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Semantics of MUST and SHOULD in English Fiction

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Zadávající katedra: **Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky**

Z á s a d y   p r o   v y p r a c o v á n í :

Student se ve své diplomové práci zaměří na významovou stránku a užití anglických modálních sloves MUST a SHOULD. Nejprve na základě studia relevantní odborné literatury z oblasti lingvistiky vymezí pojmy epistemická a deontická modalita, dále bude charakterizovat specifické rysy zkoumaných modálních sloves, jejich užití a významy v závislosti na kontextu. Následně zmapuje výskyt MUST a SHOULD ve vybraných dílech autorů C. S. Lewis a J. K. Rowling. Zaměří se zejména na frekvenci vyjadřování epistemické a deontické modality prostřednictvím těchto sloves, posuny ve významu spojené s vývojem anglického jazyka a pokusí se zdůvodnit převažující tendence.

Rozsah grafických prací:

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BIBER, D., JOHANSSON, S., LEECH, G. Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English. Harlow: Pearson Education, 1999. 1204 s. ISBN 0-582-23725-4. HUDDLESTON, R., PULLUM, G. K. The Cambridge grammar of the English language. 1st edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. 1842 s. ISBN 0-521-43146-8. LEECH, G. Modality on the move: The English modal auxiliaries 1961- 1992, in R. Facchinetti, M. Krug and F. R. Palmer (eds), Modality in Contemporary English, Berlin: 2003 Mounton de Gruyter, 223 - 240. LEECH, G., COATES, J. Semantic Indeterminacy and the Modals?, in R. Quirk, S. Greenbaum, J. Svartvik and G. Leech (eds), Studies in English Linguistics, London: Longman, 1980, 79-99. LEWIS, C. S. The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe. New York: HarperCollins Limited, 2005. 256 s. ISBN 978-0007202287 LEWIS, C. S. Prince Caspian. London: HarperCollins, 1994. 256 s. IBSN 978-0064471053 QUIRK, R., GREENBAUM, S., LEECH G. A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language, 1st edition, London: Longman, 1985. 1779 s. ISBN 0-582-51734-6. ROWLING, J. K. Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. Scholastic , 1999. 320 s. ISBN 978-0590353427

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V Pardubicích dne 30. listopadu 2009

Prohlašuji:

Tuto práci jsem vypracoval samostatně. Veškeré literární prameny a informace, které jsem v práci využil, jsou uvedeny v seznamu použité literatury.

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Souhlasím s prezenčním zpřístupněním své práce v Univerzitní knihovně.

V Litomyšli dne 25. 6. 2010

Stanislav Soukup

ANNOTATION

The thesis analyses relevant literature to define the terms of epistemic and deontic modality. Specific attention is paid to the semantics of MUST and SHOULD with its syntactic patterns. The practical part of the thesis compares and contrasts epistemic and deontic occurrences of MUST and SHOULD on diachronic samples of British fiction that stylistically represent literature written for children. The results show particularly at a shift from deontic to epistemic usage of MUST that might be rooted in the dynamics of the socio-cultural paradigms.

KEYWORDS

modality, deontic, root, epistemic, semantics, syntactic, paradigm

NÁZEV

Sémantika MUST a SHOULD v anglické literatuře

ANOTACE

Práce se zaměřuje na komplexní analýzu užití modálních sloves deontické a epistémické nutnosti; MUST a SHOULD.Teoretická část práce se soustřeďuje především na identifikaci syntaktických vzorců pro koreláty příslušných sémantických skupin. Zjištění jsou následně aplikována při praktické analýze výskytů obou modálních sloves ve vzorku anglické dětské literatury. Výstupy ukazují především na celkový pokles užívání slovesa MUST zvláště vyjadřuje-li silnou deontickou nutnost.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

modalita, deontická, epistemická, sémantický vzorec, syntaktický vzorec

Contents

1. Introduction

The thesis discusses semantic and syntactic patterns of MUST and SHOULD as modal auxiliaries of necessity. The main aim is to compare and contrast their deontic and epistemic use; especially with regards to relevant contextual elements. The frequency of epistemic and deontic modality expressed by both verbs is discussed subsequently, together with a consideration of possible causative factors. The qualitative and quantitative outcomes of the thesis are based on a comparative analysis. That includes both relevant topic literature and a corpus sample that was gained from selected books by C. S. Lewis and J. R. Rowling.

In the theoretical part, the thesis considers important bibliographical sources of the topic. Chapter 2 briefly introduces modality as a linguistic term and illuminates the key features of epistemic – deontic distinction of modal semantics. However, the core of the theoretical discussion can be found in Chapters 3 and 4. These describe in detail specific semantic aspects of MUST and SHOULD and their typical syntactic correlations.

In the practical part of the thesis, the theoretical framework findings are further compared with the data that were acquired from a corpus children's literature. The thesis compares and analyses specific occurrences of the examined modal auxiliaries that were found in selected works of two children fiction classics; C. S. Lewis's *The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe* and *Prince Caspian* and J. R. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. The books by C. S. Lewis and J. R. Rowling were chosen as they provide an appropriate sample that is comparable both stylistically and in size. The books also feature a necessary time gap for a diachronic comparison of how MUST and SHOULD are, in particular contexts, employed in expressing of modal necessity.

The quantitative results of the practical part are commented especially with regards to the pre-assumed expectations resulting from theoretical findings. Furthermore, the discussion also aims to reflect to what extent the stylistic framework of the micro-corpora might be responsible for some shifts proposed by some contemporary linguists. The change concerns especially a rather recent phenomenon of a move in the application of the epistemic-deontic paradigms of modal semantics.

2. Modality

The main goals of my thesis are bound to analyze and compare the semantic and syntactic patterns of use of MUST and SHOULD. Both verbs are conventionally referred to as modals, which reflects their basic function in discourse; their ability to express modality. That is why, the very concept of modality must be introduced first, before the specific aspects, including the epistemic and deontic distinction, are discussed.

The communicative function of language obviously does not include an informative element only (i.e. a descriptive and objective account of what, where and when happened, e.g. *John told Eve about the wedding yesterday.*) Usually, utterances also bear some psycho-sociological factors (speaker's or somebody else's attitude or assessment of what, where and when happened, e.g. *Wow, after all, John must have told Eve about the wedding yesterday, than.*) (Tarniyková, 1985: 7, 8) So, Tarniyková and other renowned grammarians in accord agree in assigning modality to the range of the key the psycho-sociological linguistic items.

In the Introduction chapter of his monograph 'Modality and the English modals', Palmer links the morphological expressing of modality to modal verbs.[1]"(Palmer, 1990:1) Huddleston further interprets modality semantically as: "a category of meaning… centrally concerned with the speaker's attitude towards the factuality or actualisation of the situation expressed by the rest of the clause." (Huddleston et al., 2002:172)

Modality, then, naturally includes a rather diverse field, with coverage of minimally these semantic categories: obligation, possibility, ability, necessity, permission, volition, intention, prediction, tentativeness and hypothesis**.** (Coates, 1983: 25, 26)

Nevertheless, the scope of modality to be examined in the thesis is relatively limited being determined by the semantic range of two central modal auxiliaries[2]: MUST and SHOULD. Both verbs comprise what both Quirk and Biber call intrinsic and extrinsic factors. The former is related to human control over events (obligation, permission); whereas the latter involves human judgement of what is or is not likely to happen (necessity, prediction, tentativeness). (Quirk et al., 1985:219; Biber, 1999: 485)

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[1] Palmer does not attribute linguistic modality only to modal verbs; his definition reflects the scope of his monograph.

[2] The term "central modal auxiliary verbs" is notified by Biber (Biber, 1999:483)

However, the thesis employs other widely used and acknowledged linguistic terms - deontic and epistemic to denote the intrinsic and extrinsic factors of modality respectively (Biber, 1999: 485).

2.1. Epistemic modality

The word 'epistemic' is etymologically rooted in the Greek word *epistēmē* (knowledge) from *epistasthai* (know, know how to do); i.e. the speaker's view or assessment of the proposition (statement) is prior to the factual statement itself. (Huddleston 2002:178)

Coates further defines epistemic modality as: "...the one which most clearly is relevant to normal language. It is concerned with the speaker's assumptions or assessment of possibilities and, in most cases, it indicates the speaker's confidence (or lack of confidence) in the truth of the proposition expressed." (Coates, 1983: 18) Palmer, Quirk and Biber use a synoptic approach to denote the distinctive qualities of epistemic modality; its subjectivity and the semantic focus on the likelihood of the proposition from the viewpoint of necessity or possibility: (Palmer, 1990: 5-6; Quirk et al., 1985: 225; Biber, 1999: 485) A typical example then reads:*"Paul must be in Liverpool by now"* which could be paraphrased as: *"I assume, taking into account what time he left home, the time now, and the state of public transport, that Paul is now in Liverpool."*; where *"Paul is now in Liverpool now"* stands for 'the proposition'.(Coates, 1983: 18)

The definitions suggest that both the proposition-likelihood paradigm and subjectivity (speaker's views and assessments) stand for the typical features of epistemic modality. Moreover, they also introduce two key semantic terms that epistemic modality usually employs: these are possibility and necessity. Epistemic possibility is, however, not further debated here, as it is mostly expressed with other modal auxiliaries than MUST and SHOULD. These verbs employ epistemic necessity which will be discussed in chapters 3 and 4 in detail with a focus on the semantic and syntactic correlations.

