ever...*), e.g. *If there are any questions, I shall be glad to answer them.* (*Mluvnice*, 16.23.43).[2]

The two most frequent subordinators used for conditional clauses are *if* and *unless* (see 2.3.), where *if* is the "most common and most versatile" of the conditional subordinators and *unless* is the second most common, mainly used for negative meanings; both can introduce all types of clauses – finite, non-finite, verbless clauses and marginally also the *-ing* participle clauses. (*CGEL*, 1089) Other subordinators that can be used to introduce conditional clauses, although only finite, include: *as long as, so long as, assuming (that), given (that), in case, in the event that, just so (that) (informal), on condition (that), provided (that), providing (that), supposing (that)*. The conditional relation can be expressed even without a subordinator: by a subject-operator inversion (see 2.2.1.2).

In addition to conditional clauses, Dušková et al. (2009: 16.23.43) introduce several other possible ways how to express a condition:

(i) By **Adverbial of condition,** which is realized by prepositional phrases, e.g. *in case of, in the event of, only in, with your permission, under these conditions* etc.

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[1] *Protasis* and *apodosis* are traditional terms derived from Greek that are used mainly by Huddleston and Pullum (2002) in *CamGEL*.

(ii) With the use of **paratactic constructions**, e.g. *Help me and I shall help you*.

(iii) With the use of **participles**, e.g. *We will have a picnic, weather permitting*.

(iv) By stereotypical **subjectless clauses** with a subjunctive verb: e.g. *come to that* (with the meaning of 'if it comes to that') (*CGEL*, 1091)

According to Eastwood (2002, 334) we can use conditional clauses in several different functions:

(i)   a request, e.g. *If you're going into town, could you post this letter for me?*

(ii) an advice, e.g. *If you need more information, you should see your careers teacher.*

(iii) a criticism, e.g. *If you hadn't forgotten your passport, we wouldn't be in such a rush.*

(iv) a suggestion, e.g. *We can go for a walk if you like.*

(v) an offer, e.g. *If I win the prize, I'll share it with you.*

(vi) a warning, e.g. *If you're walking along the cliff top, don't go too near the edge.*

(vii) a threat, e.g. *If you don't leave immediately, I'll call the police.*

2.1. Syntactic Functions of Conditional Clauses

Quirk et al. (1985: 1070) distinguish four categories of adverbials according to their syntactic function: adjuncts, subjuncts, disjuncts and conjuncts. Adverbial clauses function mainly as adjuncts and disjuncts, in which the conditional clauses are no exception.

2.1.1. Adjuncts and Disjuncts

The fundamental difference between adjuncts and disjuncts is the degree of their integration into the sentence structure: while adjuncts are relatively integrated into the structure, disjuncts "are peripheral to the clause to which they are attached." (*CGEL*, 1070) However, this syntactic difference does not necessarily mean that each type requires specific

position or form. Two formally similar finite clauses (both with the same subordinator and the same position) may have different functions; compare (*CGEL*, 1072):

> *We'll take along Sharon, <u>if she's ready.</u>* (an adjunct)

> *We can do with some more butter, <u>if you're in the kitchen.</u>* (a disjunct)

The peripheral position of disjuncts is manifested in that "they do not allow a number of syntactic processes to apply to them that are allowed by adjuncts, processes that reflect a measure of integration within the superordinate clause" (*CGEL*, 1070). On the semantic level, the difference is much more consistent: while adjuncts "denote circumstances of the situation in the matrix clause," disjuncts evaluate the style or content of the matrix clause (*CGEL*, 1070).

The syntactic processes mentioned above can help us distinguish between adjuncts and disjuncts: while they can be applied to adjuncts, disjuncts do not allow them, thus giving us the possibility of classifying them on the basis of these rules. Quirk et al. apply six tests, mostly with the use of focusing devices, on two clauses of reason. In the present paper, some of the rules suggested in *CGEL* will be applied to two conditional clauses that had their functions already identified by Quirk et al. (1985:1072ff) : an adjunct *if*-clause in *They'll send it to you <u>if you ask them politely</u>* and a content disjunct *unless*-clause in *I'll get lost <u>unless I can find my compass.</u>*

- Only the adjunct clause can be the focus of a variant of the pseudo-cleft sentence:

  > The condition under which they will send it to you is if you ask them politely.

  > *The condition under which I will get lost is *unless* I can find my compass.

- Only the adjunct clause can be the focus of a question, as we can test with alternative interrogation:

  > Will they send it to you if you ask them politely or if you command them?

*Will I get lost *unless* I can find my compass or *unless* I can find my map?

- Only the adjunct clause can be the focus of negation, as we can test with alternative negation:

    They will not send it to you if you command them but if you ask them politely.

    *I will not get lost *unless* I find my map, but *unless* I can find my compass.

- Only the adjunct clause can be focused by focusing subjuncts such as *only, just, simply,* and *mainly*:

    They'll send it to you only if you ask them politely.

    *I'll get lost only *unless* I can find my compass.

2.1.1.1. Style and Content Disjuncts

Disjuncts can be of two types: content and style disjuncts. The above syntactic analysis applies to both of these, as their main distinction does not lie within the syntactic but the semantic grounds. While the content disjuncts comment on the content of the matrix clause, the style disjuncts usually indicate "a verb of speaking and the subject I," implicitly referring to the "circumstances of the speech act." (*CGEL*, 1072) Due to the more peripheral status of the style disjunct, we usually separate its clause realization from the matrix clause by punctuation and intonation.

To exemplify the differences, we can present two finite clauses, a content disjunct (a) and a style disjunct (b):

(a) *I'll take you for a ride provided that your parents give you permission.*

(b) *If you will allow me to say so,* your attitude is equally racist.

Here, the first apparent difference is the comma, which suggests that it might be a style disjunct (b); the semantic differences are obvious as well: the (a) clause comments on the content of the matrix clause and conditions it and therefore it is the content disjuct, while the

if-clause (b) asks for the permission of saying the assertion in the matrix clause ('If you will allow me, I'll say it.') and therefore it is the style disjunct.

2.2. Semantic Roles of Conditional Clauses

From the semantic point of view, Quirk et al. (1985: 1088) subdivide the conditional clause into **direct** and **indirect conditions**; this distinction is based on the extent of their integration into the syntactic structure and the semantic relationship between the content of the matrix clause and its attached conditional clause. [3] According to Quirk et al. (1985: 1089), every *if*-clause in the subcategory of direct conditions is an adjunct and every indirect *if*-clause is a style disjunct.

2.2.1. Direct Conditions

Direct conditions "convey that the situation in the matrix clause is directly contingent on that of the conditional clause," in other words, for the matrix clause to come into effect, the condition in the subordinate clause must be fulfilled at first (*CGEL*, 1088). In *If you put the baby down, she'll scream.* the speaker suggests that the prediction of 'the baby screaming' will be true when the listener fulfills the condition of 'putting the baby down.' Consequently the hearer also assumes the converse: *If you don't put the baby down, she won't scream.* To prevent this deduction, the speaker may express some uncertainty by adding e.g. *But she may scream anyway.* (*CGEL*, 1089).

Furthermore, the direct conditions can be subdivided into **open, hypothetical** and **rhetorical**.

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[3] According to Dušková et al. (2009: 16.23.43) instances like *If I may speak confidentially, the project is bound to fail.* do not express pure condition but have the function of a sentence modifier (for more see *Mluvnice*, 13.42.1). Therefore Dušková et al. acknowledge the presence of style disjuncts but classifies them differently.

2.2.1.1. Open Direct Conditions

In **open conditions** the answer to whether the condition is fulfilled and the content of the apodosis is true is left open; therefore the condition is also considered neutral, as it does not assert any resolution, e.g. *If Colin is in London, he is undoubtedly staying at the Hilton.*[4] Here, we do not know whether 'Colin is in London' and consequently we cannot know whether 'he is staying at the Hilton or not.'

In open conditions, the *if*-clause uses the same tenses as clauses with other conjunctions; therefore the simple present tense is used to refer to the present (f) and to the future (b) while the simple past tense is used to refer to the past (h). Although it is frequent, the time in the apodosis does not have to correspond to the time in the protasis, as all combinations are possible (*CamGEL*, 743) :

	Protasis	Apodosis
a) If she leaves, I leave too.		future
b) If they don't come, we're wasting our time.	future	present
c) If it doesn't rise, you didn't put enough bicarb in.		past
d) If that's Jill over there, I'll ask her to join us.		future
e) If she's here, she's in her office.	present	present
f) If he knows the answer, he got it from you.		past
g) If they batted first they will probably win.		future
h) If Kim said that, you are entitled to compensation.	past	present
i) If Kim didn't do it, Pat did.		Past

Unlike with hypothetical conditions, modal auxiliaries are not obligatory in the matrix clause, but they are possible and appear quite often, for "the conditional construction is conducive to the expressions of modality" (*CamGEL*, 744). For instance, *will* in (d) may alternate with *may* or *must.* Moreover, a protasis with the present subjunctive is also possible, e.g. *If any person be found guilty, he shall have the right of appeal*. (*CGEL*, 1012), but the present indicative is more common.[5]

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[4] "Open conditions have also been termed 'real', 'factual, and 'neutral' conditions." (*CGEL*, 1092)
[5] The present subjunctive appears only very occasionally, mainly in formal style; generally, it is more common in AmE than in BrE. (*CGEL*, 1012)

Although the future protasis is expressed by the present tense (a) and it is a common rule taught at schools that *will* never follows *if*, instances of protasis with the modal *will* occur. Quirk et al. (1985:1008) mention several uses of this modal in the *if*-clause. Generally, the simple present and the modal differ in "that [the former] refers to an assumed future actual situation whereas [the latter] refers to the assumed predictability of a situation or of situations" (*CGEL*, 1008). *Will* and *will (not)* occur when:

(i)   the modals have a volitional meaning, usually with the sense of a polite request (*Mluvnice*, 16.23.43), e.g. *If you'll help us, we can finish early.* ('If you are willing to help us.'),

(ii) the modals express timeless and habitual prediction, e.g. *If drugs will cure him, this drug should do the job.*

(iii) the modals express the present predictability of the occurrence or non-occurrence of a situation, e.g. *If you won't arrive before six, I can't meet you.*

2.2.1.2. Direct Hypothetical Conditions

Hypothetical condition expresses inconsistency with reality; in other words, the speaker does not believe in the realization of the condition and therefore suggests the impossibility of the proposition in the matrix clause being true. [6] The protasis in hypothetical sentences can express future, past and present references hence influencing the formulation of the speaker's belief (*CGEL*, 1091ff):

(i)   The condition is **contrary to expectation:** *If he changed his opinions, he'd be a more likeable person.*

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[6] "Hypothetical conditions have also been termed 'closed', 'unreal', 'rejected', 'nonfactual', 'counterfactual', and 'marked' conditions. " (*CGEL*, 1092).

Here, the time in the *if*-clause refers to the <u>future</u>, the condition "generally conveys that satisfaction of the condition in the actual world is relatively unlikely."(*CamGEL*, 750) The speaker expresses his doubt in 'him changing his opinions.'

    (ii)   The condition is **contrary to assumption**: *They would be here with us <u>if they had the time.</u>*

The <u>present</u> protasis in this sentence expresses presumption that 'they do not have time' and thus we do not assume the condition will be met.

    (iii)   The condition is **contrary to fact**: *<u>If you had listened to me,</u> you wouldn't have made so many mistakes.*

Here, the *if*-clause with the past reference "implicates that someone 'certainly did not listen to the speaker.'"

The verbs in hypothetical conditions are always backshifted in the protasis, "the past tense form being used for present (a) and future (b) reference and the past perfective form for past time reference (c)," they are termed **hypothetical past** and **hypothetical past perfective**, respectively (*CGEL*, 1010).

    (a) *<u>If she were here,</u> she would speak on my behalf.*

    (b) *<u>If she tried harder next time,</u> she would pass the examination.*

    (c) *<u>If they had invited him to the conference,</u> he would have attended.*

We use the past subjunctive in formal style as in (a); in informal style, the subjunctive *were* is replaced by hypothetical past or indicative forms, e.g. *<u>If she was here,</u> she would speak on my behalf.* [7] The *were*-subjunctive is not possible in constructions with *It is time (that)*, e.g. *It's*

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[7] The past (or *were-*) subjunctive is a form distinct from the simple past only in the first and third person singular forms of *be*. (e.g. *If I were you* …) It is used in sentences expressing hypothetical meanings. (*CGEL*, 1013)

time I was in bed. Moreover, the putative should is also possible, as it is used to express further stage of remoteness, e.g. *If Kim should die, Ed would take over.* (*CamGEL*, 753).[8]

The verbs in matrix clause differ as well, we use **past modal** with the hypothetical past (a, b) and **past perfective modal** with hypothetical past perfective (c). Besides the hypothetical *would*, we may use other modal auxiliaries: *could*, *might*, *should* and *would* in other uses. (*CGEL*, 1010).

The distinction between open and hypothetical condition is not always clear; apart from the subjunctive *were,* all other past forms may appear in both types of condition and therefore might cause ambiguity.[9] E.g. *If we weren't home by ten o'clock the landlady would lock us out.* can be interpreted either as a hypothetical condition referring "to a singularly situation in the future" (with the corresponding open conditional *If we aren't home by ten o'clock the landlady will lock us out.*) or as an open condition "expressing a multiple situation in the past 'whenever we weren't home by ten o'clock...'" (*CamGEL*, 754). The distinction is even less clear when we mix reported speech with conditionals.[10]

Although the hypothetical conditions are mostly introduced by the *if*-conjunction, the hypothetical past perfective can be also expressed without the subordinator, via the subject-operator inversion, e.g. *Had I been less forthright, I would have acquired more support.* It is mostly used in "a literary and elevated style of persuasion." (*CGEL*,1006) Although *had* is the most common, other operators permit the inversion as well: *were* (*Were the whole truth to be told, it would hardly be believed.*), *should*[11] (*Should the attempt fail, the whole procedure would have to be repeated.*) and less commonly even *could* and *might*. (*Mluvnice*, 16.23.43)

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[8] The putative should is possible in both hypothetical and open clauses, e.g. *If Kim should die, Ed will take over.* (*CamGEL*, 753).

[9] While hypothetical conditionals use past tense to express "modal remoteness," open conditionals use it to express time reference. (*CamGEL*, 754)

[10] This ambiguity arises due to the use of backshiting in both reported speech and hypothetical conditions. (*CamGEL*, 754).

[11] Although the subject-operator inversion is restricted to hypothetical conditions, *should* allows the inversion even in open conditions, e.g. *Should Kim die, Ed would take over.* (*CamGEL*, 753-754)

2.2.1.3. Direct Rhetorical Conditions

Although the **rhetorical conditional clauses** may appear like open conditions, they are not neutral like them, but make strong assertions and in that resemble the rhetorical questions. Quirk et al. (1985: 1094) mention two types of rhetorical condition:

(i)   A type in which the assertion is derived from the conditional clause while expressing the truth of both clauses: *He's ninety if he's a day.*

Here the *if*-clause is patently true and therefore the content of the matrix clause is true as well; the *if*-clause is always positioned finally.

(ii)   A type in which the assertion is derived from the matrix clause, with both clauses asserting falsity: *If they're Irish, I'm the Pope.*

The apodosis of this rhetorical sentence is patently absurd and therefore the protasis is found false as well. This type is often used with fixed expressions, like *I'll eat my hat* or *I'll be hanged*; some can be even used alone without a matrix clause, mainly to show amazement, e.g. *Well, I'll be damned!*

2.2.2. Indirect Conditions

The **indirect condition** expresses a more peripheral use than the direct condition, for the truth of its matrix clause is not dependent on the fulfilment of the condition. Indirect conditions are actually "dependent on an implicit speech act of the utterance," e.g. *She and I are just good friends, if you understand me.* (*CGEL*, 1095). Here the speaker does not want the hearer to think that the truth of the matrix clause is dependent on their mutual understanding, but it is the correct interpretation of the utterance 'she and I are just good friends' that is dependent on the understanding.