Actually, the definition and the scope of epistemic modality does not arise many controversies among scholars. (Palmer, 1990: 50) Yet, there are some partially different approaches, namely, in interpreting and typological classification of logical necessity. That

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subcategory of epistemic modality conveys an objective judgement or a logical inference of propositional likelihood, as it is usually based on a pre-determining co-occurrence of facts. As such, logical necessity lies outside the formerly mentioned common (subjective) framework of epistemic modality.

However, the thesis omits the discussion of different typological concepts, since the reasoning would be mostly irrelevant to the goals of the thesis (not mentioning the demanding complexity of such an attempt)[3] .

So, throughout this paper, the term epistemic modality is used concordantly to embrace both subjective and objective (logical) necessity, thus following the distinction proposed by Coates (Coates, 1983: 22). Nonetheless, the chosen approach also respects the synoptic notifications used by Leech and Smith in their comparative studies that have provided a referential framework for particular findings presented in the practical part of the thesis.

2.2. Deontic modality

The word deontic comes from Greek *deont* (being right) which is rooted in 'dei' (it is right)[4]. So, deontic modality makes a statement binding, especially in the aspects of obligation, prohibition (deontic necessity) and granting permission (deontic possibility) (Biber, 1999: 485). From the list, only deontic necessity, which characteristically employs modal auxiliaries MUST and SHOULD, is relevantly examined and analysed in chapters 3 and 4. Deontic possibility is excluded from the discussion as irrelevant; since it is usually expressed with modal auxiliaries may or can.

The necessity of a deontic source (person, authority, convention...), from whom obligation or prohibition emanates, is generally understood as a predominant marker of deontic modality. (Huddleston et al., 2002: 178) Palmer further explains:" Deontic modality is essentially performative. By using a deontic modal, a speaker may actually give permission (may, can), lay obligation (must) or make a promise or threat (shall)." (Palmer, 1990: 68) So, Palmer links the exercise of the speaker's authority (deontic source) to the other defining

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[3] For more insights into the discussion of modal semantics see also: Tárnyiková, 1985: 5-15; Quirk et al., 1985: 224-25; Biber et al., 1999: 485; Coates, 1983: 9-18, 22; Leech, 1987: 84-86; Huddleston et al., 2002: 180-85 and Palmer, 1990: 20-22

[4] Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary CD ROM

element of deontic modality: its performativness. Consequently, deontic modality is usually subjective, e.g. the speaker subjectively measures what is or is not right in a particular situation; by either imposing obligations or prohibitions. A typical example reads: *"You must play this ten times over, Miss Jarrova would say, pointing with relentless fingers to a jumble of crotchets and quaver."* (Coates, 1983: 31-32) 'Miss Jarrova' represents the deontic source binding the subject ('you') with an imperative demand (performative aspect) to actualize the proposition ('play a piece of music ten times').

However, non-epistemic necessity also comprises such uses which are neither restricted to the actualisation of the proposition nor to the exercise of the speaker's authority; like in:"*You should walk round the ramparts of the old city too.*"(Coates, 1983: 58-59) The speaker gives merely an advice, thus leaving the possibility of non-actualisation actually open. There are other non-epistemic uses of MUST and SHOULD that cannot be strictly determined to a single deontic clear-cut category (e.g. occurrences with past time reference). That is also why, some scholars go as far as they do not recognise deontic modality as a separate semantic category at all; rather, they prefer referring to all non-epistemic uses as to 'root modality'.[5] This paper, however, uses concordantly the term deontic modality; specifically, for those occurrences that comprise the presence of speaker's authority and are performative; the other non-epistemic uses of MUST and SHOULD are further labelled as root. The chosen pattern follows and combines the distinctions made by Coates, Leech and Smith. The classification also reflects the same reasoning that has already been mentioned in the last paragraph introducing epistemic modality.

The key terms of the thesis have been introduced in Chapter 2. Firstly, modality was recognized as a broad semantic category that presumes factuality or actualization of the predicative proposition. Secondly, the epistemic – deontic distinction of modal semantics was presented as a relevant paradigm resulting from an open theoretical discussion that led by prominent linguists.

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[5] For more insights into the discussion see also Coates, 1983: 9-18, 22, 85; Palmer, 1990: 20-22, 38; Leech, 1987: 84; Quirk et al., 1985: 224-25

3. Must

3.1. Distinctive properties of must as a modal auxiliary

Huddleston attributes five distinctive properties to modal verb characteristics; a) they have only primary forms, b) they do not show any agreement with the subject, c) they take bare infinitival complements, d) they can occur in remote conditionals, e) their use in preterites with the modal remoteness meaning is less restricted than their past time use. As regards to MUST; it meets the first four above mentioned criteria (a–d), however, as it lacks a preterite form, the last characteristic (e) remains unfulfilled. Furthermore, some contemporary grammarians consider even the occurrence of MUST in remote apodosis (d) rather marginal and rare, as the remote conditional normally requires a preterite modal auxiliary (would, could, should...) (Huddleston et al., 2002: 109) [6]

The distinctive semantic categories that MUST is typically employed with are: necessity and obligation. However, any semantic analysis has to reflect the fact that modal auxiliaries can essentially express both epistemic and root/deontic modality. (Coates, 1983: 31; Palmer, 1990: 5; Dušková, 1988: 186; Tárnyiková, 1986, 8; Biber, 1999: 485) What is more, the above stated modality groups do not usually function as mutually isolated and contrastive entities (Coates, 1983: 9-18; Leech, 2004: 72, 73, Tárnyiková, 1986, 8); which makes an analytic attempt even more demanding and complicated. That is also why, in the thesis, the categorisation of semantics of MUST is rather subjective with its predominant aim is to provide a framework for the analysis of specific occurrences in the practical part of the thesis.

3.2. Epistemic necessity

Coates comments on the specific use of MUST with epistemic necessity, suggesting: "In its most normal usage, Epistemic MUST conveys the speaker's confidence in the truth of what he is saying, based on a logical process of deduction from facts known to him (which may or may not be specified)". (Coates, 1983: 41) Examples (1), (2), (3) and (4) represent such typical occurrences:

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[6] MUST does not have a reduced or contracted form, which is, surprisingly, not recognized by Huddleston; see Huddleston et al., 2002: 108, 2.5.2 MUST

(1)   *His teeth were chattering but his forehead, when I felt it, was hot and clammy. He said, "I* MUST *have a temperature".*   (Coates, 1983: 41)

(2)   *They walked past a mossy tree stump. Harry could hear running water; there* MUST *be a stream somewhere close by.* (Rowling, 1999)

(3)   *Filch* MUST *have hurried off to look for them somewhere else, because they didn't see him anywhere...* (Rowling, 1999)

(4)   *Good afternoon," said a soft voice. Harry jumped. Hagrid* MUST *have jumped, too, because there was a loud crunching noise and he got quickly off the spindly chair.* (Rowling, 1999)

On the one hand, examples (1) and (2) feature occurrences with present time reference. They also well reflect the subjective-objective scope of epistemic necessity. While the first (subjective) one could be paraphrased "I confidently infer that I have a temperature"; the other (more objective) one could read "In the light of what is known, it is necessarily the case that there is a stream somewhere close by" (Coates, 1983: 41)

On the other hand, examples (3) and (4) illustrate the use of epistemic MUST in past time context, although the aspect of necessity could be paraphrased similarly to its present-time-context counterparts in (1) and (2); "I confidently infer that..." or "In the light of what is known, it is necessarily the case that..." However, the propositions in (3) and (4) fall within the past time scope reference. So, the complete paraphrase of (3) and (4) would read respectively: "In the light of what is known, it is necessarily the case that Flich has hurried off to look for them somewhere else, because they didn't see him anywhere..." and "I confidently infer that Hagrid jumped, too, because there was a loud crunching noise and he got quickly off the spindly chair." So, the time reference must be employed, too; as an important referential framework element for a detailed discussion of epistemic meanings of MUST.

3.2.1. Present time reference

Epistemic MUST can be used to infer states and activities in present (Coates, 1983: 43, Palmer 1990: 53). While in 3. 2. semantic aspects of necessity were introduced in general, in next part, the syntactic   correlations are discussed preferably, as their understanding is substantial   to   appropriate   determining   of   modal   semantics (Coates,   1983:   44,   45;   Tárnyiková,   1986:   22-26)

The present time context, which is to be discussed as first, co-occurs with other syntactic features that count namely: harmonic combinations, progressive aspect, existential subject, stative verb and inanimate subject. These are referred to in turns, while the particularities of negation and interrogatives are debated as later.

3.2.1.1. Indicative uses

Harmonic combination as a linguistic term describes those collocations of modal auxiliary and another modal word, usually an adverb (certainly, surely, definitely), where both modal forms express the same degree of modality, thus they mutually reinforce each other (Coates, 1983: 43; Huddleston et al., 2002: 173, 179, 180; Tárnyiková, 1986: 23, 24). For example:

(5)   *"He* MUST *surely be in love; he has never been so absent-minded.*

While Coates interprets the existence of harmonic combinations in terms of a supportive argument that should confirm subjectivity as an essential element of epistemic modality (Coates, 1983: 46), Tárnyiková highlights the reinforcement effect of harmonic combinations that they bring for the epistemic necessity interpretation of the discourse (Tárnyiková, 1986: 23, 24).

However, there is another frequently found correlation, which is in principal a harmonic combination too, that according to Coates even outnumbers the formerly mentioned adverbial modifiers of MUST. There are hedges; clauses that characteristically focus on the speaker's attitude towards the proposition, thus employing "verbs of judging" (Tárnyiková, 1986: 25). A typical example would read:

(6)   *"I think we* MUST *expect great things from you, Mr. Potter..."*
        (Rowling, 1999)

Coates research revealed a number of other, less frequent hedges: "I mean, I suppose, I fancy, I take it and I would guess." (Coates, 1983: 46) It has been argued that harmonic combinations and hedges importantly reinforce the key elements of epistemic modality (subjectivity and proposition-likelihood paradigm) and thus also belong to its key distinguishing markers.

According to the findings Coates proposes, in the case of MUST, progressive aspect is exclusively attributed to the co-occurrence with epistemic modality (Coates, 1983: 44)[7]. Leech confirms the importance of progressive aspect, exemplifying it to explain the nature of epistemic necessity: "For 'I MUST be dreaming', the stream of thought could run like this:"Here I am watching a fight between a lion and a unicorn; but unicorns do not exist; therefore, the unicorn I see cannot be real; therefore, I cannot really be watching it; therefore I MUST be dreaming"."(Leech, 2004: 79)

Furthermore, Palmer suggests the co-occurrence of MUST + the progressive aspect with the future time reference. He explains that under certain circumstances, progressive aspect can be used to distinguish an ambiguous nature of some future context uses of MUST, just in favour to their epistemic interpretation (Palmer, 1990: 54). For example: *"He MUST come tomorrow"*. The ambiguity between inferential or deontic reading is clarified after progressivity is added: *"He MUST be coming tomorrow."* That indicates a confident inference of 'his coming', thus epistemic interpretation.

The other frequently co-occurring syntactic features of epistemic modality are simultaneously typical markers of relative objectivity. As such, they often correlate with logical necessity. They are, namely: existential subject, stative verb and inanimate subject, and a subordinated reason clause (Coates, 1983: 44; Tárnyiková, 1986: 25). Moreover, these features usually mutually collocate, as the examples below show:

(7)   *"Then it really MUST be Cair Paravel," said Lucy. "There were sixteen." Nothing more was said till all four were standing in a knot together at the foot of the stairway.* (Lewis, 1951)

(8)   *Of course it MUST be only a statue! No living animal would have let itself get covered with snow.* (Lewis, 1950)

In (7) and (8) an inanimate subject 'it', combines with a stative verb 'be' and a reinforcing adverbial adjunct; 'really' or a disjunct; 'Of course'.

However, the above illustrated syntactic patterns are not exclusively restricted to epistemic use only, although they often stand for reliable distinguishing markers.

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[7]However, Tárnyiková acknowledges the progressive aspect as an open category to a limited range of deontic readings (Tárnyiková: 1986: 17, 23).

3.2.1.2.Negation and Interrogatives

It is generally acknowledged that verbal negation 'MUST not' does not co-occur with epistemic necessity usage. Coates even explicitly excludes 'MUST not' from a list of possible epistemic uses. She claims that: "Epistemic MUST does not occur with negation (there are no examples in my samples)". Coates also specifies: "MUSTn't never occurs with Epistemic meaning except in tag questions, i.e. in what Halliday (1970: 333) calls 'verbal crossing-out'. " (Coates, 1983: 46) However, for other renowned grammarians the debated feature does not evoke an inevitable paradoxical combination. (Palmer, 1990: 61; Huddleston et al., 2002: 181; Quirk et al.,1985:   225).

The main factor constraining the use of 'MUST not' in epistemic context is the scope of negation. That is, in the case of MUST, characteristically internal. Consider examples (9) and (10):

> (9) *He* MUST *not be at home.*

> (10) *There* MUST *not be a liar among us.*

Conventional paraphrases would respect the key properties of internal negation; the modal verb lies out of its scope; thus modality remains unaffected. On the contrary, the main predication lies within the scope of negation, so the proposition is negated. Therefore, the preferable reading of the sentences would be deontic; for (9) and (10) respectively: *"It is necessary for him (He is obliged) not to be at home"* and *"It is necessary that a liar should not be among us"* or *"It is obligatory for us not to have a liar in our midst."* However, there are also readings that suggest an epistemic interpretation of internal negation. In that case example (9) could read: *"It is necessarily the case (I confidently infer) that he isn't at home"* and (10): *"It is necessarily the case, from all the evidence provided that there is not a liar among us."*

Yet, epistemic interpretation of 'MUST not' remains an odd-seeming one. It is argued that it can be observed predominantly in American English (Huddleston et al., 2002: 181; Quirk et al., 1985: 225) MUST then has to supply the missing form of its negation for the epistemic-necessity paradigm by borrowing external negation[8] of can; the key modal auxiliary of possibility. (Coates, 1983: 46; Tárnyiková, 1986: 25, 26; Palmer, 1990: 61) See example (11) and its negation with a paraphrase reading (12).

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[8] External negation refers to those occurrences where the scope of negation affects modality (expressed with a particular modal auxiliary) and thus the proposition conveyed by the predicate.

(11) *"Filch* MUST *know a shortcut, because his soft, greasy voice was getting nearer..." (Rowling, 1999)*

(12) *"Filch can't know a shortcut, because his soft, greasy voice was getting nearer..." = It is not possible that Filch knows a shortcut, because his soft, greasy voice was getting nearer...")*

As has been argued, the scope of negation for MUST is typically internal, so consequently, interrogative uses of MUST do not question modality but the proposition that is expressed with the main predication. The suggested pattern, however, makes interrogative uses of epistemic MUST (apart from tag questions) almost impossible; as epistemic MUST is essentially assertive; and therefore, yes/no questions are logically disabled. A hypothetical construction *"*MUST *Filch know a shortcut, because..." is* inappropriate.

However, Dušková relevantly argues for epistemic use of MUST in wh-questions, where modality is actually not questioned and thus its use can remain inferential (Dušková 1988: 195).

(13) *What* MUST *he think?   = What does he probably think?*

Quirk argues for a rare occurrence of rhetorical questions that could employ epistemic MUST, especially when these refer to logical necessity, although such a use would naturally convey a positive answer, like in:

(14) *"*MUST *there be a good reason for the delay?"*

That could be glossed:*"Does there have to be a good reason for the delay?"* or *"Isn't it necessarily the case that there is a good reason for the delay".* (Quirk et al., 1985: 225) Huddleston further extends the portfolio of interrogative rhetorical uses with MUSTn't:

(15) *"*MUSTn't *it be wonderful to have so many admires?"*

That could also read: *"Isn't it the case that it* MUST *be wonderful to have so many admires?"* [9] (Huddleston et al., 2002: 205) However, the answer would be again positively biased thus

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[9] Note an exceptional application of external negation with MUST, and also the same paraphrasing of modal necessity, irrespective to the presence of negation.

reflecting the fact that rhetorical questions are from the semantic viewpoint considered merely statements.

3.2.2. Past time reference

A rather high proportion of epistemic uses of MUST refer to states and activities in the past. (Coates, 1983: 44; Tárnyiková, 1986: 22; Dušková 1988: 193)   This finding is rather surprising as MUST itself has no past forms (see also the discussion at 3.1.) However, epistemic MUST can be featured in past time contexts, mostly through perfective aspect (have + past participle construction) as shown at examples (16), (17), (18), (19). Other past time uses are considerably less frequent; they include reported statements (20) and historic present expressing 'stream of consciousness' , a special use reserved for stylistic layers of literature (21).

> (16) *"OUCH -- that* MUST *have hurt."* (Rowling, 1999)
>
> (17) *"Looks like a harp," said Ron. "Snape* MUST *have left*
> *it there."* (Rowling, 1999)
>
> (18) *"Hagrid," he said quietly, "I think you* MUST *have made a mistake.*
> *I don't think I can be a wizard."* (Rowling, 1999)
>
> (19) *"This* MUST *have been an orchard - long, long ago, before the*
> *place went   wild and the wood grew up."* (Lewis, 1951)
>
> (20) *It was so dark on either side of them that Harry thought there* MUST
> *be thick trees there.* (Rowling, 1999)
>
> (21) *Harry could hear the drone of hundreds of voices from a doorway*
> *to the right -the rest of the school* MUST *already be here – but*
> *Professor McGonagall showed the first years into a small,*
> *empty chamber off the hall.* (Rowling, 1999)

Epistemic necessity in the occurrences that employ perfective aspect (examples 16 -19) could be commonly paraphrased: "I confidently infer that..." That features present time inference of past time state or activity (the proposition expressed by the main verb predication). Example (17) could then also read: "Looks like a harp," said Ron. "I confidently infer that Snape left it there." That points out at an important similarity between scope of the negation and the scope of perfect. Epistemic MUST lies out of both syntactic elements, and therefore its semantic radius remains unaffected. However, it should be noticed that only the first example (16) can be seen from the semantic viewpoint perfect aspect itself (it still hurts)

while the other uses (17-21) would more likely correspond with the paradigm of past simple tense usage.

Nevertheless, the use of perfective aspect is still generally recognised as the most typical and exclusive co-occurrence of epistemic MUST for a particularly strong reason; perfective aspect has no equivalent use with root/deontic MUST[10] (Coates, 1983: 45; Leech, 2004: 95, 96, Tárnyiková, 1986: 22; Dušková 1988: 195).

3.3. Deontic and root necessity

MUST is, however, also often used in other contexts referring to necessity; especially in those conveying obligation or prohibition (see also the discussion in Chapter 2.3). Contrastively with epistemic modality, there are two phenomena that such deontic and root uses characteristically bear. The first one, presence of speaker's authority, implies the other one; the sentences are naturally performative; i.e. pending their actualisation (examples (22) and (23). The actualisation of the proposition can be also interpreted as a matter of speaker's (subjective) judgement (24), or it can be viewed in the light of circumstantial or dispositional factors (which is more objective) like at examples   (25),(26).