2.2.2.1. Open Indirect Conditions

Indirect conditions are always open, they are predominantly introduced by the *if*-subordinator and have the function of a **style disjunct**. Quirk et. al. (1985: 1095ff) mention four subclasses:

(i)   The conditional clause expresses **politeness**, hence "the speaker's utterance [seems] dependent on the permission of the hearer," e.g. *If you don't mind my saying so, your slip is showing.* Here we are not to interpret it as 'the listener not minding me saying so' is a condition for 'his slip showing,' but only as an act of politeness.

(ii)   The conditional clause used as a **metalinguistic comment** hedges the meaning of the apodosis, either suggesting some uncertainty in the wording of the clause, e.g. *His style is florid, if that's the right word.* or that it should not be interpreted in a way other than intended by the speaker, e.g. *She is resigning*, *if you know what I mean.* Here the speaker suggests that she was perhaps asked to resign and is not leaving willingly.

(iii)   The conditional clause can be used to express "**uncertainty about the extralinguistic knowledge** required for a correct interpretation of the utterance;" uncertainty expressed either by the speaker e.g. *I met your girl friend Caroline last night, if Caroline is your girl friend.* or by the listener, e.g. *The war was started by the other side, if you remember your history lessons.*

(iv)   Lastly, the conditional clause can "express the **condition under which the speaker makes the utterance**;" for instance, it can represent an indirect request (*If you're going my way, I need a lift back.*), an indirect offer (*If you want to borrow a shoebrush, there's one in the bathroom.*) or a direct question (*Where did your parents go, if you know?*). Here, the time reference of the protasis seems to be usually future, unlike (i), (ii) and (iii) which predominantly refer to the present.

2.2.3. The Three Canonical Tense Patterns

Forming conditional sentences is one of the most difficult grammatical operations in English. For instance, it requires knowledge of the differences between open and hypothetical conditions, as the latter situation requires its verbs to be backshifted, etc. To simplify the matters, four types of conditionals were introduced and are taught to students of ESL all around the world. These structures are useful for practice, but they are imperfect in that they do not comprehend all the possibilities of the conditional clauses. According to Haines and Stewart (2009: 189) the four conditionals are:

1) **First conditional** – the pattern is *if + present tense .... will + infinitive*

e.g. *If we don't leave now, we will miss the train.* This type is used "to predict likely or probable results in the future, if a condition is met." It appears mostly as a persuasion, promise, warning or a threat. It basically stands for the *open* condition.

2) **Second conditional** – *if + past simple ... would / could / might*

e.g. *If you went to Africa, you'd have to have several injections.* It is used "to speculate about imaginary or improbable situations," implicating that the condition will not be fulfilled. Sometimes it can refer to unreal situations and usually expresses advice. In our terms, this could be the *hypothetical past* as analysed by Quirk et al. (1985)

3) **Third conditional** – *if + past perfect ... would/might/could have + past participle*

e.g. *If I'd had your address, I'd have sent you a postcard.* This conditional "looks back at the past and speculates about possibilities which didn't happen." In other words, the *hypothetical past perfective.*

4) As an additional fourth type, the **zero conditional** is often mentioned; it is used for conditions that are always true: *if + present .... present or imperative*

e.g. *If the phone rings, answer it.*

2.2.4. The Classification of Conditional Clauses in the Czech Language

According to Daneš et al. (1987: 103ff, 487ff) adverbials of condition are based on the semantic relationship where 'the realization of A is conditioned by the reality of B,' with A standing in the position of the adverbial. Unlike other adverbials, conditions are not realized by adverbs; their primal realizations are subordinate clauses but other constructions are possible as well (see later).

The main classification of Czech conditions realized by subordinate clauses is similar to that of English (*Mluvnice Češtiny*, 487ff):

1) **Open condition** ('reálná podmínka') can be either realized or realizable*:*

(i) The **realized***,* 'uskutečněná,' condition is very rare; e.g. *Když se ti nechce, nechoď. 'If you don't want to come, then don't.'*[12]

(ii) The **realizable***,* 'uskutečnitelná, možná' condition is much more common; e.g *Jesliže bude pršet, na procházku nepůjdeme. 'If it rains, we will not go for a walk.* It appears either in the indicative mood with conditional conjunctions *–li, jestliže, jestli, když, jak, pokud* (e.g. *Vyhodí tu ženskou násilím, jestli nepůjde dobrovolně. Unless she goes voluntarily, they will force the woman to leave.*); or in the conditional mood with a conjunction *kdyby* (e.g *Kdyby toto utkání naše družstvo vyhrálo, postoupí do finálových bojů. 'If our team wins this match, they will advance to the finals.'*)[13]

2) The **hypothetical**, 'nereálná' **condition** is unreal in that it is either *unrealized* or *unrealizable:*

(i) **unrealized**, 'neuskutečněná,' condition; e.g. *Kdybych byl řekl víc, byli by (bývali) nešťastní ještě jiní lidé. 'Had I said more, other people would have been unhappy as well.'*

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[12] As Czech grammars do not provide with English translation equivalents, the sentences had to be translated by the author of the present paper.

[13] While the category of Czech mood consists of three types: indicative, imperative and conditional; "in English grammatical theory the concept/term conditional mood is left out of account." (Dušková, 1992: 88). The English conditions are described only in terms of adverbial conditional clauses and hypothetical means of modal verbs. (For more see Dušková, 1992: 88-92)

(ii)   **unrealizable**, 'neuskutečnitelná,' condition; e.g. <u>*Kdyby ještě žila tvá nebožka*</u> <u>*mama*</u>*, zaplakala by nad tebou.* <u>*'Had your deceased mother still lived,*</u> *she would have cried over you.'*

The conditional clause is in the conditional mood and is introduced by the subordinator *kdyby*. The matrix clause usually uses the conditional as well, but not necessary. Moreover, we might use the past conditional in the clause with unrealized conditions.[14]

Out of context, the difference between open and hypothetical conditions is not always clear; both can be realized by the present conditional and the subordinator *kdyby* and therefore one form may express both meanings. The sentence *Kdybych řekl víc, byli by nešťastní ještě jini lidé.* can be interpreted as an open condition with the condition not yet realized (but realizable) with the meaning of 'if I say more, other people will be sad as well;' or it can be understood as a hypothetical condition with the action of the conditional clause placed in the past, with the meaning of 'if I had said more, other people would have been sad as well.'

Among the other realizations of conditions in Czech language, we may include:

(i) **the paratactical realization**, e.g. *Sněz tu j   ahodu a porozumíš všem ptákům.* *'Eat that strawberry and you will understand all the birds.'* (*Mluvnice* Češtiny, 489)

(ii) **realization by a prepositional phrase**, e.g. *Při prvních příznacích se obraťte na lékaře. 'With the appearance of first symptoms, contac the doctor.'* (*Mluvnice* Češtiny, 103)

(iii) **realization by an infinitive phrase**, e.g. *Potkat ji jinde, byl bych ji nepoznal. Had I met her anywhere else, I shouldn't have recognized her.* (*Mluvnice*, 16.23.43)

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[14] The past conditional is not used in unrealizable conditions, as its unrealizability is clear from the context or the temporal reference. (Grepl et.al., 1995: 475) The past conditional is used only in unrealized conditions, but it is very rare nowadays and appears only in written form, predominantly in fiction. (Cvrček et al., 2010: 242)

2.3. *Unless* and *If (not)*

Unless is the second most frequent subordinator used in conditional constructions. It mainly occurs in open conditions where it can occupy both final and initial positions. (Eastwood, 2002: 340):

> *We're going to have a picnic <u>unless it rains.</u>*
>
> *<u>Unless you refund my money</u>, I shall take legal action.*

Unlike some other clauses, "*unless*-clauses cannot be conjoined," for there can be only one exceptional circumstance that conditions the matrix clause: it would seem rather bizarre to say **John will come unless he is busy and unless Mary invites him as well.* (Dancygier, 1998: 169). Therefore we may say that *unless*-clauses do not have the syntactic function of an adjunct, as one of the rules created by Quirk et al. (1985) require the clauses to conjoin (see 2.1.1) and can be identified only as disjuncts.

As for hypothetical conditions, it has sometimes been claimed that the use of *unless* is not possible with them; but however rare they might be, hypothetical instances with *unless* are possible. [15] While Eastwood (2002: 340) allows them only in the final position, as an afterthought (e.g. *The horse won easily. No one could have overtaken it, <u>unless it had fallen.),</u>* Declerk and Reed (2001: 445) mention *unless* in both positions (*<u>But unless I'd gone along with you</u>, you'd have told my husband, I bet*). The reason for its rarity is that the *unless*-clauses "lay stress on the excluded positive option" and therefore the negative condition *<u>If I had not arrived</u>* has no *unless* equivalent: **Unless I had arrived.* (Quirk et al., 1972: 661)

For the same reason as stated above, *unless* (unlike other conditional conjunctions) can be followed by assertive forms, e.g. *some, already, still* etc. (*Mluvnice*, 16.23.43), thus supporting Geis's claim that "*unless*-clauses are positive in polarity" (Geis, 1973: 238). Although the meaning of *unless* seems negative, it is not strong enough to be treated as such,

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[15] As pointed out b Declerk and Reed (2001: 455), according to some authors *unless* is not possible in hypothetical conditions, e.g.: Geis (1973: 242-243), Dancygier (1998:174), Quirk et al. (1972) *A Grammar of Contemporary English*. London: Longman. etc.

for it "does not behave as if negation were a part of its meaning." (Dancygier, 1998: 168) Moreover, the *un*-part of *unless* might seem misleading as it resembles the negative prefix (e.g. *unhappy*), but it is actually a historical relative of the preposition *on*. (Geis, 1973: 251)

Traditionally, *unless* was understood to be the negative counterpart of *if*, however since the work of Geis (1961, 1973), who falsified this assumption, it has become more and more clear that *if (not)* cannot be an equivalent to *unless*, as they cannot be interchangeable in every situation. [16] Semantically, the *unless* and *if (not)* clauses differ in that the former "specifies the unique condition under which the action of the apodosis fails to take place," while the latter "specifies merely one of several such conditions" (Molencki, 1999: 57). The meaning of *unless* is therefore not *if (not)* but "*except if* or, more explicitly, *in all circumstances except if*," as *unless* actually combines exception with condition. Therefore the condition "A (Apodosis) *unless* P (Protasis)" has the following entailments (*CamGEL*, 755)[17]:

(i) "If not-P, then A."

(ii) "If P, then not-A."

Only if all the components of (i) and (ii) are expressed in a sentence with the negative *if*-clause, then we are able to substitute it with an *unless*-clause.

Regarding the Czech counterparts of *unless*, Dušková et al. (2009: 10) mention conjunctions *ledaže* and *jestliže (ne)*. *Jestliže (ne)* is the exact opposite of *jestliže* which (besides *kdyby*) is the translation equivalent of *if* given by Dušková et al. in *Mluvnice* (2009: 10), thus suggesting that the Czech equivalents of *unless*-clauses will be no different from the *if (not)*-clauses. On the other hand, *ledaže* has no negative counterpart in Czech and therefore precisely characterizes the uniqueness of the conjunction *unless*. Moreover, Dušková et al.

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[16] At the beginning of his work, Geis(1973: 231) mentions several grammars that state the equality of *unless* and *if (not)*: Jespersen, O. (1961) *A Modern English Grammar*. Vol.5. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. Sweet, H. (1891) *New English Grammar*. Vol.1. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. Etc.

[17] The meanings of *unless* slightly differ in various books: the pioneer Geis likens it to: *under all circumstances except, in any event other than* (Geis, 1973: 235), Swan uses *except if* (Swan, 2005: 592), Dušková et al. use *except when* (2009: 16.23.43), for Declerk and Reed it is *in a case other than* (2001, 447), and surprisingly, Eastwood still uses the traditional meaning of *if...not* (2002: 334).

state that Czech clauses of exception with *ledaže* are translated into English with the use of the conjunction *unless,* e.g. *Nepůjdu, ledaže pro mne pošlou. (I shan't go unless they send for me*); (2009, 16.23.5).

1) Some conditional constructions allow the interchangeability of the conjunctions between *if (not)* and *unless*-clauses, compare (a) and (b) (*CamGEL*, 755):

(a) *The report will be ready soon unless the printer breaks down again.*

(b) *The report will be ready soon if the printer doesn't break down again.*

Here the A *unless* P (a) is pragmatically equivalent to A *if (not)* P (b), as the situation in the protasis is understood as one and only condition that might stop the 'report being ready' in both examples. Therefore, both the entailments (i) and (ii) suggested above are expressed in the sentence:

(i)   *If the printer does not break down again, then the report will be ready soon.* ("if not-P, then A")

(ii)   *If the printer breaks down again, then the report will not be ready soon.* ("if P, then not-A")

2)   *If (not)* cannot be replaced by *unless* when (*CamGEL*, 756):

(a)   both **the entailments (i) and (ii) are not expressed** in the sentence which is therefore inconsistent with the meaning of *unless: We're going to the beach this week-end if it doesn't rain – and indeed we may still go if it does*.

The sentence with *unless* is not possible because the entailment (ii) "If P, then not-A." is not true here: **If it rains, we are not going to the beach – and indeed we may still go if it does*. (*CamGEL*, 756).

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(b) **a non-assertive item appears in the condition**: *I'm cancelling the order if the goods aren't ready yet.*

Due to the positive polarity of *unless*-clauses, the non-assertive items are not admissible; while *yet* is possible in the (i) part of the test, it is not permitted in the other (ii) "if P, then not-A:" **If the goods are ready yet I'm not cancelling the order.*

(c) *if (not)* **is part of a question**: *Will you be going to the beach if it isn't raining?*

The question here does not relate to the (ii) component and therefore it is not possible. *Unless* is excluded from questions, unless they are biased or rhetorical: e.g. *How can you ever face them again unless you apologize?* which implies that the speaker thinks 'they will not be able to face them *unless* they apologize.'

(d) **the *if*-clauses are conjoined:** *If Philip doesn't find a better job and if Paila doesn't get a substantial pay-rise, they won't be able to pay the mortgage.* (see above)

(e) **the meaning of *if (not)* is more like *because (not).*** Often, we talk about "a feeling which would result from something not happening:" *Alex will be upset if you don't come to the party.* (Eastwood, 2002: 340).

3. MATERIAL AND METHOD

3.1. Material

For the purpose of the present analysis, 120 English clauses sentences were selected from several English novels, supplemented by their Czech professional translated versions. These were excerpted from the Intercorp, a multilingual parallel translation corpus that is based online and is provided by Charles University, Faculty of Arts in Prague, for academic purposes only. First, three books were randomly selected: Kingsley Amis's *Lucky Jim* (1954), Jeannette Angell's *Callgirl* (2004) and J. K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (1997)*,* with their corresponding translations by Jiří Mucha (1959), Petra Klůfová (2006) and Vladimír Medek (2002), respectively. The three novels were sufficient for the sixty needed sentences with *if (not).* Yet the *unless* conjunction proved to be very rare and appeared only in twenty-six sentences; therefore other texts had to be added to the selection in order for us to excerpt the other thirty-four instances,namely: Sandra Brown's *The Crush* (2002) and *Hello, Darkness* (2003), John Grisham's *The Street Lawyer* (1998) and *The Partner* (1997), John Irving's *A Widow for a Year* (1998) and George Orwell's *1984* (1949) with translations by Marie Válková (2006 and 2005), Jan Jirák (1998), Pavel Kříž (1998), Milada Horáková (2000) and Eva Šimečková (1991), respectively.

The query for searching *unless*-clauses in the database was simple: [word="unless"] and as the conjunction *unless* is used only in the required conditional clauses, no further manual selection was required. On the other hand, the search for *if (not)*-clauses, was much more complicated; the query used was: [word="if"] []{1,4}[word="n't" | word="not"]. It was designed to find sentences with the word *if* that had in its close proximity (within one to four words, as there was no need for wider range) the negative *not* or its contracted form *n't*. As the conjunction *if* can be used in other types of clauses than the conditional ones, the results

were further sorted manually: the nominal content clauses, concessive clauses and one typing error were thus removed.

The difference between the frequency of the two analyzed conjunctions is shown in the statistical survey in Table 1. It presents the total word count of every novel and the number of occurrence of the searched instances. For precise comparison, the frequency per 1000 words is given as well. As the number of needed examples was determined beforehand, only the first sixty sentences presented to us by the Intercorp were excerpted; therefore while *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* included twenty-four instances of *if (not)* conditions, only six of them were used in the analysis. John Irving's *A Widow for a Year* was treated similarly. The table shows that while the negative *if*-condition appears on average 0,28 times per 1000 words, the *unless* conjunction with its average 0,06 is almost five times less frequent.

Novel	Lj	Cg	Hp	Tc	Hd	Sl	Tp	Go	Wy	On Average
Word Count	94475	101413	80252	117056	129203	99983	113260	104404	218812	117651
If Not	28	26	6 (24)							26
Freq.	0,30	0,26	0,30							0,28
Unless	11	8	7	5	6	5	7	5	6 (14)	8
Freq.	0,12	0,08	0,09	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,05	0,03	0,06

Table 1. Distribution of *if (not)* and *unless*-clauses among the analyzed texts

After the search results were sorted out, each example was given its code for easier identification and reference in the forthcoming analysis, e.g. un_HP_2. The code is composed of three parts:

- The first two lower letters refer to the conjunction used in the condition, either "if" for *if (not)* or "un" for *unless.*

- The capital letters stand for the title of the book that the examples are excerpted from, they are mostly acronyms:

  o LJ stands for Amis's *Lucky Jim*

- o CG stands for Angell's *Callgirl*
- o HP stands for Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*
- o TC stands for Brown's *The Crush*
- o HD stands for Brown's *Hello, Darkness*
- o SL for Grisham's *The Street Lawyer*
- o TP for Grisham's *The Partner*
- o WY for Irving's *A Widow for a Year*
- o GO for Orwell's *1984*

- The number at the end represents the order of the example in the given text, dealing with *if (not)* and *unless* examples separately.

Therefore, the suggested code un_HP_2 stands for the example taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* that contains the conjunction *unless* and is the second found instance of this type in the given text. All the examples with their assigned codes can be found in the Appendix No. 1.

3.2. Method

The analytical part of the present paper consists of three sections. The first two sections analyze *if (not)* and *unless* conditional clauses separately (see 4.1. and 4.2.), the third section compares them and draws conclusions (see 4.3.). All the conditions are first classified according to their syntactic functions, i.e. it is determined whether they function as adjuncts or disjuncts. For that, information from the theoretical background was considered, mainly the syntactic rules that help distinguish the two types. Subsequently, the conditional clauses are analyzed from the semantic point of view, i.e. it is determined whether they are open, hypothetical or rhetorical conditions, and are thus divided into groups for further analysis of their positions, Czech equivalents and other features that might be relevant to the topic.

3.3. Hypothesis

Before starting the analysis, we may first present a hypothesis of what results we expect to find after thoroughly studying the theory. *If not*-clauses are expected to be much more

frequent than *unless*-clauses, and to function only as adjuncts and style disjuncts, with disjuncts less then 25%. All three types of direct conditions will be found, with open conditions in majority. Among the Czech counterparts, the *kdyby*-clauses will be the most frequent as that is the conjunction used both in open and hypothetical conditions. Probably no hypothetical *if(not)*-clause will be exchangeable for a correspondent *unless*-clause, but some open conditions should be.

The *unless*-clauses are supposed to be less frequent, and will function either as content disjuncts or style disjuncts. Presumably only open conditions will be found, as hypothetical *unless*-clauses are very rare. Their position will be predominantly final and their Czech counterparts will use the conjunction *ledaže* or *jestliže (ne)*. The *if-not* clauses that allow the *unless* substitution will have the same or similar qualities as examples of the excerpted *unless*-clauses, supposedly in the translation as well.

3.4. Problems in Analysis

As mentioned in the theoretical background (2.2.1.2) open and hypothetical conditions may use the same past verb forms and therefore are sometimes hard to distinguish, with the narrative past used in fiction only complicating the matter; moreover, the distinction is even more ambiguous when the conditional is mixed with reported speech, of which several instances were found in the excerpted material. Although there are no precise rules regarding the reported speech of conditions, as the backshift is almost never obligatory, some general tendencies can be summarized using *CGEL* (1985) and *CamGEL* (2002):

1) In reported speech, **open conditions** are usually backshifted:

> *"If they **are convicted** they **will** be liable to a life sentence," he said.*
> ~ *He said that if they **were convicted** they **would** be liable to a life sentence.*
> (*CamGEL*, 754)

However, if the proposition in reported speech is still valid, backshift becomes optional:

"*If I were in New York, I would visit the current exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum,*" he said.

~ *He said that if he* ***were / had been*** *in New York, he* ***would visit / would have visited*** *the current exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum.* (CGEL, 1031)

2) In **hypothetical conditions**, hypothetical past is backshifted to hypothetical past perfective if there is a change in time reference:

"*If she* ***stayed*** *another day, he* ***would drive*** *her home,*" he said.

~ *He told me the following week that if she* ***had stayed*** *another day, he* ***would have driven*** *her home.* (CGEL, 1031)

However, backshift is again optional if the proposition in the reported speech is still valid:

"*If Sue* ***didn't sign*** *the cheque her husband* ***would,***" he said.

~ *He said that if Sue* ***didn't sign / hadn't signed*** *the cheque her husband* ***would / would have.*** (*CamGEL*, 754)

Four of the excerpted *if (not)* examples presented a problem with identifying their semantic role; they all contained the verb form used for hypothetical clauses but after a closer look they were all – with one special exception – recognized as open. The sentences seemed to be using hypothetical past in their protases and past modal in their apodoses, in [1] it is *didn't stop* and *wouldn't get*, respectively, which would in itself mark them as hypothetical conditions. However, four of the conditional clauses were reported (*she was told that...*), suggesting that the verb forms might have been backshifted and thus further analysis was required. Therefore, to identify their semantic roles, they had to be transferred into the direct speech. Applying the rules from above to the example [1], the transformed sentence could be either (a) an open condition that was backshifted: *She was told: "if you don't stop bothering the service, we will not get you work at all."* or (b) **She was told: "if you didn't stop bothering the service, we would not get you work at all."* As the second option (b) is

unfeasible, it is obvious that the given example must be an open condition. Two other sentences, (if_CG_12) and (if_CG_23), followed a similar pattern.

[1] She called and called, and was finally **told** that <u>if she **didn't stop** bothering the service,</u> they **wouldn't get** her work at all. (if_CG_19)
Volala a volala a nakonec jí **řekli**, <u>že jestli nepřestane agenturu otravovat</u>, neseženou jí vůbec žádnou práci.

However, the fourth conditional clause that was formally the same as example [1] presented different results, for both its direct speech variants were feasible [2]. The two variants are either (a) a backshifted open condition: *She said: "I will understand if he doesn't come."* or (b) a non-backshifted report of a hypothetical condition: *She said: "I'd understand if he didn't come."* As it is impossible to identify whether it is open or hypothetical condition, the condition is categorized as with both possibilities (see 4.1.2.).

[2] "She did say she**'d 'understand'** <u>if you **didn't come**</u>. Don't ask me to translate that, either." (if_LJ_27)
„Řekla taky něco, že 'pochopí', <u>když nepřijdete</u>, ale tomu jsem taky moc nerozuměl, tak se raděj na nic nevyptávejte."

4. ANALYSIS

4.1. *If (not)* Conditions

Regarding the syntactic functions, the *if (not)* conditional clauses excerpted from the material presented 45 instances of adjuncts and 15 instances of style disjuncts. The other type found in conditional clauses, the content disjunct, is as predicted not possible; all the *if (not)* clauses that do not "refer to the circumstances of the speech act" allow the syntactic tests presented in the theoretical part of the present paper (see 2.1.1.) and are therefore classified as adjuncts. (*CGEL*, 1072)

The semantic roles of conditional clauses, as distinguished by Quirk et al. (1985), comprise direct and indirect conditions, the classification based on the level of their integration and dependency of the matrix clause. The excerpted examples contained 45 direct and 15 indirect conditions. The concordance between the figures presented by the analysis of the syntactic functions and of the semantic roles is no coincidence, for "in direct conditions, the *if*-clause is an adjunct, [while] in indirect conditions, it is a style disjunct;" therefore the analysis is further carried out under these two equivalent groups. (*CGEL*, 1089)

Table 2. illustrates the distribution of direct conditions, i.e. adjuncts, and indirect conditions, i.e. style disjuncts, within the analyzed texts. While their distribution in *Lucky Jim* is half-and-half, *Callgirl* contains only one negative indirect condition. As most of the examples of the style disjuncts express politeness (see later), the reason for such distribution might lie in the style of the fiction. While *Lucky Jim* is set on a campus where people are usually polite, *Callgirl* comes from the world of prostitutes where politeness is taken for granted. Other reason might be the time of their publication, whereas the former is an older

text from 1954, the latter comes from a much modern time of the twenty-first century (2004) where polite phrases like *if you don't mind* are much rarer.

	LJ	CG	HP	Total	%
Direct Conditions	14	25	6	**45**	**75%**
Indirect Conditions	14	1	0	**15**	**25%**
Total	**28**	**26**	**6**	**60**	
%	**47%**	**43%**	**10%**		**100%**

Table 2. Distribution of syntactic and semantic functions within the analyzed texts

4.1.1. Direct Conditions, i.e. *If (not)* Adjuncts

As mentioned in the theoretical part (see 2.2.1.), direct conditional clauses may express open, hypothetical or rhetorical conditions. The 45 examples of negative adjuncts contain 28 open conditions, 16 hypothetical conditions and one condition that may be interpreted as either open or hypothetical [2] (See 3.4.). None of the conditional clauses express the rhetorical condition. The classification was carried out mainly on the basis of the tenses used in the clauses, yet the context and meaning of the message was taken into consideration as well. Further, each group of conditions was evaluated in terms of type, reference, position and translation. The distribution among the selected text can be seen in the Table 3. below.

	LJ	CG	HP	Total	%
Open Conditions	5	19	4	**28**	**62%**
Hypothetical Conditions	8	6	2	**16**	**36%**
Open/Hypothetical Condition	1	0	0	**1**	**2%**
Total	**14**	**25**	**6**	**45**	
%	**31%**	**56%**	**13%**		**100%**

Table 3. Semantic roles of direct *if (not)* conditions

4.1.1.1. Open Direct Conditions (*If (not)*)

The open *if (not)* conditions mostly used the past simple tense (unless they were contained in the direct speech), as the texts were told in the narrative past, but they referred into the present [3] or the future [4]. Only one open protasis referred to the past [5]. As

mentioned in the theoretical part of this paper, the present subjunctive and the putative *should*

may be found in the protases of open clauses; however, they did not appear in any of the

excerpted examples.

> [3] So I was safe from society; <u>if I didn't look like a hooker</u>, then maybe at some level I was still a nice girl. (if_CG_8)
> Díky tomu jsem byla před společností v bezpečí; <u>dokud nevypadám jako šlapka,</u> tak možná jsem do jisté míry stále slušná holka.

> [4] "See," he explained to Aunt Petunia through a mouthful of nails, "<u>if they can't deliver them</u> they'll just give up." (if_HP_1)
> „Uvidíš," vysvětloval tetě Petunii s ústy plnými hřebíků," <u>že když je nebudou moct doručit</u>, tak s tím prostě přestanou."

> [5] "How can you know that you disagree with a way of doing things <u>if you haven't tried that way out</u>? (if_CG_13)
> „ Ale kde berete jistotu, že vám určený způsob práce nevyhovuje, <u>když jste ho ani nevyzkoušeli</u>?"

4.1.1.2. Hypothetical Direct Conditions (*If (not)*)

Out of the 16 negative hypothetical conditions, six conditional clauses use verb form

termed the *hypothetical past perfective* with the *past perfective modal* in the matrix clause,

thus referring into the past [6], ten conditions use the *hypothetical past* with the reference into

the future [7], the present [8] a one into the past [9]. While the matrix clause contingent on the

condition in the *hypothetical past* usually contains the *past modal* as seen in example [8], a

rare hypothetical condition may sometimes appear, one that refers to the past and thus

requires the matrix clause with the *past perfective modal* as in the example [9]. The summary

of all the time references can be found in Table 4. Neither of the clauses uses the past

subjunctive or the putative *should* that were mentioned in the theoretical part as being

common in formal style. However, two instances of a different modal than *would* were found

in the hypothetical examples, the modal *could* was used to express the modal meaning of

(dis)ability of the speaker as in [7].

> [6] What would you have done <u>if he hadn't driven out just then</u>? (if_LJ_21)
> Co byste byl dělal, <u>kdyby nebyl právě vyjel</u>?

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[7] What <u>if I couldn't do another call for Peach</u>? (if_CG_3)
Co <u>když nezvládnu další schůzku u Broskviččina klienta</u>?

[8] "You couldn't guess what was underneath it all <u>if you didn't know</u> could you?" (if_LJ_12)
„<u>Kdybyste nevěděl, co tam je,</u> tak vás vůbec nic nenapadne."

[9] Would Welch have asked him to get up a special subject <u>if he wasn't going to keep him on as a lecturer</u>? (if_LJ_6)
Byl by mu Welch navrhl, aby si připravil nepovinný předmět, <u>kdyby ho nechtěl nechat dál na škole jako lektora</u>?

		Hypothetical		Total	%
	Open	Past	Past Perfective		
Present Reference	13	4		**17**	**39%**
Future Reference	14	5		**19**	**43%**
Past Reference	1	1	6	**8**	**18%**
Total	**28**	**10**	**6**	**44**	
%	**64%**	**23%**	**14%**		**100%**

Table 4. Time references within the direct *if (not)* conditions

4.1.1.3. Positions of the Direct Conditional Clauses (*If (not)*)

As explained in the theoretical background (see 2.1.1), adjuncts may occur in initial, medial and final positions. However, the analysis has shown that some types of conditions may have preferences, as to their position.

All but two of the 16 hypothetical conditions in English are in the final position of the sentence, with their Czech equivalents mostly final as well: in addition to the two corresponding initial positions [10], two other clauses were shifted into the initial positions in Czech [8]. As the Czech translations would be possible with the final positions as well, the reason behind the change seems to be purely stylistic. English open conditions, on the other hand, appear in both initial and final positions (11 and 17 instances, respectively.) While, three of the final positions are shifted into the initial position in the Czech condition, none of the English initial conditions shifted into the final position in Czech. The distribution of clause positions can be seen in Table 5.

[10] Maybe if he wasn't just standing there watching us, she'd relax a little. (if_CG_15)
      Možná když tam Vinnie nebude jen stát a zírat na nás, Stacy se maličko uvolní.

	Open		Hypothetical		Total	%
		%		%		
Initial Position	11	39%	2	12,5%	**13**	**30%**
Final Position	17	61%	14	87,5%	**31**	**70%**
Total	**28**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**	**44**	
%	**64%**		**36%**			**100%**

Table 5. Distribution of positions in direct *if (not)* conditions

4.1.1.4. Czech Translation Equivalents of the Conjunction *If (not)* in Direct Conditional Clauses

The most frequent conjunction used in direct conditional clauses is *když (ne),* of which nine have been found in the analyzed open conditions, three in hypothetical conditions and one in the unidentifiable [11]. The conjunction *pokud (ne)* is used nine times [12], with one in the hypothetical condition and one without the negative *ne,* but with the word *hnusit si* that carries negativity [13]. While *jestli (ne)* is used mainly in open conditionals [14], *kdyby (ne)* is used only in the hypothetical ones; as *kdyby* is a typical Czech conjunction used for hypothetical meanings (see 2.1.2.4.) it is no surprise that four of those instances use the past conditional mood in addition to the conjunction [15]. Out of the seven remaining examples, two sentences do not contain any conjunction [16] while the rest use various conjunctions that are not typical for conditional clauses: *ať*, *kde*, *že*, *kterého* and *dokud*. The distribution of Czech translation equivalents can be found in Table 6.

[11] A lifestyle becomes a habit if you don't watch out. (if_CG_26)
      Když si člověk nedá pozor, stane se otrokem toho životního stylu.