So, there are three core fields of deontic necessity that MUST usually conveys: strong obligation (or prohibition), weak obligation and root (objective) necessity. (Coates, 1983: 34, 35; Palmer, 1990: 72, 73; Leech, 2004: 78, 79; Tárnyiková, 1986: 8, 9; Quirk et al., 1985: 224, 225)

The representative occurrences below are first paraphrased to be latterly discussed in detail, being provided with a commentary of relevant semantic-syntactic patterns.

> (22) *"You MUST go back to your own country now and come to me*
> *another day, with them, you understand. It is no good coming*
> *without them.* (Lewis, 1950)
> MUST could be glossed in terms of urging necessity:
> "You are obliged to go..."

> (23) *Aslan stopped and said," Oh, children, children. Here you MUST*
> *stop. And whatever happens, do not let yourselves be seen.*

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[10] Huddleston acknowledges an exception ; a deontic reading of MUST + perfective aspect in a discourse referring to rules and regulations in past time (see example (36)

Farewell."(Lewis, 1950)
MUST could be glossed there as a performative: "I order you to stop..."

(24)   *"That's what it means by comforting the Queen's enemies*
         and fraternizing with Humans. We simply MUST *try to rescue*
         him."(Lewis, 1950)
         MUST could be glossed in terms of a self-obliging commitment:
         "It is necessary for us to try to... or "We are obliged to try to
          rescue him."

(25)   *"It's no good, your Majesty," said the dwarf. "We can't sledge*
         in this thaw.""Then we MUST *walk," said the Witch. "We shall*
         never overtake them walking," growled the dwarf. "Not with
         the start they've got."(Lewis, 1950)
         MUST marks necessity that arises from particular circumstances:
         "It is necessary for us to walk..."

(26)   *"You are to be the Prince and—later on—the King; that is*
         understood. But you MUST *have courtiers and nobles. I will make*
         your brother a Duke and your sisters Duchesses."(Lewis, 1950)
         MUST refers to phenomena that are necessarily linked with
          a particular situation:"It is necessary to have courtiers and nobles
          for you, as a royalty..."

3.3.1. Strong and weak obligation

Coates refers to occurrences that infer strong obligation as to 'extreme' or 'stereotype' ones. (Coates, 1983: 33) The seemingly oxymoronic adjectival combination, however, very well illustrates the nature of that particular deontic use of MUST. On one hand, it fittingly corresponds with the native speaker's psychological 'stereotypes' (partly due to the fact that MUST for strong obligation is the primary use people learn and put into practice in their early childhood); on the other hand, it is rather 'extreme', as its pragmatic effect is merely equivalent to an imperative (Palmer, 1990: 70; Leech, 2004: 70; Tárnyiková, 1986: 9) Therefore its overall occurrence in contemporary English is rather marginal.[11]

Both Coates and Tárnyiková propose that the typical syntactically co-occurring features of strong obligation include: a) animate, often second person subject ; b) main predication expressed with activity verb; c) the speaker interested in getting the subject to perform the action; d) speaker having authority over subject. (Coates, 1983: 33, Tárnyiková, 1986: 10-13) All the characteristics can also be matched with examples (22) and (23). Another specific

[11] Coates identified the ratio of strong obligation / other root occurrences as 1/14 (Coates, 1983: 33)

aspect of strong obligation concerns its correlating with particular stylistic layers[12]; however, that issue is featured and discussed in the practical part of the thesis.

Deontic obligation becomes weaker; either, when it is self-imposed by the subject (27), or when impersonal subject is employed (24). Moreover, in (27) the utterance has typical features of a speech act; i.e. the person is doing what is being said. In (28) the urgency of the propositional actualisation is relatively weakened because from the syntactic features that are typical of strong obligation only b) and c) remain unaffected; while the criteria for a) and d) are partly or entirely unfulfilled.

> (27) *"Apples, heigh-ho," said Trumpkin with a rueful grin. "I* MUST
> *say you ancient kings and queens don't overfeed your courtiers!"*
> (Lewis, 1951)
> (28) *"I* MUST *just do it,"* thought Lucy. (Lewis, 1951)

However, there are also other occurrences, where the syntactic patterns do not thoroughly correspond to their conventional semantic-pragmatic interpretation (Huddleston et al., 2002: 177; Quirk et al., 1985: 225; Leech, 2004: 78). These uses comprise what Huddleston labels as 'pragmatic weakening' or 'pragmatic strengthening' (Huddleston et al., 2002: 177). Consider examples: (32), (33) and (34)

> (29) *"*MUST *you talk when I am trying to say something very important?"*
> (30) *"If you* MUST *smoke, you could use an ashtray at least, couldn't you?"*
> (31) *"You* MUST *come to the wedding",* Clara said cheerfully.

Both (29) and (30) would be most likely perceived as sarcasms, referring to compulsive (and annoying) habits of the subjects. The first one is actually an indirect speech act; urging the subject to be quiet. So, if a question is interpreted as an order, then pragmatic strengthening must be considered (Huddleston et al., 2002: 177) Pragmatic 'strengthening' holds good for example (30) as well. It similarly does not employ the usual semantics of open conditional; it could rather serve as a mocking statement: "You are a tobacco addict that can't help smoking and what is more, you even do not bother with using an ashtray!" Such a sarcastic tone the statement coveys would be definitely inappropriate in particular social context of 'political correctness'.

On the other hand, although example (31) meets all requirements for its co-occurring with strong obligation (see a-d list at 4. 3. 1), it cannot be seen as an order, but rather as a

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[12] Coates, 1983: 48

request because it is the subject's favour that is asked for. So, that case exemplifies 'pragmatic weakening'. (Huddleston et al., 2002: 177; Palmer, 1990: 73)

3.3.2. Root necessity

There are also occurrences of MUST that do not involve the authoritative aspect of the deontic source, however, the (non)actualisation of the proposition is still perceived as necessary or obligatory, and therefore, the performative aspect remains. In the thesis, these occurrences are discussed as *root*. Together with formerly mentioned (24) and (25) consider also examples (32), (33) and (34).

(32) *The plant* MUST *be watered regularly.*

(33) *"If Jane comes again, you* MUST *ask her out."*

(34) *These axes* MUST *not be overloaded.*

The paraphrase of (32) could read: "It is necessary for the plants to be watered regularly." The deontic source is thus missing; the necessity of the propositional actualisation arises from the natural (objective) basic need of the plant; it needs water to prosper. So, the necessity is more or less connected with the dispositions and quality of the subject.[13] The other noticeable feature of non-subjectivity is the presence of the passive voice in the structure. That is namely typical of similar 'rules and regulation' occurrences. (Coates, 1983: 38; Tárnyiková, 1986: 15, 16; Leech, 2004: 79)

Example (33) seemingly comprises the aspects that have already been discussed as markers of deontic modality (second person subject, activity verb and open conditional[14]). However, this particular co-occurrence must be interpreted in the light of root, not deontic necessity. The paraphrase would read: "If Jane comes again, it is necessary for you to ask her out (or she might think that you are not interested...)". So, the subject is not obliged to 'ask Jane out' by the speaker's authority, but (he) is merely strongly suggested 'to ask her out, if she comes again'. The necessity is not dispositional either; as it depends on fulfilling the condition of (Jane's) coming. So, it might be labelled as circumstantial.

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[13] Palmer and Huddleston use the term dynamic modality to refer similar occurrences (Huddleston et al., 2002: 185; Palmer, 1990: 20-22)

[14] However, MUST occurs in the apodosis there.

Finally, some notes should be made on root/deontic negation of MUST and also on the characteristic time reference for root/deontic occurrences of MUST. As regards negation, for example (34) the paraphrase could read: "It is necessary for the axes not to be overloaded." So, MUST lies again out of the negation scope (cf. 3. 2. 1. 2) The pattern then remains the same both for epistemic[15] and root/deontic uses. Moreover, the same paradigm would apply to lexical negation, too. See example (35).

> (35)   *"We* MUST *take no risk"* (Coates, 1983: 39) which could be glossed:
>   "It is necessary for us not to take any risk."

As can be deducted, performative aspect invokes present and future time reference for root/deontic uses. [16]. Obligations, rules and regulations can hardly be laid to be actualised in past time context. However, there are two particular cases, when MUST co-occurs with past. These are: reported speech and past reference to general requirements, rules and regulations (Huddleston et al., 2002: 184; Palmer, 1990: 79, 80; Tárnyiková, 1986: 18, 19). Consider examples (36) and (37) that respectively demonstrate both possible occurrences.

> (36)   *"Edmund said they* MUST *gather gulls' eggs from the rocks, but*
>   *when they came to think of it they couldn't remember having seen*
>   *any gulls' eggs and wouldn't be able to cook them if they found*
>   *any."* (Lewis, 1951)

> (37)   *"Candidates* MUST have completed *at last two years of*
>   *undergraduate study"* (Huddleston et al., 2002: 184)

The theoretical discussion of Chapter 3 has justified the appropriateness of both epistemic and root/deontic uses of MUST. It has also provided a list of typical syntactical patterns for particular semantic features. Now, a similar attention will be paid to SHOULD; the other modal auxiliary that is linked with the scope of the thesis.