[12] On the other hand, if I didn't get out of the apartment I was going to go crazy. (if_CG_24)
      Na druhou stranu, **pokud** co nejdřív nevypadnu z bytu, určitě zešílím.

[13] All that I knew for sure was that if she didn't like me touching her shoulder, she sure as hell was going to hate where I touched her next. (if_CG_14)
      V daném okamžiku jsem jistě věděla jen jedno, a sice, že pokud se jí **hnusí** můj dotek na rameni, tak si stoprocentně bude ještě víc hnusit, až se jí začnu dotýkat tam.

[14] I don't know what they'll say <u>if I'm not</u>. (if_HP_4)
Nevím, co řeknou<u>, **jestli** se tam nedostanu.</u>

[15] But he wouldn't have tried, would he? or not so hard, anyway, <u>if she hadn't seemed so keen.</u> (if_LJ_10)
Ale že by se nebyl pokoušel, nebo alespoň ne tak rozhodně, **<u>kdyby</u>** <u>nebyl měl dojem</u>, že si o to říká?

[16] I don't myself think it is: as I said to them, a subject like this requires considerable background knowledge <u>if it isn't to be quite meaningless</u>. But I'm afraid they weren't convinced. (if_LJ_14)
Já osobně si to nemyslím: řekl jsem jim hned, že námět toho druhu předpokládá samozřejmě dosti rozsáhlé základní znalosti, ale bojím se, že jsem je nepřesvědčil.

	Když (ne)	Pokud (ne)	Kdyby (ne)	Jestli (ne)	None	Other	**Total**	**%**
Open Condition	9	8	0	5	1	5	**28**	**62%**
Hypothetical Condition	3	1	9	1	1		**16**	**36%**
Open / Hypothetical	1						**1**	**2%**
Total	**14**	**9**	**9**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**45**	
Total	**31%**	**20%**	**20%**	**13%**	**4%**	**11%**		**100%**

Table 6. Distribution of Czech translation equivalents of the conjunction *if (not)*

4.1.2. Indirect Conditions i.e. *If (not)* Style Disjuncts

Unlike direct conditions, indirect conditions do not allow hypothetical or rhetorical conditions and they are therefore only open (see 2.1.2.2.) This theory is confirmed by the analysis, as the 15 analyzed indirect conditions are indeed all open; moreover, they are all in the present simple tense and their time reference indicates the present [17]. It is interesting to note, that one of the examples contains the modal *will* (not future *will*) which does not happen often [18] (see 2.2.1.1.). In this case the modal *will* expresses what Quirk et al. call the "volitional meaning," implying that it is a polite request (*CGEL*, 1008).

[17] "I'd rather you didn't talk in that strain, <u>if you don't mind</u>." (if_LJ_8)
„Prosila bych vás, abyste takhle nemluvil, <u>jestli dovolíte.“</u>

[18] "No, I don't mind telling you <u>if it won't bore you.</u>" (if_LJ_2)
„Ne, mně to nevadí, <u>a když vás tím nebudu nudit…“</u>

Quirk et al. (1985) distinguish four types of indirect condition of which two appeared in the excerpted examples: 13 clauses expressed politeness, all but one were with the use of the phrase *do not mind* [17] and two clauses expressed the condition under which the speaker makes the utterance [19] (see 2.1.2.2.).[18] Regarding the clause positions, all the indirect conditions – except [19] – are placed finally.

[19] "But <u>if you don't like that</u>, I also have –" (if_CG_18)
„ Ale <u>jestli se vám nelíbí</u>, mám taky… "

4.1.2.1. Czech Translation Equivalents of the Conjunction *If (not)* in Indirect Conditional Clauses

The Czech correspondences of the indirect conditions reflect their peripheral importance, as they are not always translated word for word. Out of the 15 examples the *jestli (ne)* correspondence was the most frequent (appeared five times) and most precise in translation [20]; for four times the translator did not mention the polite condition at all [21]; twice the condition was transformed into a positive sentence with *jestli dovolíte* [17]; twice it was replaced by a polite phrase, using imperative mood in Czech [22],[23]; *když (ne)* and *kdyby (ne)* were both used once. The precise distribution of indirect conditions can be found in Table 7.

[20] I'd sooner not discuss that, <u>if you don't mind."</u> (if_LJ_18)
Raději bych o tom nemluvila, **jestli** <u>vám to nevadí</u>."

[21] That's rather adolescent, isn't it? <u>if you don't mind me saying so</u>." (if_LJ_19)
„Trochu naivní, **nemyslíte**?"

[22] "Yes, <u>if you don't mind.</u>" (if_LJ_9)
„Ano, **buďte tak laskav**."

[23] You've got a long way to go, <u>if you don't mind me saying so</u>, even though you are nice. (if_LJ_22)
Nezlobte se, ale máte ještě před sebou hezký kus cesty. I když jste celkem milá a příjemná.

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[18] Quirk et al.(1985) do not term these types of conditions, therefore, for the purpose of this paper, the terms "polite condition" and "utterance condition," respectively, were used for the two given types in the Table 7.

	Jestli (ne)	Kdyby (ne)	Když (ne)	Jestli Dovolíte	Phrase	None	Total	%
Polite Condition	3	1		2	2	4	**12**	**80%**
Utterance Condition	2		1				**3**	**20%**
Total	**5**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**15**	
%	**33%**	**7%**	**7%**	**13%**	**13%**	**27%**		**100%**

Table 7. Distribution of the Czech translation equivalents of indirect *if (not)* conjunction

4.2. *Unless* **Conditions**

Clauses beginning with *unless* are very rare and as mentioned in the previous chapter (see 3.1.), their excerption required three times more texts than the excerption for *if (not)* clauses. Therefore, this time, the texts will not be taken into consideration of the analysis, as so few examples from each text cannot be considered sufficient for any generalization.

From the theoretical part of the present paper, it is clear that *unless*-clauses may function syntactically only as disjuncts and never as adjuncts (see 2.3.), therefore they had to be considered only within this category, either as style disjuncts or content disjuncts. The excerpted examples presented 56 clauses that function as content disjuncts and only four clauses that function as style disjuncts. Semantically, the two roles, direct and indirect conditions, correspond to the two syntactic categories, similarly to the *if (not)* clauses in the previous section (see 4.1). Therefore, the four examples of conditional clauses that function as style disjuncts are classified as indirect conditions, and the 56 remaining examples function as content disjuncts with the role of a direct condition.

	Open	Hypothetical	Rhetorical	Total	%
Direct Condition	51	4	1	**56**	**93%**
Indirect Condition	4			**4**	**7%**
Total	**55**	**4**	**1**	**60**	
%	**91%**	**7%**	**2%**		**100%**

Table 8. Semantic roles of *unless* conditions

4.2.1. Direct Conditions, i.e. *Unless* Content Disjuncts

From the semantic point of view, content disjuncts are no different from adjuncts: they may be open, hypothetical or rhetorical. As mentioned in the theoretical part, *unless*-clauses appear predominantly as open; they stress the excluded positive option and therefore do not usually allow the hypothetical meaning; moreover some grammarians would not allow it at all, but they have been proven wrong (see 2.3.). Out of the 56 *unless* direct conditions, 51 conditions were open, one was rhetorical and surprisingly four *unless* examples carried the hypothetical meaning (see Table 9.).

	Open Condition	Hypothetical Condition	Rhetorical Condition	Total
Direct Condition	51	4	1	**56**
%	**91%**	**7%**	**2%**	**100%**

Table 9. Semantic roles of direct *unless* conditions.

4.2.1.1 Open Direct Conditions (*Unless*)

The excerpted *unless*-conditions with the open meaning used the present simple tense in 28 instances and the past simple tense in 23; the clauses with the present tense referred to the present in 15 examples [24] and to the future in 13 examples [25], while clauses in the past tense referred into the past in 12 examples [26] and into the future in 11 examples [27]. The reason for past tense sentences having the future time reference is that they are either part of the reported speech that uses backshifted verbs [27] or it is due to the narrative past used in fictional texts [25].

[24] Looks as if his new review'll be packing up, <u>unless he thinks he can edit it from there.</u>" (un_LJ_8)
Počítám, že svou vydavatelskou činnost zabalí, <u>pokud nechce vydávat časopis tam</u>."

[25] I had no desire to be in the room with Tillman Gantry <u>unless His Honor was present</u>. (un_SL_5)
A taky jsem netoužil po tom, ocitnout se v jedné místnosti s Tillmanem Gantrym<u>, pokud u toho nebude soudce.</u>

[26] No exceptions <u>unless one was planned</u>. (un_TP_1)
Bez výjimky, <u>pokud nebyla nějaká plánována.</u>

[27] But I reigned him in, told him it wasn't going to happen <u>unless you were one hundred percent comfortable with it.</u>" (un_HD_6)
Ale já ho usměrnil, řekl jsem mu, že z toho nic nebude, <u>pokud s tím nebudeš stoprocentně souhlasit</u>."

The excerpted examples confirmed the positive polarity of *unless*-clauses as discussed in the theoretical part (see 2.3), for seven sentences contained the assertive *some* in their conditional *unless*-clauses [28]. Moreover, two instances contained non-finite clauses introduced by *unless*, thus verifying that they are possible not only after the conjunction *if*, but after *unless* as well; both were passive *ed*-participle clauses without a subject [29].

[28] "A stimulus cannot be received by the mind <u>unless it serves **some** need of the organism.</u>" (un_LJ_3)
„Mozek nemůže vnímat popud, <u>který</u> <u>by nesloužil **nějakým** způsobem organismu.</u>"

[29] No lawyer could be compelled to show a file to another lawyer, <u>unless **requested** by a senior partner or a member of the firm's executive committee.</u> (un_SL_1)
Žádného právníka nepřimějete, aby ukázal svůj spis jinému právníkovi, <u>pokud ho o to ovšem nepožádá vedoucí společník firmy nebo člen výkonného výboru.</u>

4.2.1.2 Hypothetical Direct Conditions (*Unless*)

Out of the four *unless* hypothetical conditions, one uses a verb form termed the *hypothetical past perfective* with the *past perfective modal* in the matrix clause, thus referring to the past [30], three conditions use *the hypothetical past* with the time reference of two examples to the future [31] and one to the past [32]. While example [31] uses the *past modal* in its matrix clause, example [32] uses the irregular *past perfective modal.*

[30] They wouldn't have been in this <u>place unless their lives had been upended</u>, perhaps permanently. (un_HD_5)
Nezdržovali by se na takovém místě, <u>pokud by něco zlého možná navždy nezasáhlo do jejich životů.</u>

[31] That wouldn't really do, though, <u>unless he cleared out as far as London.</u> (un_LJ_4)
Zmizet, a neříci nikomu ani slovo. Ale nemělo to smysl, <u>pokud by nezmizel až do Londýna.</u>

[32] It would have been an even more incongruous possession than the glass paperweight, and impossible to carry home, <u>unless it were taken out of its frame.</u> (un_GO_3)
Bylo by to vlastnictví ještě nepřiměřenější než skleněné těžítko a nemohl by ho odnést domů, <u>aniž ho vyňal z rámu.</u>

As *unless* hypothetical conditions are supposed to be very rare, almost impossible, the excerpted material presented nearly 7% of them. Why it is such a high number (considering their rarity) and why is the hypothetical meaning possible in these sentences, we can only speculate. In general, it can be said that instances like this may occur "if sufficient context is

provided by a modal or other quantifier;" but no further explanations have been found satisfactory enough (Molencki, 1999: 57). Overall, the matter "has so far been unresolved" and requires further detailed analysis (Dancygier, 1998: 174).

4.2.1.3 Direct Rhetorical Conditions (*Unless*)

Although unexpected, rhetorical conditions turned out to be very rare. Out of the 120 excerpted examples, only one conditional clause was analyzed as a rhetorical condition [33]. Generally, rhetorical conditions make strong assertions and are of two types (see 2.2.1.3); the example [33] is the type in which the assertion is derived from the conditional clause. The paraphrase of the sentence can confirm our analysis: 'You <u>certainly</u> don't go about with your eyes shut and, therefore, you must know how I mean, Jim.'

The conditional clause is in the present simple tense with the time reference to the present as well. The position is final in both the English and Czech versions and the conjunction used in the translation is *jestli (ne)*. Therefore, it can be said that rhetorical conditions differ from open conditions only semantically, not formally.

[33] You know how I mean, Jim<u>, unless you go about with your eyes shut</u>. (un_LJ_6)
   "Víte docela dobře, co mne mrzí, Jime, <u>jestli nechodíte se zavřenýma očima.</u>

	Open	Hypothetical		Rhetorical	Total	%
		Past	Past Perfective			
Present Reference	15			1	**16**	**29%**
Future Reference	24	2			**26**	**46%**
Past Reference	12	1	1		**14**	**25%**
Total	**51**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**56**	
%	**91%**	**7%**		**2%**		**100%**

Table 10. Time reference within the direct conditional *unless* clauses

4.2.1.4. Positions of the Direct Conditional Clauses (*Unless*)

The distribution of positions in direct conditions is simple. All hypothetical and rhetorical conditional clauses are in the final position, with their corresponding Czech equivalents as well. All but two open conditional clauses occur in the final position: the first other open condition is in the medial position, but is completely left out in its corresponding Czech sentence [34], the second is in the initial position, but as the apodosis is only implied and not explicitly mentioned, there was technically no other possibility for it than to be final [35]. Moreover, three English final conditions were moved to the initial position in their Czech corresponding sentences, but both positions would be possible.

> [34] Margaret looked at him with lifted chin as if ready to reprove some indiscretion, but to her any sort of adverse remark about anybody was, <u>unless they were alone</u>, indiscreet enough. (un_LJ_2)
> Margaret na něj pohlédla se zdviženou bradou, jako by se chystala pokárat ho za nediskretnost, ačkoliv její vlastní poznámky o komkoliv byly výhradně nediskrétní.

> [35] I haven't mentioned any of this to my husband, because I don't want to worry him, but I warn you that <u>unless I get a satisfactory</u>...” (un_LJ_9)
> Zatím jsem se o tom nezmínila manželovi, protože ho nechci rozčilovat, ale upozorňuji vás, že kdybych neobdržela uspokojivou …“

The tendency for final positions in *unless*-clauses was suggested already in the theoretical part and therefore our analysis has confirmed the assumption (see 2.3). When the *unless*-clause expresses an afterthough, its final position is almost obligatory; the excerpted examples presented 14 instances of conditions as an afterthough, either separated by a comma [36] or a dash [37].

> [36] I'm afraid there's only beer and cider, <u>unless you want to fare forth to an adjacent hostelram.</u>” (un_LJ_5)
> Dostane se tu bohužel jen pivo nebo mošt, <u>ledaže bys chtěla podniknout výpravu do nedaleké hospody.</u>"

> [37] Exactly why Dudley wanted a racing bike was a mystery to Harry, as Dudley was very fat and hated exercise – <u>unless of course it involved punching somebody.</u> (un_HP_1)
> Proč vlastně chtěl závodní kolo, byla pro Harryho záhada, poněvadž Dudley byl tlustý jako bečka a tělesná cvičení nenáviděl – <u>pokud k nim ovšem nepatřilo, že do někoho mohl bušit pěstmi.</u>

	Open		Hypothetical		Rethorical		Total	%
Initial /Medial	2	4%		0%		0%	**2**	**4%**
Final	49	96%	4	100%	1	100%	**54**	**96%**
Total	**51**		**4**		**1**		**56**	
%	**91%**		**7%**		**2%**			**100%**

Table 11. Distribution of positions in *unless* direct conditions

4.2.1.5. Czech Translation Equivalents of the Conjunction *Unless* in Direct Conditional Clauses

The most typical Czech translation equivalent of the conjunction *unless* is undoubtedly *pokud (ne)*, for it is used in more than half of the excerpted examples. 31 instances of *pokud (ne)* appeared in open conditions [38] and two in hypothetical conditions. Other conditional conjunctions were each used once or twice*: jestliže (ne), jestli (ne)* (one in open and one in rhetorical condition)*, (ne)-li, kdyby (ne)* and *když (ne).* The conjunction *ledaže*, that was identified as a precise counterpart to *unless* (as it has the same meaning and does not require the negative *ne* to follow it) is contrary to our expectation used only twice [39]. Surprisingly, six of the examples contained conjunctions of time: *dokud* (*ne*) [40] and informal *dokavaď (ne);* suggesting that *unless* might carry a trace of temporal meaning. This theory is supported by one English example that contains both the conditional conjunction *unless* and the time conjunction *until* but is translated only with the temporal *dokud (ne)* [41]. For precise distribution of Czech conjunctions see Table 12.

[38] Looks as if his new review'll be packing up, <u>unless he thinks he can edit it from there</u>." (un_LJ_8)
Počítám, že svou vydavatelskou činnost zabalí, **pokud** nechce vydávat časopis tam."

[39] There was really no reason why he should ever come up here again, <u>unless to remove his belongings.</u> (un_LJ_11)
Neměl opravdu žádný důvod, proč sem, chodit, **ledaže** by si chtěl odnést své věci.

[40] It's what I've always maintained: he never says a word <u>unless he feels he's being threatened in some way.</u> (un_LJ_7)
Už jsem to přece tvrdil dávno: nepromluví, **dokud** se necítí napaden.

[41] And you were going to remain in danger **unless and until** I forced Lozada's hand." (un_TC_5)
A hrozilo by ti, **dokud** bych s Lozadou něco neudělal."

	Open Condition	Hypothetical Condition	Rhetorical Condition	Total	%
Pokud Ne	32	2		34	61%
Jesliže Ne	1			1	2%
Jestli Ne	1		1	2	4%
Ledaže	2			2	4%
-li	1			1	2%
Kdyby Ne	1			1	2%
Když Ne	2			2	4%
Když	1			1	2%
Dokud Ne	5			5	9%
Other	3	1		4	7%
None	2	1		3	5%
Total	**51**	**4**	**1**	**56**	
%	**91%**	**7%**	**2%**		**100%**

Table 12. Distribution of the Czech translation equivalents for direct *unless* conditions

4.2.2. Indirect Conditions, i.e. *Unless* Style Disjuncts

Although Quirk el al. (1985) do not explicitly mention any *unless* indirect conditions, the analysis has shown that they do occur, their classification will be therefore constructed similarly to the *if*-indirect conditions, as there are no other specifications in the consulted grammars.

The four examples, excerpted from the material are very similar to each other. They are all open conditions and the tense used in both the protasis and apodosis is the past simple tense – the reason for that is again the past narrative of the analyzed material. They all consist of a subject (three times the first person *I* [42] and once a personal name [43]) the verb *be* and an adjective; the phrase *be mistaken* is used in the conditional clause three times [42], the fourth example contains a different adjective [44].

[42] But unless I was mistaken, an undergraduate was about to come on to me. (un_CG_3)
Ale pokud jsem se nemýlila, ten student z posledního ročníku o mě jevil zájem.

[43] It was obvious that she'd been drinking, and, unless Marian was mistaken, the stench that clung to her clothing was that of marijuana. (un_HD_1)
Bylo na ní znát, že pila, a pokud se Marian nepletla, tak pach, kterým natáhlo její oblečení, byla určitě marihuana.

[44] "I could see him better now, and <u>unless I was paranoid and delusional</u>, he was snorting coke out of an issue of People magazine that was on the seat next to him. The requisite credit card and rolled-up bill were in plain view. (un_CG_4)

Teď jsem na Bena měla lepší výhled, <u>a pokud jsem nebyla paranoidní a nešálil mě zrak</u>, tak šňupal koks, nasypaný na lesklou obálku časopisu People. Naprosto neskrývaně tam ležely i další rekvizity, kreditka a srolovaná bankovka.

Out of the four types of indirect conditions that are listed in the theoretical part (see 2.2.2.1.), the four excerpted examples all express the uncertainty about the extralinguistic knowledge; it is interesting to note that it is a type that was not found among the excerpted *if (not)* indirect conditions. The position of all four Czech and English *unless*-clauses is initial and the conjunction used in the Czech translation is always *pokud ne*. Yet again, as there are only four examples of *unless* style disjuncts, we cannot generalize from the results gathered from the present analysis.

4.3. Comparison of *If (not)* and *Unless*-clauses

4.3.1. *If (not)* and *Unless* Direct Conditions

Out of the 120 excerpted examples, the analysis presented 45 *if (not)* and 56 *unless* direct conditional clauses; for the purpose of correct comparison, each will be considered as an entity of 100%. While the *if (not)*-clauses consist of 62% of open and 36% of hypothetical conditions[19], the *unless*-clauses consist of 91% of open conditions and only 7% of hypothetical ones, the remaining 2% is the only rhetorical condition found in the analyzed texts. The 7% is marked "only" only in comparison to the 36%; however, considering the supposed rarity of *unless* hypothetical clauses, it is actually a high number.

Regarding the time reference, the two types of clauses are not so different: *if (not)*-clauses are in 39% of present reference, 43% of future reference and 18% of past reference, *unless*-clauses are 29%, 46% and 25%, respectively. On the other hand, the two types vary much more in positions: while the former appear in both initial (39%) and final (61%)

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[19] The remaining 2% is the condition [2] that can be identified as hypothetical or open, owing to the ambiguity of conditions in reported speech (see 3.4.)

positions in open conditions, the latter are predominantly final (96%); in hypothetical

conditions, the former appear mostly in final positions (87,5%) while the latter only in final

positions. Therefore while *unless*-clauses tend to occur in final positions, *if-not* clauses can be

both, although are more often final in the hypothetical conditions (see Table 13.).

	IF NOT		UNLESS	
Open Condition	62%		91%	
	Initial Position	39%	Initial Position	2%
	Final Position	61%	Final Position	96%
Hypothetical Condition	36%		7%	
	Initial Position	12,50%	Initial Position	0%
	Final Position	87,50%	Final Position	100%
Present Reference	39%		29%	
Future Reference	43%		46%	
Past Reference	18%		25%	

Table 13. *If (not)* vs. *unless* in direct conditions

The difference between the Czech corresponding conjunctions was expected to be of

more importance. As stated in the theoretical part, the conjunction *unless* introduces a clause

that specifies the unique condition, the exception, under which the proposition in the matrix

clause is not fulfilled, while *if (not)* indicates merely one of several such conditions. Thus the

Czech counterparts of such conditions were supposed to have similar qualities. The majority

of *if (not)* open clauses contain the conjunctions *když (ne)* (32%) and *pokud(ne)* (29%),

followed by jestli (ne) with 18%; *unless* open clauses contain 63% of *pokud (ne)* and 10% of

the temporal conjunction *dokud (ne)* with the rest rather insignificant. *If (not)* hypothetical

conditions are more distinct as 56% of them uses the *kdyby (ne)* conjunction, followed by

když (ne) with 31%. The four *unless* hypothetical conditions prefer the conjunction *pokud (ne)*

(50%). Therefore it seems that *když (ne)* is predominantly a counterpart to *if (not)* in both

open and hypothetical conditions, and *kdyby (ne)* a counterpart to *if (not)* in hypothetical

conditions. *Pokud (ne)* is used in both the corresponding *unless* and *if (not)* open conditions

and thus seems universal. Temporal *dokud (ne),* however, is a conjunction used almost only in corresponding *unless*-clauses.

	IF NOT		UNLESS	
Open Condition	62%		91%	
	Když (ne)	32%	Pokud (ne)	63%
	Pokud (ne)	29%	Dokud (ne)	10%
Hypothetical Condition	36%		7%	
	Kdyby (ne)	56%	Pokud (ne)	50%
	Když (ne)	31%		

Table 14. Distribution of Czech translation equivalents in direct conditions (*if (not)* vs. *unless*)

According to Dušková et al. (2009) the precise counterpart to *unless* is *ledaže* (see 2.3), however, it was found only twice in the excerpted material. Therefore a further inquiry about *ledaže* was made: the parallel corpus Intercorp was searched for the conjunction using all Czech/English parallel texts.[20] 14 instances of *ledaže* were found in Intercorp, with only six of them with the corresponding *unless*-clause; the rest of the translation equivalents included: three times the conjunction *except,* twice the conditional *if,* and the three remaining instances were originally not of conditional meaning at all. Therefore, we may conclude that even though the conjunction *ledaže* might have the precise meaning as *unless*, it is not actually used in present-day Czech as its counterpart.

4.3.2. *If (not)* and *Unless* Indirect Conditions

In general, the *unless* and *if (not)* indirect conditions are not frequent, as Quirk et al. (1985) mention only few examples of negative style disjuncts and no *unless* examples in their grammar. Expectedly, the excerpted material presented only four instances of indirect conditions with *unless* and 15 with *if (not),* while the former all expressed uncertainty about the extralinguistic knowledge, the latter expressed mostly politeness. Overall, polite conditions are the most common and therefore a further inquiry was made, regarding the

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[20] There are 51 texts of parallel English and Czech versions in the corpus Intercorp. The list of their titles can be found online at www.korpus.cz.

possibility of *unless* in polite conditions. As *If you don't mind* is the only negative polite condition mentioned in *CGEL* (1985: 1095ff), the search for *unless you mind* was performed in Intercorp in all English/Czech parallel texts available (the query used was [word="unless"][]{1,5} [word="mind"]) but no instance of such a condition was found. Therefore we may presume that there are no (or not many) *unless* polite conditions in English and for that reason there will not be many *unless* indirect conditions in general. Moreover, as the phrase *unless [someone] was mistaken* was used four times, another search for this phrase was done in all the available texts (with the query [word="unless"] []{1,4}[word= "mistaken"]). Besides the three already analyzed examples, only one other sentence was found among the 51 texts, thus supporting our claim of *unless* indirect conditions being rare.

Just for comparison, while the *unless*-clauses are all in initial position, translated as *kdyby*-clauses, the *if (not)*-clauses are all but one final and translated in various ways (the conjunction *jestli (ne)* is in majority – 33%). The only feature that is common for both types is their time reference to the future. However, as we were provided with only few examples of indirect conditions, no finite conclusion should be drawn from the presented results.

	IF NOT	*UNLESS*
Initial Position	7%	100%
Final Position	93%	0%
Future Reference	100%	100%

Table 15. *If (not)* vs. *unless* in indirect conditions

4.3.3. The Possibility of Substitution of *If (not)*-clauses for *Unless*-clauses

Chapter 2.3. in the theoretical background deals specifically with the conjunction *unless* and the conditional clauses it introduces; one of the features of *unless* that are mention there is its interchangeability with *if (not)*. While almost every *unless*-clause can be substituted by *if (not)*-clause, it is not so common the other way around. There are several tests that had to be applied to all 60 instances of *if-not* clauses in order for us to determine the possibility of such

a substitution (see 2.3). However, after the thorough analysis presented in previous chapters, it can be probably predicted what types of conditions will be prone to such an exchange. We may assume that the conditions will be predominantly adjuncts with open meanings, in final positions and their Czech counterparts will be mostly introduced by the conjunction *pokud (ne),* as it is common to both types of clauses.

4.3.3.1. Ruling out the *Unless* Substitution

Out of the 60 instances of *if (not)*-clauses 49 do not allow the substitution by the conjunction *unless* as based on the rules presented in the chapter 3.2.:

1)   Often, the examples are not consistent with the meaning of *unless* and the two entailments, (i) "If not-P, then A." and (ii) "If P, then not-A.", both required for the substitution are (either one or both) not expressed in the sentence, as in the example [45]. While the entailment (i) is expressed in this sentence: 'If you don't like the sound of the guy, then you can refuse any call.' the entailment (ii) is not: *'If you like the sound of the guy, you can't refuse any call.' In [45], 'not liking the guy' does not strictly have to be the only condition for 'refusing the call,' but only one of many.

> [45] "You can refuse any call <u>if you don't like the sound of the guy,</u> or how it feels," she said. (if_CG_2)
> „Můžete odmítnout každou nabídku, <u>pokud se vám nebude zamlouvat vystupování klienta nebo když z něho prostě nebudete mít dobrý pocit,</u>" sdělila mi.

2)   In several cases, a non-assertive item appeared in the *if (not)* condition and the substitution is, therefore, not possible, as *unless*-clauses are positive in polarity and allow only assertive items [46]. Moreover, *unless*-clauses are not possible in questions [47] and in conjoined conditionals [48].

3)   The last rule that does not allow the substitution is when the *if (not)* is more like *because (not)* as in [49]; here, the meaning is more like 'she would pay me because I couldn't find it in my heart to do it for her out of friendship' and therefore, it is not possible with the

conjunction *unless*, despite the fact that both the entailments (i) and (ii) are expressed in the sentence.

[46] "Be grateful <u>if yeh didn't mention that ter **anyone** at Hogwarts</u>," he said (if_HP_2)
„Byl bych rád, <u>kdybys vo tomdle v Bradavicích nemluvil</u>," řekl.

[47] Would Welch have asked him to get up a special subject <u>if he wasn't going to keep him on as a lecturer</u>**?** (if_LJ_6)
Byl by mu Welch navrhl, aby si připravil nepovinný předmět, kdyby ho nechtěl nechat dál na škole jako lektora?

[48] They're supposed to want to have children, and **if they don't** want children, **if** they want a career instead, they're seen as selfish, self-centered, and not normal. (if_CG_7)
Čeká se od nich, že budou toužit po dětech, a <u>když je nechtějí a dají přednost kariéře</u>, společnost je hned odsoudí jako sobecké, sebestředné a nenormální.

[49]She had badgered and badgered me, calling every three minutes on the phone, just asking for a ride for which she would pay me <u>if I couldn't find it in my heart to do it for her out of friendship</u>. (if_CG_12)
Pořád donekonečna se na mě obracela, nedala pokoj, volala každé tři minuty a chtěla odvézt, že prý mi zaplatí, <u>když jsem tak necitelná a neudělám to pro ni čistě z kamarádství.</u>

4.3.3.3. Sentences with the Substitution Possible

The 11 conditions that passed the tests above did not really confirm our hypothesis (see 4.3.3), but some of the requirements were met. Condition [50] is a perfect and only example of our conjectural sentence: an open adjunct in final position (a typical afterthought actually) introduced by *pokud (ne)* in its Czech equivalent sentence.

[50] I can teach you how to bottle fame, brew glory, even stopper death - <u>if you aren't as big a bunch of dunderheads as I usually have to teach.</u>"(if_HP_6)
Dokážu vás naučit, jak připravit věhlas, stáčet slávu a dokonce uložit do zabroušených flakonů smrt - <u>pokud ovšem nejste takové stádo tupohlavců, jaké musím obvykle učit.</u>"

Out of the 11 sentences, nine are adjuncts with an open meaning. Although the final position is indisputably preferred in general *unless*-clauses, three of the analyzed adjuncts appeared in the initial position [51]. Moreover, the Czech counterparts of the *if (not)*-clauses do not show any pattern: besides the conjunction *pokud (ne)* that appeared three times, the rest of the sentences each use different conjunction: *když (ne), jestli (ne), kde (ne), ktereho (ne), že* and one condition is completely rephrased.

[51] On the other hand, <u>if I didn't get out of the apartment</u> I was going to go crazy. (if_CG_24)

Na druhou stranu, <u>pokud co nejdřív nevypadnu z bytu</u>, určitě zešílím.

The two disjuncts are both open, final and express the condition under which the speaker makes the utterance; their Czech counterparts are introduced by *když (ne)* and *jestli (ne)*. All 11 examples can be found in the Appendix No.2

	Adjunct	Style Disjunct	**Total**	**%**
Possible Substitution	9	2	**11**	**18%**
Impossible Substitution	36	13	**49**	**82%**
Total	**45**	**15**	**60**	**100%**

Table 16. Distribution of *if (not)* conditions that allow / do not allow substitution by *unless*

5. CONCLUSION

The present bachelor thesis discussed the English conditional clauses, their syntactic and semantic roles and the conjunctions *if (not)* and *unless* with their Czech counterparts. Although the two conjunctions might seem similar, and were for many years considered as such, their meaning differs in scope of their extent: while *unless* combines condition with exception (its meaning could be interpreted as 'except if') and thus introduces clauses that express the only condition that prevents the realization of the matrix clause, *if (not)*-clauses express only one of several such conditions. It was expected that their difference would mirror in their Czech counterparts, especially when Dušková et al. (2009) identified *ledaže* as a special conjunction that has the same meaning as *unless*. However, the results of the performed analysis proved our hypothesis to be too optimistic in hoping for clear results. While the distribution of the Czech corresponding conjunctions showed some tendencies, no hard-and-fast rules could be determined in the word choice of clauses that combined exception with condition.