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[15] Epistemic negation is rare and some commentators regard it even impossible (see more at 3. 2. 1. 2. Negation and Interrogatives)

[16] The use of 'have to' is deliberately omitted from the discussion, as that would itself deserve a thesis scope analysis.

4. Should

4.1. Distinctive properties of SHOULD as a modal auxiliary

In terms of the criteria mentioned by Huddleston, SHOULD is in concord with all the distinctive properties of modal auxiliaries and it also matches all typical features of auxiliary verbs in general (cf. 3. 1) (Huddleston et al., 2002: 109). However, the matter becomes complicated as SHOULD cannot be morphologically interpreted as a mere preterite of 'shall' (cf. the relationship between 'will' and 'would'). Hence, particular meanings of should cannot be considered a systematic semantic derivation of 'shall', either.

SHOULD is predominantly used to express medium strength root/deontic or epistemic modality. In that aspect, it functions as a semantic counterpart of MUST, however, inferring either 'weak obligation' (root/deontic necessity) or tentative or doubtful inference in case of epistemic necessity. (Coates, 1983: 19; Dušková 1988: 195; Leech, 2004: 92; Palmer, 1990: 81) Generally, in such uses, SHOULD is also interchangeable with a semi-modal, 'ought to'.

However, there is also a substantial group of occurrences where SHOULD does not follow the pattern of epistemic-root/deontic distinction and thus does not compare with any semantic category that MUST employs. Modality of SHOULD is then commented on as weak or marginal as its effect on the semantics of the predication is thus minimal (Dušková, 1988: 196; Quirk et al., 1985: 234, 235; Coates, 1983: 67, 68). In the thesis, such uses are further discussed and referred to as idiomatic.

4.2. Epistemic use

The epistemic interpretations of SHOULD refer to speaker's inference (thus subjectivity is employed) and regard logical assumption of factuality or likelihood of particular proposition. Consequently, SHOULD could be glossed: "I tentatively assume that..." or "I think it is probable that..." (Coates, 1983: 64, 65; Leech, 2004: 97) However, Huddleston argues for implicit presence of deontic overtones in most epistemic occurrences of SHOULD (Huddleston

et al., 2002: 187); (see also discussion of example (41).

The examples below are used to provide a framework for a discussion of common syntactic and semantic patterns for epistemic should. These features will be also compared with their relevant counterparts that are typical of epistemic MUST.

(38)   "*Well, there you are, boy. Platform nine -- platform ten.
Your   platform* SHOULD *be somewhere in the middle, but they
don't seem to have built it yet, do they?"* (Rowling, 1999)

(39)   "*The next road on the left* SHOULD */ ought to be King Street."*
(Huddleston et al., 2002: 109)

(40)   "*You* SHOULD*n't have any difficulty getting the tickets."*
(Leech, 2004: 97)

(41)   "*Peter* SHOULD *know the answer, he is the class prodigy."*

Examples (38) an (39) comprise the use of inanimate subject (platform) and a stative verb (be). Those syntactic features for expressing of epistemic necessity are characteristically employed both with MUST and SHOULD (see 3. 2. 1 and also the discussion of examples (7) and (8) at 3. 2. 1. 1).

On the other hand, examples (40) and (41) have animate subject that combines with stative predicate. In that case, MUST uses usually convey root meanings, bearing logical necessity[17]. Such root meanings of MUST usually arise from dispositional qualities of the subject; i.e. they have objective reasoning (Coates, 1983: 36) (e.g. 'Teachers MUST be resistant to omnipresent ignorance and indifference of many students'). Nevertheless, in (40) SHOULD conveys subjectivity (the tentative assumption of propositional likelihood is based merely on speaker's subjective judgment), which inclines the interpretation bias in favour of epistemic reading.

The above discussion illustrates and justifies the implicit presence of deontic/root overtones in most epistemic occurrences of SHOULD that Huddleston argues for in his compendium (Huddleston et al., 2002: 187). So, when example (41) is paraphrased, there will also be two equivalent readings: 'I tentatively infer that Peter probably knows the answer' (epistemic aspect) or 'I expect Peter to know it' (root aspect, Peter's dispositional quality of the class prodigy, is involved).

As far as the time reference is concerned, unlike epistemic MUST, SHOULD usually correlates with future time reference (cf. 3. 2. 1). Coates, Quirk and Dušková assign futurity

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[17] *That would not apply for (41) as mental processes cannot be commanded or forced (Tárnyiková, 1986: 21)*

to most epistemic occurrences of the verb (Coates, 1983: 61; Dušková, 1988: 196, Quirk et al., 1985: 227). Palmer seems to support the dominance of future time context readings, on the other hand, he also shares Huddleston's view of SHOULD emphasising its epistemic-deontic ambiguity (Palmer, 1990: 67). As regards past time reference, in sharp contrast with MUST (cf. 3. 2. 1. 2) SHOULD does not bear epistemic meaning at all (Palmer, 1990: 63, 64; Coates, 1983: 65).

4.3. Root and Deontic use

With root/deontic SHOULD it is indicated what the speaker considers to be 'right'. This characteristic predominantly applies to future time contexts (c.f. 3. 3. 2). Such readings can involve either general moral judgments (One SHOULD always tell truth.) or a matter of expediency (We SHOULD buy now while the market is depressed). The first use is objective in terms of its referring to general morals. Those occurrences are further labelled as root. Typical syntactic patterns cannot be restricted to a clear cut category; there are only few distinguishing patterns that include: animate subject, agentive verb and passive. (Coates, 1983: 60)

The most objective root uses of SHOULD, exemplified in (42), can be often interpreted as pragmatically strengthened, being equivalent to root occurrences of MUST (Coates, 1983: 59).

(42)   *UNIFORM... Please note that all pupils' clothes* SHOULD *carry name tags.* (Rowling, 1999)

The other use is typically subjective; it presents a personal view of what would or would not be right to do in a particular situation. These occurrences are noted as deontic; to be comparable with strong deontic obligation occurrences of must (see 3. 3. 1) However, in comparison with deontic MUST, the uses of SHOULD are much weaker since the non-actualization of the proposition is possible or even conveyed (Huddleston et al., 2002: 186, 187; Leech, 2004: 91, 92; Quirk et al., 1985: 227; Dušková, 1988: 195). Consider also examples (42) and the contrastive propositional actualisation urgency in (43 and (44).

(42)   "*You* SHOULD*n't be inside on a day like this,*" *he said, with an odd, twisted smile*" (Rowling, 1999)

(43)   "*I* SHOULD *stop now but I'm not going to*", which can be glossed:
        "Although I know that it would be necessary for me to stop smoking

I'm going to ignore it and go on smoking..."

(44)   *"I* MUST *stop smoking; the medical report was really*
        threatening." which can be glossed: "It is necessary for me to stop
        smoking if I don't want to be further digging my own grave..."

If the non-actualization of present or past situation is already known as a fact, the deontic use of should implicitly conveys criticism (45). That marks another important difference between the deontic/root uses of MUST and SHOULD, as root/deontic MUST is generally restricted for future and present time contexts (as has been commented and advocated in 3. 3. 2.)

(45) "*You* SHOULD*n't have gone to bed so late*; *you would not be so tired now.*"

There are also substantial differences in patterns of negation and the scope of perfective aspect, too. Firstly, the proposition is negated regardless the scope of negation. The paraphrase of (45) could thus read either:"It was not rightful for you to go to bed so late" (but you did) for external negation or: "It would have been rightful for you not to go to bed so late" (but you did go to bed late) for internal negation.
The paraphrases also show the noted difference in the concepts that MUST and SHOULD take in terms of the scope of perfect since the formerly debated paraphrases clearly exemplify the external scope of perfect for SHOULD ; modality is affected; the scope extends to the meaning of modal verb) (cf. 3. 2. 2).

On the other hand, similarly to the use of MUST, the root/deontic use of SHOULD can be pragmatically strengthened or used for sarcasms. In the case of pragmatic strengthening, SHOULD is typically found in the passive structures of directives, such as instructions (46), while the other sarcastic tone, bears bitter cultural connotations of Yiddishsism. (47) (Huddleston et al., 2002: 187; Quirk et al., 1985: 235)

(46)   *"The right-hand column* SHOULD *be left blank."* = "Leave the
            right-hand column blank.*"*
(47)   *"I* SHOULD *be lucky, I guess."* = *("I am damn* (sic!) *of a looser!")*

The last example of deontic use to be debated is the interrogative collocation of SHOULD + why which is used as a rhetorical question as proposition is implicitly doubted (Coates, 1983: 60).

(48)   *"Why* SHOULD *you go there every day?"* = "I don't think you SHOULD"
       or "I think you SHOULD not go there."

On the whole, the root/deontic readings of should prevail. There two principal reasons for the claim; firstly, should can hardly ever be interpreted as epistemic with past time occurrences[18] (cf. past time must have + past participle, 3. 4. 2) secondly, it has already been argued that most epistemic interpretations usually bear some marks of deontic reading, anyway (see the discussion at 4. 2).

4.4. Idiomatic uses

4.4.1. Mandative and emotive SHOULD

Mandative constructions already comprise a lexical item of strong or medium deontic modality (necessary, essential, desirable, right…) That is why, the value of modality added by should itself is rather low and insignificant; subordinate clause in a mandative construction is similarly effective either with or without usage of SHOULD (49). The same holds good for the adversative use of SHOULD (50). However, with use of SHOULD in both mentioned constructions, the degree of formality is lowered. (Huddleston 2002: 187)

(49)   *It is essential/desirable that he* SHOULD *be told.* = *It is essential that*
       he be told.
(50)   *We invited her husband too, lest he* SHOULD *feel left out.* = *We invited*
       her husband too, lest he feel left out.