For the purpose of the analysis, 120 examples of conditional clauses were excerpted from the multilingual parallel translation corpus Intercorp, 60 examples that included the *if (not)* clause and 60 examples with the *unless*-clause. It was already the number of texts needed for the excerption that provided us the first information about the difference of the two analyzed conjunctions. While *unless* proved to be much rarer – nine texts were needed; *if (not)* confirmed its vide range of meaning, as it proved to be very common – two texts (and a bit) were sufficient for the required number of examples. Further, each set of clauses was classified based on their syntactic functions, (i.e. it was determined whether they function as adjuncts, style or content disjuncts), semantic roles (i.e. whether they are direct or indirect conditions and have open, hypothetical or rhetorical meanings), positions (initial, medial or

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final positions) and time references (present, past or future references). The Czech translation equivalents were then analyzed within the thematic groups that resulted from the classification described above. Lastly, the results of *unless*-clauses were compared to the results of the *if (not)* analysis and the possibilities of the substitution of *if (not)* by *unless* was put to a test.

The excerpted examples of negative *if (not)* conjunction contained 45 instances of direct conditions, i.e. adjuncts, and 15 instances of indirect conditions, i.e. style disjuncts. The semantic roles (i.e. open, hypothetical or rhetorical) were peculiarly difficult to determine, as the text was written in the narrative past, and the conditions were often part of questions, reported speech or other types that complicated the analysis. The indirect conditions proved to be always open, as described in the theoretical part; direct conditions, on the other hand, contained both open (62%) and hypothetical conditions (36%) with one example of unidentifiable meaning. While the open direct conditions appeared in both initial (39%) and final positions (61%) with slight preference for the latter, the hypothetical appeared mostly as final (87,5%). In their translation equivalents they varied a lot: the indirect condition preferred the conjunction *jestli (ne),* but otherwise used phrases or were not translated at all; the direct conditions preferred *když (ne)* and *pokud (ne)* in their open meanings, and *kdyby (ne)* in hypothetical conditions.

The excepted *unless* conditions contained 56 direct conditions, i.e. content disjuncts, and only four indirect conditions, i.e. style disjunst. The tendency of direct *unless* conditions to predominate the indirect conditions was confirmed by a further cursory analysis that encompassed all Czech/English parallel texts provided in the Intercorp. The four excerpted examples of *unless* style disjuncts were all open and translated as *pokud (ne)*-clauses. However they are supposed to be predominantly final, all four examples were in the initial position. The direct conditions proved that *unless* hypothetical conditions are rare, although

not as much as we have expected; the results presented four instances of hypothetical *unless*-clauses which were all final and preferred the *pokud (ne)* translation (50%). Open *unless*-clauses were in majority (91%) and predominantly in final positions as well (96%). Their translation equivalents included many conjunctions, surprisingly even several temporal ones like *dokud (ne)* (9%); however *pokud (ne)* was undoubtedly in majority (63%). The conjunction *ledaže* appeared only twice (4%) and even though it might have the precise meaning of *unless* it overall proved to be a word rarely used in present-day Czech.

Out of the 60 excerpted *if (not)* examples, only 11 sentences passed the rules for their substitutability by *unless*, as listed in the theoretical part of this thesis. Contrary to our expectations, they did not contain the features that were found in majority of *unless*-clauses. Therefore, to identify *if (not)* clauses that encompass only one condition (like the *unless*-clauses) and are thus open for the *unless* substitution, we indeed must apply the aforementioned rules, for no features of *if (not)* clauses can ensure accurate recognition of their suitability.

We hope to have contributed to the description of English conditional clauses from the point of view of their syntactic function and semantic roles and shown the differences and preferences of the two analyzed conjunctions.

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7. NOVELS QUOTED

Amis, K. (1954) *Lucky Jim*

Angell, J. (2004) *Callgirl*

Brown, S. (2003) *Hello, Darkness*

Brown, S. (2002) *The Crush*

Grisham, J (1997) *The Partner*

Grisham, J (1998) *The Street Lawyer*

Irving, J. (1998) *A Widow for a Year*

Orwell, G. (1949) *1984*

Rowling, J. K. (1997) *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*

All electronic texts were excerpted from the multilingual parallel translation corpus, the Intercorp, available online from http://ucnk.ff.cuni.cz/

8. RESUMÉ

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá anglickými podmínkovými větami uvozenými spojkami *unless* a *if (not)* a jejich českými překladovými ekvivalenty. Přestože se tyto spojky zdají být podobné až stejné, jejich význam se značně liší: zatímco *unless* kombinuje podmínku s výjimkou (dá se parafrázovat jako ,except if') a tudíž uvozuje věty vyjadřující onu jednu podmínku, která zamezuje realizaci věty hlavní, věty uvozené spojkou *if (not)* vyjadřují pouze jednu z mnoha takových podmínek. Tato významová omezenost spojky *unless* se odráží v její nižší četnosti a omezených možnostech týkající se pozice ve větě a jejích sémantických rolí, které jsou právě předmětem zkoumání této práce.

Teoretická část práce popisuje anglické podmínkové věty z různých aspektů, které jsou později analyzovány v empirické části. Nejprve se zabývá syntaktickými funkcemi a jejich rozpoznáváním: podmínkové věty mohou fungovat buď jako adjunkty, disjunkty stylu nebo obsahu, a to podle stupně jejich začlenění do větné stavby. Další klasifikace probíhá na základě sémantických rolí: u podmínkových vět rozlišujeme podmínky přímé a nepřímé, tyto dále dělíme na možné, hypotetické a rétorické. Každá z těchto podmínek je pak popsána jak po formální, tak významové stránce. Poslední kapitola teoretické části je pak tou nejdůležitější; shrnuje použití spojky *unless* a popisuje její (ne)zaměnitelnost za *if (not)*. Teoretická část čerpá především z předních všeobecných gramatik, konkrétně: *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk et al.: 1985), *Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston, R. and G. K. Pullum: 2002) a *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková et al.: 2009), důležité informace týkající se spojky *unless* shrnuje z několika různých esejí a monografií, z kterých stojí za zmínku především esej M. Geise "If and Unless" (1973), průkopníka v problematice *unless / if (not)*.

Druhou částí této bakalářské práce je právě analýza vět uvozených spojkami *unless* a *if (not)*. Nejprve je každá analyzovaná zvlášť a poté jsou navzájem porovnány. Za účelem analýzy bylo z paralelního překladového korpusu Intercorp excerpováno 120 příkladů podmínkových vět (60 podmínek s *if (not)* a 60 podmínek s *unless*). Tři díla z anglické literatury byly dostačující pro běžnou spojku jako je *if (not)*, ale pro podmínky s méně četnou *unless* bylo potřeba prohledat další díla, dohromady devět textů. *If (not)* se tedy prokázala být třikrát častější něž spojka *unless*. Samotná analýza pak vycházela z teorie probírané na začátku práce: podmínky byly podle syntaktických a sémantických funkcí rozděleny do skupin, kde byly podrobeny dalšímu zkoumání. Zejména pak byl kladen důraz na pozici podmínky ve větě a na překladové ekvivalenty spojek v každé skupině, neboť bylo předpokládáno, že výsledky prokáží jisté tendence analyzovaných spojek.

Z 60 vybraných příkladů podmínek se spojkou *if (not)* bylo 45 případů určeno jako podmínka přímá a 15 jako podmínka nepřímá. V rámci podmínek je každá přímá věta uvozená spojkou *if* považována také za adjunkt a každá nepřímá věta se stejnou spojkou pokládána za stylový disjunkt, a proto je mezi 60 příklady těchto podmínek 45 adjunktů a 15 stylových disjunktů. Další sémantické dělení – mezi podmínky možnou, hypotetickou nebo rétorickou – bylo zvláště obtížné. Kromě tzv. narativní minulosti, ve které jsou příběhy vykládány, je další potíží možnost podmínky být zahrnuta v nepřímé řeči, která se v anglickém jazyce vyznačuje svou vlastností „posouvat" slovesa dozadu v čase a tudíž komplikuje určování. Jelikož mají hypotetické podmínky právě tu samou vlastnost a výsledkem pak často bývá sloveso ve stejném tvaru, je tedy hůře identifikovatelné, zda se jedná o podmínku možnou nebo hypotetickou. Zatímco nepřímá podmínka byla podle očekávání pouze možná, mezi přímými podmínkami se objevilo 62% podmínek možných a 36% podmínek hypotetických, zbylá dvě procenta pak značí jeden případ, kdy sémantická role nemohla být identifikována a to právě z důvodu nepřímé řeči. Přímé podmínky se

nacházely v různých pozicích ve větě: zatímco možné podmínky byly jak v počáteční (39%), tak ve finální pozici (61%), hypotetické podmínky jednoznačně preferovaly pozici finální (87,5%). V jejich českých překladových ekvivalentech neexistovala jednota: ze spojek u nepřímé podmínky převažovalo *jestli (ne)*, avšak většinou byla podmínka buď parafrázována nebo naopak úplně vynechána. Přímé podmínky pak upřednostňovaly spojky *když (ne)* a *pokud (ne),* jednalo-li se o podmínku možnou, a spojku *kdyby (ne)* v hypotetických podmínkách.

Z 60 vybraných příkladů podmínek se spojkou *unless* fungovalo 56 jako obsahový disjunkt (nebo-li přímá podmínka) a čtyři jako stylový disjunkt (nebo-li podmínka nepřímá). Tyto čtyři případy stylového disjunktu byly všechny identifikovány jako podmínky možné, v počáteční pozici ve větě a s českým překladovým ekvivalentem *pokud (ne).* K našemu překvapení byly čtyři příklady z přímých podmínek označeny jako hypotetické, což bylo podle informací z teoretické části hodně vysoké číslo (hypotetické *unless* podmínky neměly skoro vůbec existovat); jejich preference zadních pozicí ve větě byla však potvrzena (100%). Krom jedné rétorické podmínky byly všechny ostatní případy s *unless* označeny jako podmínky možné (91%), taktéž s převahující polohou na konci věty (96%). Jejich překladové ekvivalenty obsahovaly mnoho typů spojek, překvapivě ne všechny byly podmínkové (časová spojka *dokud (ne)* se objevila v 9%), nicméně *pokud (ne)* bylo jednoznačné v převaze (63%). Spojka *ledaže*, která byla určena jako přesný překlad spojky *unless,* se objevila pouze ve 4%, a celkově bylo prokázáno, že v dnešním českém jazyce se používá velmi zřídka.

V poslední části analýzy se zabýváme podmínkami se spojkou *if (not)* a jejich možnosti být nahrazeny spojkou *unless.* Jejich zaměnitelnost se zjišťuje pomocí několika testů, které jsou uvedeny v teoretické části. Jak již bylo zmíněno, spojky se v mnohém liší a tak není žádné překvapení, že zaměnitelnost byla možna pouze v 11 případech z 60. Mezi důvody proti zaměnitelnosti patřily kromě významové nesrovnalosti například podmínky v rámci

otázky, podmínky obsahující tzv. „non-assertive forms" (např. *any, yet…*), podmínky s kauzálním významem *protože (ne)* apod. Navzdory našemu očekávání nepřevažovaly mezi 11 vybranými podmínkami rysy podmínek se spojkou *unless*, z toho důvodu můžeme tedy předpokládat, že pro určení možnosti zaměnitelnosti *unless* za *if (not)* je opravdu potřeba projít dané testy, neboť žádné dané rysy nemohou zajistit správné určení typu podmínek s touto možností.

9. APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix No.1

If (not) Clauses

No.	CZ	EN	SF
if_LJ_1	„Ale jestli nechcete, samozřejmě mi to povídat nemusíte."	"Don't tell me if you'd rather not, of course."	Adjunct
if_LJ_2	„Ne, mně to nevadí, a když vás tím nebudu nudit…"	"No, I don't mind telling you if it won't bore you."	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_3	„Nemusíte odpovídat, když nechcete, ale… už jste s tím skončila, že?"	"You needn't say anything if you don't want to, but... you are over this business now, aren't you?"	Adjunct
if_LJ_4	S úzkostí se odvrátil od představy, jak by to bylo dopadlo, kdyby se byl Wilson neodhodlal podívat se do jejího pokoje.	He shied away from the image of what would have happened if Wilson hadn't bothered to go up to Margaret's room.	Adjunct
if_LJ_5	„Které jsou hlavní body, pane profesore, jestli vás tím neobtěžuji?" zeptal se Michie, když zabočili do Universitní ulice.	"What are your main ideas so far, sir, if you don't mind my asking " Michie asked as they turned downhill into College Road.	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_6	Byl by mu Welch navrhl, aby si připravil nepovinný předmět, kdyby ho nechtěl nechat dál na škole jako lektora?	Would Welch have asked him to get up a special subject if he wasn't going to keep him on as a lecturer?	Adjunct
if_LJ_7	„Poslyšte, Dickinsone, nebo jak se jmenujete," začal Bertrand," možná, že si myslíte, že děláte vtip, ale co mne se týče, koukejte toho raději nechat.	"Look here, Dickinson or whatever your name is," Bertrand began," perhaps you think you're being funny, but I'd as soon you cut it out, if you don't mind.	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_8	„Prosila bych vás, abyste takhle nemluvil, jestli dovolíte."	"I'd rather you didn't talk in that strain, if you don't mind."	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_9	„Ano, buďte tak laskav."	"Yes, if you don't mind."	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_10	Ale že by se nebyl pokoušel, nebo alespoň ne tak rozhodně, kdyby nebyl měl dojem, že si o to říká?	But he wouldn't have tried, would he? or not so hard, anyway, if she hadn't seemed so keen.	Adjunct
if_LJ_11	Co je to tedy, když ne láska?	Well, what was it if it wasn't love?	Adjunct
if_LJ_12	„Kdybyste nevěděl, co tam je, tak vás vůbec nic nenapadne."	"You couldn't guess what was underneath it all if you didn't know could you?"	Adjunct

if_LJ_13	„Hlavně aby to všechno dobře dopadlo. Bylo by to škoda, po tolika komplikovaných přípravách."	"Well, I hope this business comes off all right; it would be an awful shame if it didn't, after all these preparations."	Adjunct
if_LJ_14	Já osobně si to nemyslím: řekl jsem jim hned, že námět toho druhu předpokládá samozřejmě dosti rozsáhlé základní znalosti, ale bojím se, že jsem je nepřesvědčil.	I don't myself think it is: as I said to them, a subject like this requires considerable background knowledge if it isn't to be quite meaningless. But I'm afraid they weren't convinced.	Adjunct
if_LJ_15	Nežli zavolám manžela, ráda bych se vás zeptala, jestli dovolíte, co jste provedl s prostěradly a dekami na vaší posteli, když jste…"	Before I get my husband, I'd just like you to tell me, if you don't mind, what you did to the sheet and blankets on your bed when you... "	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_16	„Jak už jsem vám řekl, moc to nedovedu, ale kdyby vám to nevadilo…"	I'm not much good, as I told you, but I don't mind having a crack if you don't."	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_17	„Proč ne?" usmála se.	She smiled. "Nor do I, if you don't."	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_18	Raději bych o tom nemluvila, jestli vám to nevadí."	I'd sooner not discuss that, if you don't mind."	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_19	„Trochu naivní, nemyslíte?"	That's rather adolescent, isn't it? if you don't mind me saying so."	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_20	„Carol… možná, kdybyste se nebyla vdala…"	"Carol... perhaps if you hadn't got married... "	Adjunct
if_LJ_21	Co byste byl dělal, kdyby nebyl právě vyjel?	What would you have done if he hadn't driven out just then?	Adjunct
if_LJ_22	Nezlobte se, ale máte ještě před sebou hezký kus cesty. I když jste celkem milá a příjemná.	You've got a long way to go, if you don't mind me saying so, even though you are nice.	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_23	„Ne, myslím, že bychom nic neměli smlouvat na večer."	"No, I don't think we'd better arrange anything for an evening, if you don't mind."	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_24	„Christinu vynecháme, jestli vám to nevadí."	"We'll leave her out of this, if you don't mind."	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_25	Koukejte vstát, jestli se nebojíte.	Just stand up, if you're not afraid to.	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_26	„A teď pojďme, ať je nenecháme dlouho čekat."	"Well, we'd best get along if we don't want to keep them waiting."	Adjunct
if_LJ_27	Řekla taky něco, že'pochopí', když nepřijdete, ale tomu jsem taky moc nerozuměl, tak se raděj na nic nevyptávejte."	She did say she'd "understand "if you didn't come. Don't ask me to translate that, either.'	Adjunct

if_LJ_28	Nedovedl již myslet ani na to, co mu Christina řekne, dojedou - li včas, nebo co se stane, když nedojedou.	He couldn't be bothered any longer to wonder what Christine would say to him if he got there in time, nor what he'd do if he didn't.	Adjunct
if_CG_1	Ženy byly převážně ve středním věku, celé povadlé a s křiklavým mejkapem. Vyzařovala z nich lhostejnost, která by mohla působit i krutě, kdyby z ní ovšem nečišela hluboká beznaděj.	Mostly they were middle-aged, with sagging flesh and garish makeup and an air of indifference that might have been cruel if it hadn't felt so hopeless.	Adjunct
if_CG_2	„ Můžete odmítnout každou nabídku, pokud se vám nebude zamlouvat vystupování klienta nebo když z něho prostě nebudete mít dobrý pocit, “ sdělila mi.	"You can refuse any call if you don't like the sound of the guy, or how it feels," she said.	Adjunct
if_CG_3	Co když nezvládnu další schůzku u Broskvičina klienta?	What if I couldn't do another call for Peach?	Adjunct
if_CG_4	Myslím, že práce pro ni byla snazší, když si nemusela připomínat, že je osobně zná, že si je pamatuje jako konkrétní jedince.	I think that maybe her job was easier for her if she didn't have to visualize them, feel that she had really encountered them, acknowledged them as individuals.	Adjunct
if_CG_5	Občas jsem si lámala hlavu, co bych si počala, kdyby to nevyšlo.	I sometimes wonder what I would have done if it hadn't worked out.	Adjunct
if_CG_6	„Pokud nechcete, už víckrát se s jím nemusíte vidět. “	"You don't ever have to see him again if you don't want to.	Adjunct
if_CG_7	Čeká se od nich, že budou toužit po dětech, a když je nechtějí a dají přednost kariéře, společnost je hned odsoudí jako sobecké, sebestředné a nenormální.	They're supposed to want to have children, and if they don't want children, if they want a career instead, they're seen as selfish, self-centered, and not normal.	Adjunct
if_CG_8	Díky tomu jsem byla před společností v bezpečí; dokud nevypadám jako šlapka, tak možná jsem do jisté míry stále slušná holka.	So I was safe from society; if I didn't look like a hooker, then maybe at some level I was still a nice girl	Adjunct
if_CG_9	Šlo o další z těch jar, které jsou typické pro naši Novou Anglii, kde stačí nedávat týden pozor, a už ho propásnete.	It was another of those springs that we get so frequently in New England, where if you're not paying attention for a week, you've missed it altogether.	Adjunct
if_CG_10	Ale dokonce i Broskvičini stálí klienti - takoví, co dávali přednost mně, ale pokud jsem nebyla k dispozici, klidně se spokojili s kýmkoliv jiným - značnou měrou přispívali k mému duševnímu zdraví.	But even Peach's regulars - clients who would prefer to see me, but would see anybody else if I wasn't around - were important to my mental health.	Adjunct

if_CG_11	Tou byl ten rozepnutý opasek a stahovaný zip poklopce, a pokud okamžitě něco nepodniknu, uvidím Sethův penis, což bych nesnesla.	The reality was that the belt was unbuckled and the zipper was going down, and if I didn't do something right away I was going to see Seth's penis, and I couldn't bear that.	Adjunct
if_CG_12	Pořád donekonečna se na mě obracela, nedala pokoj, volala každé tři minuty a chtěla odvézt, že prý mi zaplatí, když jsem tak necitelná a neudělám to pro ni čistě z kamarádství.	She had badgered and badgered me, calling every three minutes on the phone, just asking for a ride for which she would pay me if I couldn't find it in my heart to do it for her out of friendship.	Adjunct
if_CG_13	„ Ale kde berete jistotu, že vám určený způsob práce nevyhovuje, když jste ho ani nevyzkoušeli?"	"How can you know that you disagree with a way of doing things if you haven't tried that way out?	Adjunct
if_CG_14	V daném okamžiku jsem jistě věděla jen jedno, a sice, že pokud se jí hnusí můj dotek na rameni, tak si stoprocentně bude ještě víc hnusit, až se jí začnu dotýkat tam.	All that I knew for sure was that if she didn't like me touching her shoulder, she sure as hell was going to hate where I touched her next.	Adjunct
if_CG_15	Možná když tam Vinnie nebude jen stát a zírat na nás, Stacy se maličko uvolní.	Maybe if he wasn't just standing there watching us, she'd relax a little.	Adjunct
if_CG_16	A jestli mi nevěříte… no, jestli mi nevěříte, pak jste žena, protože každý čtenář mužského pohlaví se roztřese vzrušením už při pouhém pomyšlení na tuhle scénu a každý muž, který to čte, naprosto přesně ví, o čem je řeč.	If you don't believe me… well, if you don't believe me, then you're a woman, because every man reading this got a shiver of arousal thinking about that scene, and every man reading this knows exactly what I'm talking about.	Adjunct
if_CG_17	Ale, dámy, pokud vy mi nevěříte, ověřte si to u kteréhokoliv heterosexuála, kterého znáte - u svého partnera, bratra, kamaráda, kolegy.	But, ladies, if you don't believe me, check it out with any heterosexual man you know - your partner, brother, friend, office-buddy.	Adjunct
if_CG_18	„ Ale jestli se vám nelíbí, mám taky… "	"But if you don't like that, I also have –"	Style Disjunct
if_CG_19	Volala a volala a nakonec jí řekli, že jestli nepřestane agenturu otravovat, neseženou jí vůbec žádnou práci.	She called and called, and was finally told that if she didn't stop bothering the service, they wouldn't get her work at all.	Adjunct
if_CG_20	Neuměla jsem si představit, že bych pracovala pro agenturu, která nejenom že distribuuje drogy, ale zapojuje do toho i svoje zaměstnankyně, na něž při dopadení čeká trest a ještě k tomu jim hrozí nebezpečí i v případě, že předání drog či platba se nějak zvrtnou. Navíc povaha sexuálních služeb a sazebník	I couldn't have imagined working for a service where not only the menu is open to negotiation, it is also the callgirl who is in charge of dealing, and can and will later be blamed if the deal does not live up to the driver or the dispatcher or the owner's expectations .	Adjunct

	nejsou pevně určené, což bývá nejenom ponižující, ale často rovněž velmi nebezpečné.		
if_CG_21	A ten názor zastávám do té míry, že jsem se kategoricky odmítala dát se spoutat u klienta, kterého jsem neznala dobře.	In fact I refused, categorically, to be tied or handcuffed if I didn't know the client. Well.	Adjunct
if_CG_22	Pokud jsem nebyla spoutaná, tak jsem nic nenamítala, protože jsem tomu vždycky mohla udělat přítrž, když bolest přesáhla hranici únosnosti nebo když si klient nedal říct.	As long as I wasn't tied up, that was fine with me, I could always get away from the situation if it became too intense or if the client wasn't listening to me.	Adjunct
if_CG_23	„Teď nemůžu mluvit, mám moc práce, “ omlouvala se Abeovi, ale on se naštval, volal jí pořád dokola, vyhrožoval jí, že pokud si dovolí nebrat telefony, poví Broskvičce, že se s ním schází mimo agenturu.	"I can't talk now, it 's busy here," she'd say to Abe; and he would become indignant, calling her back over and over again, telling her that if she didn't take his call then he'd tell Peach that she had seen him outside of the agency .	Adjunct
if_CG_24	Na druhou stranu, pokud co nejdřív nevypadnu z bytu, určitě zešílím.	On the other hand, if I didn't get out of the apartment I was going to go crazy.	Adjunct
if_CG_25	Jestli se rychle nepřestanu takhle hrozně cpát, budu se muset potit ve fitcentru od rána do večera, protože jinak mě Broskvičiny klienti pošlou do háje.	At my current rate of food consumption, if I didn't get to the gym soon I wouldn't be able to work for Peach at all anymore.	Adjunct
if_CG_26	Když si člověk nedá pozor, stane se otrokem toho životního stylu.	A lifestyle becomes a habit if you don't watch out.	Adjunct
if_HP_1	„Uvidíš,“ vysvětloval tetě Petunii s ústy plnými hřebíků,“ že když je nebudou moct doručit, tak s tím prostě přestanou.“	"See," he explained to Aunt Petunia through a mouthful of nails, "if they can't deliver them they'll just give up."	Adjunct
if_HP_2	„Byl bych rád, kdybys vo tomdle v Bradavicích nemluvil,“ řekl.	"Be grateful if yeh didn't mention that ter anyone at Hogwarts," he said.	Adjunct
if_HP_3	„Já ano - otec říká, že to bude hřích, jestli mě nevyberou, abych hrál za svou kolej, a musím přiznat, že s ním souhlasím.	"I do - Father says it's a crime if I'm not picked to play for my house, and I must say, I agree.	Adjunct
if_HP_4	Nevím, co řeknou, jestli se tam nedostanu.	I don't know what they'll say if I'm not.	Adjunct
if_HP_5	Co když ho nezařadí vůbec nikam?	What if he wasn't chosen at all?	Adjunct

No.	CZ	EN	SF
if_HP_6	Dokážu vás naučit, jak připravit věhlas, stáčet slávu a dokonce uložit do zabroušených flakonů smrt - pokud ovšem nejste takové stádo tupohlavců, jaké musím obvykle učit."	I can teach you how to bottle fame, brew glory, even stopper death - if you aren't as big a bunch of dunderheads as I usually have to teach."	Adjunct

Unless Clauses

No.	CZ	EN	SF
un_LJ_1	Nikdo se mě nemůže zeptat: „Stojí ten Dixonův článek za něco?" když ho nemohu posoudit z odborného hlediska.	It's no use anybody coming to me and asking "What's young Dixon's stuff like?" unless I can give them an expert opinion of what it's worth, is it now?	Content Disjunct
un_LJ_2	Margaret na něj pohlédla se zdviženou bradou, jako by se chystala pokárat ho za nediskretnost, ačkoliv její vlastní poznámky o komkoliv byly výhradně nediskrétní.	Margaret looked at him with lifted chin as if ready to reprove some indiscretion, but to her any sort of adverse remark about anybody was, unless they were alone, indiscreet enough.	Content Disjunct
un_LJ_3	„Mozek nemůže vnímat popud, který by nesloužil nějakým způsobem organismu."	A stimulus cannot be received by the mind unless it serves some need of the organism.'	Content Disjunct
un_LJ_4	Zmizet, a neříci nikomu ani slovo. Ale nemělo to smysl, pokud by nezmizel až do Londýna.	That wouldn't really do, though, unless he cleared out as far as London.	Content Disjunct
un_LJ_5	Dostane se tu bohužel jen pivo nebo mošt, ledaže bys chtěla podniknout výpravu do nedaleké hospody."	I'm afraid there's only beer and cider, unless you want to fare forth to an adjacent hostelram."	Content Disjunct
un_LJ_6	"Víte docela dobře, co mne mrzí, Jime, jestli nechodíte se zavřenýma očima.	You know how I mean, Jim, unless you go about with your eyes shut.	Content Disjunct
un_LJ_7	Už jsem to přece tvrdil dávno: nepromluví, dokud se necítí napaden.	It's what I've always maintained: he never says a word unless he feels he's being threatened in some way.	Content Disjunct
un_LJ_8	Počítám, že svou vydavatelskou činnost zabalí, pokud nechce vydávat časopis tam."	Looks as if his new review'll be packing up, unless he thinks he can edit it from there."	Content Disjunct

un_LJ_9	Zatím jsem se o tom nezmínila manželovi, protože ho nechci rozčilovat, ale upozorňuji vás, že kdybych neobdržela uspokojivou …"	I haven't mentioned any of this to my husband, because I don't want to worry him, but I warn you that unless I get a satisfactory..."	Content Disjunct
un_LJ_10	K tomu je nemůžu dostat dřív, dokud mě předtím určitou dobu nenudili, chápete?	I can't get 'em to do that unless I let 'em bore me first, you understand.	Content Disjunct
un_LJ_11	Neměl opravdu žádný důvod, proč sem, chodit, ledaže by si chtěl odnést své věci.	There was really no reason why he should ever come up here again, unless to remove his belongings.	Content Disjunct
un_CG_1	„Setkání nemá smysl dřív, dokud nezjistíte, že práce vám vyhovuje a chcete v ní pokračovat.	"There's no sense in meeting unless you find you like the work, unless you want to keep doing it.	Content Disjunct
un_CG_2	Myslela jsem, že pochopíš, že dělám něco, co má úroveň, protože já mám taky úroveň, a neudělala bych nic, po čem bych si sama sebe přestala vážit.	I thought you'd see that there's class in doing this because I have class, and I wouldn't do it unless I could respect myself.	Content Disjunct
un_CG_3	Ale pokud jsem se nemýlila, ten student z posledního ročníku o mě jevil zájem.	But unless I was mistaken, an undergraduate was about to come on to me.	Style Disjunct
un_CG_4	Teď jsem na Bena měla lepší výhled, a pokud jsem nebyla paranoidní a nešálil mě zrak, tak šňupal koks, nasypaný na lesklou obálku časopisu People. Naprosto neskrývaně tam ležely i další rekvizity, kreditka a srolovaná bankovka.	"I could see him better now, and unless I was paranoid and delusional, he was snorting coke out of an issue of People magazine that was on the seat next to him. The requisite credit card and rolled-up bill were in plain view.	Style Disjunct
un_CG_5	A pokud jsem se nepletla, chyběl jí zub.	And, unless I was mistaken, she was missing a tooth.	Style Disjunct
un_CG_6	Naproti tomu téma prostituce tabu zůstává, pokud se ovšem nevyskytuje v kontextu vulgárního vtipu."	But talking about prostitution, on the other hand, is taboo, that is, unless it's in the context of a lewd remark or a dirty joke."	Content Disjunct
un_CG_7	Kimmie souhlasila s celodenní návštěvou, ale ujistili ji, že celý čas platí kamarádi jako dar oslavenci a on že bude její jediný partner, pokud ona sama se nerozhodne jinak.	Kimmie had agreed to the daylong call, was assured that the entire time was paid for by the buddies as a gift for the birthday boy, and that he would be her only partner unless she chose otherwise.	Content Disjunct
un_CG_8	Doma mám dva mrňouse, potřebuju klienty, a Lee mi žádný nepřihraje, když mu tu a tam neprokážu laskavost.	I've got two kids at home, I need the calls, and Lee isn't giving me any unless I do favors for him.	Content Disjunct
un_TC_1	Právník se znovu zvedl ze židle. „pokud nemáte jinou, zcela nesouvisející záležitost, o níž byste si chtěl popovídat, detektive Wesleyi."	Once again her lawyer stood up." That is unless there's another totally unrelated subject you wish to chit-chat about, Detective Wesley."	Content Disjunct
un_TC_2	„Není to rande, dokavad neskočí na věc."	"It's not a date unless he gets laid."	Content Disjunct
un_TC_3	„Buďte všichni zticha, pokud nechcete něco ohlásit."	"Shut up, all of you, unless you've got something to report."	Content Disjunct
un_TC_4	Nebude nás rušit, pokud to nebude opravdu naléhavé."	We won't be disturbed unless it's an emergency."	Content Disjunct