Emotive SHOULD stands for particular occurrences in subordinate that-clauses and is usually bond with a predicative modifier that indicates surprise or evaluation (e.g. odd, remarkable, anxious, a pity, amaze). Modality of SHOULD is rather low, too. Similarly to the concept of mandative should, its leaving out does not affect the meaning of the subordinate clause; should affects only the degree of formality. However, this time its usage indicates a more formal context [19](51). Clause with SHOULD could also be replaced with a synonymous, unmodalised one[20]: Emotive SHOULD can also be used in interrogative main clauses; however,

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[18] That is also why, should cannot replace must in sentences referring to effect-cause consequences: He is back at work again, he must be better. (Huddleston et al., 2002: 187)
[19] Unlike its mandative use, in an emotive that-clause without SHOULD, the base verb form subjunctive is not present, it is inflected.
[20] Some usages of emotive SHOULD, do not actually convey the actualization of the preposition. Then, the substitution with the unmodalised form is not possible. A modalised verb construction is often used. However,

such uses usually convey a rhetorical question, functioning as a statement whose proposition stays semantically unaffected with modality of SHOULD (52) (Huddleston 2002: 188).

> (51) *It's surprising that he* SHOULD *have been so late. = It's surprising that he was so late.*

> (52) *I was walking in the park and who* SHOULD *I meet but Angela Cooke!*

4.4.2. Conditional should and preterite uses of should

SHOULD is used in open (real) conditionals to express a slightly higher doubt than its unmodalised conditional counterpart. For that reason, SHOULD is not allowed with such open conditionals that lack of the doubt aspect. (Huddleston 2002: 188; Quirk et al., 1985: 234; Coates, 1983: 222, 223) The difference is exemplified at (53) and (54)

> (53) *If you are my father, why don't you help me?*
> (54) *If she* SHOULD *arrive on time, I will (would) be very surprised.*

SHOULD can also occur as a backshifted preterite[21] of 'shall' in the following structures: Firstly, in reported statements, where SHOULD is used to substitute 'shall'. In that case, there is no semantic distinction between present tense and modal remote preterite. *"I shall see her shortly*; reported as: *"I knew I* SHOULD *see her shortly."* Secondly, SHOULD is used in backshifted reports of open or remote conditionals, where it re-appears in the subordinate clause to refer to events with future (non-)actualization. *John* SHOULD *win if he really tries*; backshifted: *Peter said that John* SHOULD *win, if he really tried.* (Huddleston 2002: 198; Dušková, 1988: 196, 197)

However, SHOULD also modalises past time proposition, namely in remote conditional with past time apodosis[22].

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the modal verb appears in the main clause, whereas the subordinate clause usually comprises an infinitival construction. "It is not possible that he SHOULD be late for Kate's birthday party. = It would be impossible for him to be late for Kate's birthday party."

[21] SHOULD never conveys a preterite past time meaning (cf. 'could' and 'might') (Huddleston et al., 2002: 197)

[22] The clause „I SHOULD have been there" can change its bias when it becomes a part of a past time remote conditional: If Eva had been at the party, I SHOULD have been there too. = But as Eva did not come, my not coming was reasonable.

4.4.3. Modal remoteness

Modal remoteness always conveys a hypothetical meaning of the sentence involved. In the case of SHOULD, there are two main fields where use of remoteness can be distinguished. Remote conditionals present the first common case, whilst the tentative use of SHOULD + like represents the other one.

In contemporary English, the remote apodosis of a conditional sentence requires a modal auxiliary to expresses hypothetical meaning (Huddleston et al., 2002: 1999; Coates, 1983: 228). The relation between should and remote conditionals has been already partly described in the former passage of the thesis (4. 4. 2.) Apart from that, SHOULD occurs in apodosis of contextual or implicit remote conditional, where condition can be only inferred from context. *"I* SHOULD *not sign it" (If I was asked to...)*

Unlike the preterite status of SHOULD in backshifted reports and modal remoteness, SHOULD + like represent a merger of idiomatic and preterite usage. SHOULD is there used to express the tentativeness (uncertainty) that concerns the actualization of the proposition. *"I* SHOULD *like to see him"* therefore conveys that *"I may be also not able to do so."* To conclude the list of idiomatic occurrences; there are two other aspects that SHOULD often bears; the first concerns singularity; i.e. it refers to activity whose actualisation is unique and therefore it is not to be repeated: *"I* SHOULD *like to see him tomorrow"*; the other one comprises indirect expression of speech act: *"I* SHOULD *like to thank you for your hospitality."* The person is actually doing so by saying it (Huddleston 2002: 199; Dušková, 1988: 196, 197).

The theoretical part of the thesis aimed to provide a base for the analysis of particular corpus findings that practical part will present. First, modality was introduced as a linguistic category that employs several semantic concepts, including the paradigm of epistemic/deontic distinction. Latterly, MUST and SHOULD were separately examined as particular modals sharing a common framework of necessity. However, the discussion revealed both similarities and differences in their semantics and typical syntactic correlations.

In their epistemic use, MUST and SHOULD share conveying subjectivity. MUST expresses a confidential, SHOULD a tentative inference of propositional likelihood. SHOULD moreover

bears deontic/root overtones in most epistemic readings. However, both verbs differ in some important co-occurring syntactic patterns. While MUST typically employs past time reference

with epistemic context, SHOULD uses past time framework for deontic uses, exclusively. Other important differences concern scope perfect that is internal or external for MUST and SHOULD respectively.

Regarding non-epistemic uses; MUST conveys a rather broad range of meanings from pragmatically strong deontic obligation to weaker root objective or dispositional necessity. Contrastingly, SHOULD is used as a pragmatically weaker equivalent of MUST in subjective deontic contexts; while its pragmatics is strongest in more objective root usages. Finally, SHOULD often appears in idiomatic contexts that MUST does not employ at all.

5. Introduction to practical part

The practical part of the thesis compares and analyses specific occurrences of modal auxiliaries MUST and SHOULD that were found in selected works of two children fiction classics.

C. S. Lewis's *The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe* and *Prince Caspian* and J. R. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* provide a corpus material of 65 076 and 63 432 words respectively. The corpora employ a total of 302 correlates of MUST or SHOULD. The language material found in the books is comparable not only in terms quantity. Qualitatively, the books represent the same stylistic layer too, as representatives of children's literature, in which they furthermore achieved a reputation of bestsellers at the time. However, almost 50 years that separate the books in publishing also provide an adequate time gap for their diachronic comparison.

First stage of the analysis necessarily comprised tracing all contexts employing MUST and SHOULD occurrences in the corpora. That was achieved with a software-search-tool processing of the books' electronic versions that were available on the Internet. The accuracy of gained data was verified when hard print issues of examined books were used to assign a standard bibliographical notation to all detected correlates. Their complete list (numbered from (1) to (298) is attached in the appendix of the thesis where all featured contexts of MUST and SHOULD are provided with basic semantic distinction. In the practical part, the exemplary sentences are numbered chronologically (1, 2, 3, 4…); the reference in round brackets respectively denotes: numerical order of particular occurrence in appendix and relevant bibliographical notation.

The obtained data were then analysed on the bases of the semantic and syntactic patterns that the theoretical part revealed. That is resembled in structure of each chapter of the practical part. Occurrences of particular semantic categories are firstly quantified and attributed with their typical syntactic correlations. Secondly, exemplary sentences that bear distinguishing syntactic markers are presented and commented on. Thirdly, there are examples of semantic indeterminacy and their discussion follows. Finally, each chapter concludes with a summary of findings. That compares particular corpus results with pre-assumed theoretical expectations and tries to provide possible discourse reasoning of

particular linguistic oddities. The quantitative and qualitative data of the corpora are also confronted with the findings presented in three macro-corpora analyses, carried out by prominent linguists, Geoffrey Leech and Nicolas Smith, in mid-2000s'. For MUST and SHOULD, those suggested a semantic shift in use; from deontic towards epistemic modality.

6. Occurrences of MUST

6.1. Epistemic occurrences of MUST

6.1.1. Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone

Rowling's corpus features 68 occurrences of MUST, which makes MUST, on average, every 933 word in the corpus. 51 correlates convey epistemic meaning, which comprise 75% majority in the corpus. There are only 13 present time uses; 38 occurrences refer to past time contexts. The syntactic features that accompany epistemic MUST often mutually collocate, which was exploited especially in identifying cases of semantic indeterminacy. The list of the co-occurring syntactic patterns is composed to include all features that the corpus presents : perfective aspect , stative verb, activity verb, inanimate subject, existential subject, animate subject, 2nd person singular subject, subordinate clause, reason clause, present time reference, direct speech, hedges, reported speech, harmonic adverb combination and continuous aspect.

Perfective aspect has been revealed the most co-occurring marker of epistemic modality, being present at 32 uses, while[23]continuous aspect and were identified as the least in number. There are no examples of epistemic MUST in co-occurrence with negation, passive voice[24] and interrogative mood, which corresponds with pre-assumed theoretical considerations. However, the corpus also features non-standard syntactic correlations of epistemic MUST (2nd person singular subject, direct speech, activity verb). Their use within the framework of epistemic necessity is advocated in discussion of relevant example sentences.

a) Present time reference

Similarly to the theoretical part of the thesis, the discussion opens with representatives conveying epistemic meaning within the context of present time reference. The exemplified sentences are chosen to illustrate particular syntactic correlations.

> (1)   It MUST be something really horrible, or Filch wouldn't be sounding
>   so delighted. [169, Rowling, 1999: 269]

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[23] Coates and Tárnyiková suggest continuous aspect to be among the most distinguishing (though not most frequent) syntactic markers of epistemic must (Coates, 1983: 44, 245; Tárnyiková, 1986: 20, 23)

[24] Although Tárnyiková lists passive predicative among the most prominent markers of epistemic necessity (Tárnyiková 1986: 20) , Biber's corpora findings show rather marginal use of such passive constructions in fiction (Biber, 1990: 499)

(2)   They walked past a mossy tree stump. Harry could hear running water; there MUST be a stream somewhere close by. [172, Rowling, 1999: 272]

Sentences (1) and (2) feature typical properties of epistemic necessity: existential subject 'there'; inanimate subject 'It' and stative verb 'be'. Epistemic reading is moreover reinforced with the presence of a harmonic combination (judgement adverb 'really' in (1) Similarly, in case of (2), the paraphrase in *italics* reveals the necessity of epistemic interpretation: "They walked past a mossy tree stump. Harry could hear running water; *from that he confidently inferred: there is a stream somewhere close by*."

Although Tárnyiková suggests anticipatory 'it' (empty subject) to be a prominent representative of inanimate subjects that relate to epistemic MUST (Tárnyiková, 1986: 21), there are no such correlates in Rowling's corpus. As regards to stative verbs, the predicates often employ copula verbs (MUST be… 13 uses; MUST seem… one use at (4), which agrees with generally high rating of linking verbs as markers of epistemic necessity (Tárnyiková, 1986: 21) .

Examples (3) and (4) are chosen to illustrate the use of hedges 'I suppose' and 'I think' in Rowling's corpus. Their use reinforces epistemic inference that is conveyed (see also 4. 2. 1. 1).

(3)   I think we MUST expect great things from you, Mr. Potter….
        [140, Rowling, 1999: 96]

(4)   I suppose – that hut of Hagrid's MUST seem like a palace compared
        to what your family's used to." [157, Rowling, 1999: 211]

In (5) and (6) the presence of animate, second person singular subject and direct speech, syntactic patterns that are typical of non-epistemic uses, could suggest root or deontic reading (laying obligation), however, the verbs remain stative, conveying cognition. Tárnyiková labels similar correlations (verbs of volition, e.g. intend) exclusively as epistemic arguing that those verbs' actualisation cannot be forced since the will or cognitive processes of the agent cannot be commanded (Tárnyiková, 1986: 21).

(5)   "So you MUST know loads of magic already." [143, Rowling, 1999: 211]

(6)   Hagrid stared wildly at Harry. "But yeh MUST know about yet mom
        and dad," he said. "I mean, they're famous. You're famous.""What?
        My – my mom and dad weren't famous, were they?"

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[134, Rowling, 1999: 59]

The co-occurrence of epistemic necessity and the progressive aspect was identified only twice; although that was advocated as a qualitatively distinguishing correlation of epistemic MUST (see the discussion of progressive aspect at 3. 2. 1. 1)

(7)   The dog MUST be guarding Flamel's Sorcerer's Stone! I bet he asked
        Dumbledore to keep it safe for him… [163, Rowling, 1999: 238]

No identified epistemic uses feature interrogative mood, passive voice or negation. That reinforces the theoretical considerations (see also 3. 2. 1. 2).

        b) Past time reference:

There are 32 uses of MUST + perfective aspect located in Rowling's corpus. That makes the correlation not only the most frequent means of relating MUST to past time contexts, but at the same time, the most typical pattern of epistemic MUST in general. However, past time reference is not an exclusive domain of perfective aspect only. Reported statements and historic present complete the portfolio of past time correlates of epistemic MUST.

In the corpus, perfective aspect correlates express confident inference about past states or actions. A paraphrase of an exemplary occurrence (8) would read: *"I confidently infer that it was easy to find out how the other teachers had guarded it."* MUST lies outside the scope of perfect, hence modality remains unaffected (*I confidently infer* = present time inference). Past time meaning is linked with the proposition (*it was easy to find out*) (see also 3. 2. 2).

(8)   Stone, it MUST have been easy to find out how the other teachers had
        guarded it. [165, Rowling, 1999: 251]

In (9) the use of the perfective aspect combines with a present tense hedge clause; that correlation often reinforces present perfect tense reading. The paraphrase would read:*"I confidently infer you have made a mistake…* On the other hand, in a combination with a past tense hedge (10), the subordinated object clause employs the perfective aspect in a different way; it still expresses past time reference, however, irrespectively to present perfect semantic paradigm. The paraphrase would read:*" Henry confidently inferred that the wind had caught him in mid-jump.* The glossed version must employ another layer of past time reference, past perfect; to convey appropriate meaning and to correspond to morphological patterns of reported statements.

(9)   Hagrid," he said quietly, "I think you MUST have made a mistake.
       I don't think I can be a wizard." [135, Rowling, 1999: 67]

(10)   Harry supposed that the wind MUST have caught him in mid- jump.
       [131, Rowling, 1999: 32)

There are also occurrences that feature MUST + perfective aspect in a main clause in combination with a subordinated reason clause. That co-occurrence is either syndetic (uses conjunctions), bearing deduction – reason pattern, or asyndetic (without conjunctions) bearing usually a reverse, reason – deduction pattern (Tárnyiková, 1986: 24). Syndetic occurrences prevail (11); while there is only one asyndetic use in Rowling's book (12). Moreover, sentence (12) presents another correlation that is solitary in the corpus; epistemic MUST + perfective and continuous aspects. So, the glossed version points also at transcending (external) scope of epistemic modality towards both mentioned aspects. *"Because there's blood all over the place, I confidently infer that it has been staggering' around since last night at least."*

(11)   His relief MUST have showed in his –face, because Filch said…
       [170, Rowling, 1999: 269]

(12)   There's blood all over the place, it MUST've bin staggerin' around
       since last night at least." [171, Rowling, 1999: 271]

Last two examples employ minority corpus cases that do not use perfective aspect to refer to past time. There are reported statements in (13) and historic present, expressing Harry's stream of consciousness, in (14). The paraphrases are provided to confirm appropriateness of past time reference readings. Nevertheless, they also well illustrate that predications of main and subordinate clauses are actualized in parallel.[25] (13) *"He confidently assumed that he was in the hospital wing. He was lying…"*

(13)   He realized he MUST be in the hospital wing. He was lying in a bed
       with white linen sheets, and next… [184, Rowling, 1999: 318]

(14)   Harry could hear the drone of hundreds of voices from a doorway
       to the right –the rest of the school MUST already be here – but Professor
       McGonagall showed the first years into a small, empty chamber
       off the hall… [145, Rowling, 1999: 125]

(14)   *"Harry could hear the drone of hundreds of voices from a doorway;
       from that he confidently inferred that the rest of the school was already
       there – but Professor McGonagall showed the freshmen into a small…"*

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[25] Tárnyiková argues for this particular correlation of MUST without perfective aspect. That should concern MUST occurrences in subordinate clause that have its past time reference parallel to main clause (Tárnyiková, 1986: 23).

Rowling's corpus comprises 51 epistemic uses of MUST which represents 75% of all MUST occurrences. The contextual correlations employ syntactic markers typical of epistemic modality with a dominant role of perfective aspect which was traced at 32 epistemic uses (62%). In concord with topic literature that confirm the key role of perfective aspect in syntactic distinguishing of epistemic modality at correlates of MUST, (Coates, 1983: 44; Tárnyiková, 1986: 22, etc.). At the same time, it also confirms Biber's data that reveal perfective aspect as a dominant aspectual marker for stylistic layer of fiction (Biber, 1999: 498). Biber's corpora research also reveals low frequency of co-occurrence of continuous aspect and necessity modals in fiction, which corresponds to my results; there were only 2 co-occurrences (4%) with continuous aspect in the corpus. Syntactically, that might be attributed to low frequency of activity verbs employing epistemic modality that would have at the same time present time reference[26]. Paraphrasing of exemplary sentences also revealed that epistemic modality itself remains unaffected regardless which aspectual marker (continuous or perfective) is present.

6.1.2   The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe and Prince Caspian

Lewis's corpus includes two chronologically successive sequels of his heptalogy *The Chronicles of Narnia* (they were first published in 1950 and 1951 respectively). The books feature a total of 124 occurrences of MUST, which makes MUST on average every 525 word in the corpus. However, only 28 of the occurrences convey epistemic meaning, which comprise 22.5% minority in the corpus. These syntactic patterns were identified: perfective aspect, stative verb, reported speech, dynamic verb, inanimate subject, direct speech, existential subject, animate subject, subordinate clause, reason clause, present time reference, hedges, harmonic adverb combination, continuous aspect and passive voice. There are no examples of epistemic MUST in co-occurrence with negation and interrogatives (cf. 6. 1. 1).

The list of syntactic categories employed at Lewis's almost literary matches with parallel results for Rowling's corpus (only passive voice is missing in Rowling's list while 2nd person singular subject in not present in Lewis's one). The correlating syntactic patterns often mutually collocate, too. However, some combinations employ such correlations of epistemic MUST that could not be found at Rowling's syntactic blends.