un_TC_5	A hrozilo by ti, dokud bych s Lozadou něco neudělal."	And you were going to remain in danger unless and until I forced Lozada's hand."	Content Disjunct
un_HD_1	Bylo na ní znát, že pila, a pokud se Marian nepletla, tak pach, kterým natáhlo její oblečení, byla určitě marihuana.	It was obvious that she'd been drinking, and, unless Marian was mistaken, the stench that clung to her clothing was that of marijuana.	Style Disjunct
un_HD_2	„No, vlastně se nedá dělat nic, dokud znovu nezavolá.	"Well, there's not really anything to be done unless he calls again.	Content Disjunct
un_HD_3	„Mohl bys, pokud nepřiznáš sobě i ostatním, že jsi na sexu závislý a nepřijmeš pomoc, která je nutná, abys to překonal."	"You could, unless you admit to yourself and to others that you're a sex addict and get the help you need to combat it."	Content Disjunct
un_HD_4	Zavolal a řekl nám, co má v úmyslu jí udělat, jestli ji, než vyprší termín, který stanovil, nedokážeme najít."	He's called and told us what he plans to do to her unless we can locate her before his deadline."	Content Disjunct
un_HD_5	Nezdržovali by se na takovém místě, pokud by něco zlého možná navždy nezasáhlo do jejich životů.	They wouldn't have been in this place unless their lives had been upended, perhaps permanently.	Content Disjunct
un_HD_6	Ale já ho usměrnil, řekl jsem mu, že z toho nic nebude, pokud s tím nebudeš stoprocentně souhlasit."	But I reigned him in, told him it wasn't going to happen unless you were one hundred percent comfortable with it."	Content Disjunct
un_SL_1	Žádného právníka nepřimějete, aby ukázal svůj spis jinému právníkovi, pokud ho o to ovšem nepožádá vedoucí společník firmy nebo člen výkonného výboru.	No lawyer could be compelled to show a file to another lawyer, unless requested by a senior partner or a member of the firm's executive committee.	Content Disjunct
un_SL_2	Otevřel jsem jim všechny zásuvky ve stole. Ani jediná nešla vytáhnout bez zoufalého vrzání.	I opened each drawer of my desk, none of which would open unless yanked viciously.	Content Disjunct
un_SL_3	„Pokud vašemu autu nefunguje motor a nejde vám topení, tak ne."	"No. Not unless your car has an engine and you run the heater.""	Content Disjunct
un_SL_4	A pokud to nebude skutečně nevyhnutelné, nepředvolám vás jako svědka."	And I will not call you as a witness unless I am absolutely forced to."	Content Disjunct
un_SL_5	A taky jsem netoužil po tom, ocitnout se v jedné místnosti s Tillmanem Gantrym, pokud u toho nebude soudce.	I had no desire to be in the room with Tillman Gantry unless His Honor was present.	Content Disjunct
un_TP_1	Bez výjimky, pokud nebyla nějaká plánována.	No exceptions unless one was planned.	Content Disjunct
un_TP_2	Mám tušení, že nám to může říct jen Lanigan, a to on neudělá, pokud nebude donucen.	I gotta hunch that only Lanigan can tell us, and he won't unless he's forced to.	Content Disjunct
un_TP_3	Žádné tiskové konference, pokud je neschválí.	No press conferences unless approved by him.	Content Disjunct
un_TP_4	Řekli mu, že mu neublíží, pokud se ovšem nedopustí takové chyby, že by se pokusil útěk.	He would not be harmed, he was told, unless of course he made the mistake of trying to escape.	Content Disjunct

un_TP_5	Řekne jí, jak to tvrdě koulel na ty daráky, jak už měl konečně po krk těch jejich neskutečných požadavků, jak vtrhl na jednání a vyhrožoval moc ošklivým procesem, pokud nepovolí a neudělají ústupky.	He'd tell her how he'd played hardball with the rascals, how he'd finally just had it up to here with their outrageous demands, how he had barged into the meeting and threatened a vicious trial unless they yielded and made concessions.	Content Disjunct
un_TP_6	Nedozví se o Clovisovi, jestliže mu to neřeknu, a já mu to musím říct, aby stáhl obvinění z vraždy.	He won't know about Clovis unless I tell him, but I have to tell him before he'll drop the murder charges.	Content Disjunct
un_TP_7	Nikdo Evu nenajde, pokud ovšem nebude sama chtít.	No one would find Eva,unless , of course, she wanted them to.	Content Disjunct
un_GO_1	Proč by měl mít člověk pocit, že je to nesnesitelné, kdyby neměl paměť, zděděnou po předcích, která mu napovídala, že věci bývaly kdysi jiné?	Why should one feel it to be intolerable unless one had some kind of ancestral memory that things had once been different?	Content Disjunct
un_GO_2	Bylo vskutku nemoudré nechat se vidět v takových místech, pokud tam člověk neměl konkrétně co dělat.	Indeed, it was unwise to be seen in such places, unless you had definite business there.	Content Disjunct
un_GO_3	Bylo by to vlastnictví ještě nepřiměřenější než skleněné těžítko a nemohl by ho odnést domů, aniž ho vyňal z rámu.	It would have been an even more incongruous possession than the glass paperweight, and impossible to carry home, unless it were taken out of its frame.	Content Disjunct
un_GO_4	Pokud nezastihne dívku samotnou, nemá to smysl.	It was no use unless he could get the girl alone.	Content Disjunct
un_GO_5	Přeložit nějakou pasáž z oldspeaku do newspeaku je nemožné, s výjimkou těch, které popisují technický proces, velmi jednoduchý každodenní děj anebo byly už ve svém původním zaměření ideově správné (v newspeaku by se řeklo goodthinkfull).	It was impossible to translate any passage of Oldspeak into Newspeak unless it either referred to some technical process or some very simple everyday action, or was already orthodox (goodthinkful would be the Newspeak expression) in tendency.	Content Disjunct
un_HP_1	Proč vlastně chtěl závodní kolo, byla pro Harryho záhada, poněvadž Dudley byl tlustý jako bečka a tělesná cvičení nenáviděl - pokud k nim ovšem nepatřilo, že do někoho mohl bušit pěstmi.	Exactly why Dudley wanted a racing bike was a mystery to Harry, as Dudley was very fat and hated exercise -- unless of course it involved punching somebody.	Content Disjunct
un_HP_2	Byly tam dveře, které se neotevřely, pokud jste je o to zdvořile nepožádali nebo jste se jich nedotkli na jediném správném místě, a dveře, které vůbec nebyly dveře, nýbrž pevné zdi, a ty to jen předstíraly.	Then there were doors that wouldn't open unless you asked politely, or tickled them in exactly the right place, and doors that weren't really doors at all, but solid walls just pretending.	Content Disjunct
un_HP_3	„A nemusíš se starat ani o Camrál, ani o Potlouky-" „- pokud mi ovšem nerozrazí hlavu."	"And you don't have to worry about the Quaffle or the Bludgers –" "- unless they crack my head open."	Content Disjunct

un_HP_4	„To je," přisvědčil Firenze, „pokud ovšem jen nepotřebuješ zůstat naživu tak dlouho, než se napiješ něčeho jiného - něčeho, co ti vrátí všechnu sílu a moc něčeho, co ti zaručí, že nikdy neumřeš.	"It is," Firenze agreed," unless all you need is to stay alive long enough to drink something else -- something that will bring you back to full strength and power -- something that will mean you can never die.	Content Disjunct
un_HP_5	Vyber si, nechceš - li na věky zůstat tady,	Choose, unless you wish to stay here forevermore,	Content Disjunct
un_HP_6	A teď už mi ten Kámen dej, pokud nechceš, aby zemřela nadarmo."	Now give me the Stone, unless you want her to have died in vain."	Content Disjunct
un_HP_7	Přesto ti na tvé otázky odpovím, pokud nebudu mít příliš závažný důvod, abych to neudělal, a v takovém případě tě prosím o prominutí	However, I shall answer your questions unless I have a very good reason not to, in which case I beg you'll forgive me. I shall not, of course, lie."	Content Disjunct
un_WY_1	Rút do pracovny nesměla, pokud v ní nebyl otec.	And unless her father was in his workroom, it was the only room in the house that was off-limits to Ruth.	Content Disjunct
un_WY_2	Televizi nikdy nezapínal, pokud nevysílali nějaké míčové hry nebo box.	he never turned on the television unless there was a ball game or a boxing match.	Content Disjunct
un_WY_3	Omlouvala se, že ruší, ale s ohledem na jeho soukromí se neodvažovala vejít do pokoje a fotografie si prohlížet, když byl doma.	she was sorry to intrude, but - out of respect for his privacy - she didn't allow herself to come in his room and look at the pictures unless he was out.	Content Disjunct
un_WY_4	Na matčině klíně syn vypadal, jako když se od ní právě chystá vysvobodit škrábáním a kopáním - pokud se ona impulzivně sama nejdřív nerozhodne ho zbít, k čemuž se asi chystala.	In his mother's lap, Mrs Vaughn's son appeared to be on the verge of clawing and kicking free of her - unless she, who also appeared to be on the verge, impulsively decided to strangle him first.	Content Disjunct
un_WY_5	Bude muset počkat celý den, než pacienti doktora Leonardise odejdou domů. Pak ho doktor sveze autem - pokud některý z Leonardisových pacientů nebude někdo, koho Ted zná, nebo někdo, kdo náhodou pojede autem směrem do Sagaponacku."	He'll have to wait all day, until all of Leonardis's patients have gone home, before he can get a ride home with the doctor - unless one of Leonardis's patients is someone Ted knows, or someone who happens to be driving in the direction of Sagaponack."	Content Disjunct
un_WY_6	Když na ni s odhadem naléhali, Jane prohlásila obsah obchodu za bezcenný brak - pokud znepokojení občané nechtějí snížit své výdaje rozprodejem zbývajícího zboží jistým zvědavým místním lidem.	Pressed for her evaluation, Jane declared the contents of the shop to be worthless trash - unless the concerned citizens wanted to reduce their expenses by selling off the remaining stock to certain curious locals.	Content Disjunct

9.2 Appendix No.2

if_LJ_14	Já osobně si to nemyslím: řekl jsem jim hned, že námět toho druhu předpokládá samozřejmě dosti rozsáhlé základní znalosti, ale bojím se, že jsem je nepřesvědčil.	I don't myself think it is: as I said to them, a subject like this requires considerable background knowledge if it isn't to be quite meaningless. But I'm afraid they weren't convinced.	Adjunct
if_CG_9	Šlo o další z těch jar, které jsou typické pro naši Novou Anglii, kde stačí nedávat týden pozor, a už ho propásnete.	It was another of those springs that we get so frequently in New England, where if you're not paying attention for a week, you've missed it altogether.	Adjunct
if_CG_11	Tou byl ten rozepnutý opasek a stahovaný zip poklopce, a pokud okamžitě něco nepodniknu, uvidím Sethův penis, což bych nesnesla.	The reality was that the belt was unbuckled and the zipper was going down, and if I didn't do something right away I was going to see Seth's penis, and I couldn't bear that.	Adjunct
if_CG_20	Neuměla jsem si představit, že bych pracovala pro agenturu, která nejenom že distribuuje drogy, ale zapojuje do toho i svoje zaměstnankyně, na něž při dopadení čeká trest a ještě k tomu jim hrozí nebezpečí i v případě, že předání drog či platba se nějak zvrtnou. Navíc povaha sexuálních služeb a sazebník nejsou pevně určené, což bývá nejenom ponižující, ale často rovněž velmi nebezpečné.	I couldn't have imagined working for a service where not only the menu is open to negotiation, it is also the callgirl who is in charge of dealing, and can and will later be blamed if the deal does not live up to the driver or the dispatcher or the owner's expectations .	Adjunct
if_CG_2	„ Můžete odmítnout každou nabídku, pokud se vám nebude zamlouvat vystupování klienta nebo když z něho prostě nebudete mít dobrý pocit, “ sdělila mi.	"You can refuse any call if you don't like the sound of the guy, or how it feels," she said.	Adjunct
if_CG_24	Na druhou stranu, pokud co nejdřív nevypadnu z bytu, určitě zešílím.	On the other hand, if I didn't get out of the apartment I was going to go crazy.	Adjunct
if_CG_26	Když si člověk nedá pozor, stane se otrokem toho životního stylu.	A lifestyle becomes a habit if you don't watch out.	Adjunct
if_HP_3	„Já ano - otec říká, že to bude hřích, jestli mě nevyberou, abych hrál za svou kolej, a musím přiznat, že s ním souhlasím.	"I do - Father says it's a crime if I'm not picked to play for my house, and I must say, I agree.	Adjunct
if_HP_6	Dokážu vás naučit, jak připravit věhlas, stáčet slávu a dokonce uložit do zabroušených flakonů smrt - pokud ovšem nejste takové stádo tupohlavců, jaké musím obvykle učit."	I can teach you how to bottle fame, brew glory, even stopper death - if you aren't as big a bunch of dunderheads as I usually have to teach."	Adjunct
if_LJ_2	„Ne, mně to nevadí, a když vás tím nebudu nudit…"	"No, I don't mind telling you if it won't bore you."	Style Disjunct
if_LJ_25	Koukejte vstát, jestli se nebojíte.	Just stand up, if you're not afraid to.	Style Disjunct

10. ABSTRACT

The present thesis analyzes the English conditional clauses introduced by *unless* and *if (not)* conjunctions and their Czech counterparts. However the two conjunctions might seem the same, their meaning and use widely differs: while *unless* combines condition with exception (its meaning could be interpreted as 'except if') and thus introduces clauses expressing the only condition that prevents the realization of the matrix clause, *if (not)*-clauses express only one of several such conditions. The limitation of meaning of *unless* is reflected in its limited frequency in English texts and its limited possibilities as to positions and semantic roles.

The thesis consists of two parts. The theoretical part presents the concept of English conditional constructions from various aspects: their syntactic and semantic functions, and most importantly the conjunction *unless* and its difference from the negative *if.* The empirical part provides linguistic classification of 120 excerpted examples (60 *if (not)* and 60 *unless* conditional clauses) with their corresponding Czech equivalents; the examples are excerpted from Intercorp, a multilingual parallel translation corpus, provided by Charles University. All the conditions are first classified according to their syntactic functions (adjuncts vs. disjuncts) and semantic roles (open, hypothetical or rhetorical conditions) and then divided into groups for further analysis, lastly the *unless* and *if (not)* clauses are compared and conclusions are drawn.

Abstrakt

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá anglickými podmínkovými větami uvozenými spojkami *unless* a *if (not)* a jejich českými překladovými ekvivalenty. Přestože se tyto spojky zdají být podobné až stejné, jejich význam se značně liší: zatímco *unless* kombinuje podmínku s výjimkou (dá se parafrázovat jako 'except if') a tudíž uvozuje věty vyjadřující onu jednu podmínku, která zamezuje realizaci věty hlavní, věty uvozené spojkou *if (not)* vyjadřují jednu z mnoha takových podmínek. Tato významová omezenost spojky *unless* se odráží v její nižší četnosti a omezených možnostech týkající se pozice ve větě a jejich sémantických rolí.

Práce se skládá ze dvou částí. Teoretická část popisuje anglické podmínkové věty z různých pohledů: jejich syntaktické a sémantické funkce, ale hlavně spojku *unless* a její odlišnost od spojky *if (not)*. Druhý, empirická část, popisuje lingvistický rozbor 120 vybraných příkladů (60 podmínek s *if (not)* a 60 podmínek s *unless*) a jejich českých překladů; příklady byly excerpovány z Intercorpu, paralelního překladového korpusu, který je poskytován Karlovou Univerzitou. Všechny podmínky jsou nejprve rozlišeny podle jejich syntaktických funkcí (na adjunkty nebo disjunkty) a sémantických rolí (na podmínky možné, hypotetické nebo rétorické) a ty jsou pak rozděleny do skupin, v kterých jsou dále analyzovány; nakonec jsou porovnány věty uvozené spojkami *unless* a *if (not)* a v závěru shrnuty všechny výsledky analýz.