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[26] Leech, 2004: 79; Palmer, 1990: 54

a) Present time reference

The analysis opens with a discussion of representatives conveying epistemic meaning within the context of present time reference (8 clear occurrences). The correlating syntactic patterns include: stative verb (only 'to be'), existential subject, inanimate subject, direct speech, reason clause, passive voice, judgement adverbs. The list contrasts with their syntactic counterparts traced at Rowling's corpus, however, it must be noted that a total of only 8 occurrences do not provide much space for a wide range of patterns , either. Lewis uses dynamic verb and animate subject only once, in a combination with passive voice while, elsewhere, he employs copula verb 'to be 'exclusively, however, he does not work with any of these: hedges, animate agentive subjects, continuous aspect; all formerly mentioned categories are reserved for past time contexts only. Relevant syntactic patterns should be illustrated with the following example sentences and their glossed versions in *italics*.

Inanimate and existential subjects are represented by 'This' and 'there' in (15) and (16) respectively. Both examples also feature a copula predicate 'to be'. Moreover, (15) employs a judgement adverb: 'simply'. Those features infer epistemic reading of the correlates, which is also supported with their glossed versions: *(15) "I confidently infer that this wardrobe is enormous… (16) "I am sure there is some way to help this Faun…"*

> (15) "This MUST be a simply enormous wardrobe!" thought Lucy, going still further in and pushing the soft folds of the coats aside to make room for her. [1, Lewis, 2005: 113]

> (16) "I mean couldn't we dress up as something, or pretend to be—oh, pedlars or anything—or watch till she was gone out—or- oh, hang it all, there MUST be some way. This Faun saved my sister at his own risk, Mr Beaver. We can't just leave him to be—to be—to have that done to him." [22, Lewis, 2005: 145]

Example (17) comprises four syntactic markers: a solitary correlation of passive voice, asyndetic reason clause together with animate subject and dynamic verb. Passive voice makes the subject non-agentive. That importantly argues in favour of epistemic interpretation of the sentence. Also the paraphrase conveys inferential mode. *(17) It's looking ugly again now, though," said Edmund. (Since) "Peter's not using his shield properly, I confidently infer that*

he is hurt in the left arm.

> (17) "It's looking ugly again now, though," said Edmund. "Peter's not
>   using his shield properly. He MUST be hurt in the left arm."
>   [63, Lewis, 2005: 404]

There is the only example (25) of semantic indeterminacy in Lewis's corpus. On the one hand, the co-occurring syntactic patterns should suggest its epistemic reading inanimate subject 'things'; present time reference + continuous aspect). Epistemic gloss: *"I confidently infer that things are drawing near their end now he's come and you've come."* However, the correlation lies within a subordinate reason clause employing activity verb, too; which would favour root (circumstantial) necessity interpreting (Tárnyiková, 1986: 16, 17). In that case the paraphrase would read: *"Since Aslan has come and you've come too, it is necessarily the case that things are drawing near their end now.* However, it is particularly pragmatics (i.e. dealing with how the text is aimed to affect a reader) that would suggest the root reading; as strong aspect of fatality and inevitability of propositional actualisation in near future[27] is conveyed.[28]

> (18) "The evil time will be over and done. So things MUST be drawing near
>   their end now he's come and you've come." [25, Lewis, 2005: 147]

Finally, there were no epistemic uses featuring interrogative mood, or negation. That is in concord with Rowling's corpus correlates and reinforces the theoretical considerations (see also 3. 2. 1. 2)

b) Past time reference:

Lewis's corpus employs perfective aspect and reported statements to convey past time meaning. Similarly to present time reference, those patterns are comparable with Rowling's corpus, however they differ in internal distribution. Moreover, hedges, animate agentive subjects, activity verbs and continuous aspect (which were at Rowling's correlating with both present and past time referring occurrences) are at Lewis's corpus restricted to past time contexts. Hence the exemplary sentences and their paraphrases preferably focus on those correlates.

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[27] near future actualisation would also be labelled as root necessity syntactic marker (Tárnyiková, 1986: 16, 17)
[28] The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe was written as a Christian allegory, the sentence thus refers to Christian eschatology teaching and therefore it should be interpreted rather in terms of root necessity.

(19) "No," said the dwarf, "it is no use now, O Queen. They MUST have reached the Stone Table by now." [40, Lewis, 2005: 172]

(20) He thought that she MUST be somewhere quite close and so he shouted, "Lucy! Lucy! I'm here too-Edmund." [10, Lewis, 2005: 122]

(21) And then between them, he thought, MUST be her palace, only a mile off or less. And he thought about Turkish Delight and about being a King ("And I wonder how Peter will like that?" he asked himself)… [22, Lewis, 2005: 142]

(22) At any other time he would have said something nice to Lucy, who was his favourite sister, for he knew how wretched she MUST be feeling, and he knew that, whatever had happened, it was not her fault. [108, Lewis, 2005: 384]

Example (40) features perfective aspect; a key syntactic marker of epistemic necessity. Also the adjunctive 'by now' suggests epistemic reading. Although the animate agentive subject 'They' and activity verb 'reach' could propose a deontic reading, it is not relevant as obligation cannot be laid in similar contexts. Examples (20) and (21) respectively illustrate reported statement and historic present; uses, where perfective aspect is not employed, however, the past time reference is conveyed. As can be shown at the paraphrased versions, both (20) and (21) also refer to parallel past time activities. *(20) He confidently inferred that she was somewhere quite close and so he shouted…" (21) And then between them he was sure that he saw her palace, only a mile off or less. And he thought about Turkish Delight and about being a King ("And I wonder how Peter will like that?" he asked himself)…*

Finally, at (22) reported statement, with its formerly mentioned characteristics, combines with continuous aspect. The glossed version would read. *At any other time he would have said something nice to Lucy, who was his favourite sister, for he could[29] confidently infer how wretched Lucy was feeling…*

So, considering epistemic MUST there are 20 correlates with past time reference in Lewis corpus (12 x MUST and perfective aspect, 7 x reported statements, 1x historic present) which let the non-perfective occurrences quantitatively outnumber their counterparts found in Rowling's micro-corpus. However, for both corpora, perfective aspect remains the most frequent syntactic marker of epistemic necessity in past.

The discussion of epistemic occurrences of MUST in Rowling's and Lewis's corpora has revealed that the range of co-occurring syntactic patterns is considerably similar, mostly

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[29] the use of 'could' (remote ability) is employed to paraphrase main clause: 'he knew'; as the object clause' how wretched she must be feeling' lies within its scope.

corresponding to postulates of topic literature. However, important differences were observed in the distribution of the syntactic patterns within each corpus. The most striking is definitely the quantitative disproportion in the distribution of epistemic MUST that the confrontation of the corpora shows. While at Rowling's epistemic correlates comprise 75% of all MUST occurrences, in Lewis's corpus MUST conveys epistemic necessity only in 22.5% of cases. That might suggest a sharp diachronic shift in the use of epistemic MUST; however, any conclusions can be only after the discussion of the corpora correlates that convey complementary, deontic/root modality paradigm.

6.2.   Deontic/root occurrences of MUST

6.2.2   Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone

Rowling's corpus comprises only 17 occurrences of deontic/root MUST that makes 25% of all MUST colerates. There are 13 examples of mostly weak deontic necessity (only 1 usage bearing all aspects of strong obligation (see more at 3. 3. 1). Root (objective) necessity is represented at 4 cases. The list of syntactic markers used to convey deontic/root necessity is in mutual concord with patterns suggested by topic literature; including: performative aspect, direct speech, agentive subject, activity verb, pragmatic weakening, passive voice, negation, inanimate subject, speech act and reported speech. The syntactic features often mutually collocate which was also typical of their epistemic MUST counterparts. The exemplified sentences are chosen to illustrate particular syntactic correlations; their discussion is aimed to resemble the structure of the theoretical discussion at 3. 3. 1 and 3. 3. 2.

a) Strong obligation

There is only 1 use of deontic MUST identified in Rowling's corpus. That also features typical syntactic markers of strong obligation: performative aspect, direct speech, agentive subject and activity verb.

(23)   Bet you could," Ron mutt ered. "--and you MUSTn't go wandering around the school at night, think of the points you'll lose Gryffindor if you're caught, and you're bound to be. It's really very selfish of you."
[151, Rowling, 1999: 168]

'You' stands for agentive animate 2nd person sing. subject; 'go' features activity verb; the performativness, urged by deontic source (Ron), can be seen from a paraphrase, which also

illustrates the mode of the scope of negation that remains internal (necessity is not negated), similarly to the pattern valid for epistemic MUST, too. *(23) Bet you could," Ron mutt ered. "-- and I urge you not to go wandering around the school at night, think of the points you'll lose Gryffindor if you're caught, and you're bound to be.*

b) Weak obligation

Conveying weak obligation employ these syntactic and semantic patterns: 1st person subject, passive voice, speech act, reported speech, activity verb and pragmatic weakening. Some mutually correlate as commented, illustrative examples show.

(24)   "And finally, I MUST tell you that this year, the third-floor corridor
          on the right-hand side is out of bounds to everyone who does not wish
          to die a very painful death." [146,Rowling, 1999: 139]

1st person subject 'I' weakens deontic modality as it implies self-imposed obligation thus deontic source is also agentive; it does not urge anybody for propositional actualisation but only itself. That means, the subject is merely doing what is being said. So, an attribution of the example with a speech act is appropriate, too.

(25)   "You MUST come and stay this summer," said Ron, "both of you
          -- I'll send you an owl." [188, Rowling, 1999: 331]

On the other hand at (25) all markers of strong modality are present; however, the utterance should be read as a request. So, deontic modality is pragmatically weakened as the subject (agent) is urged for such propositional actualisation that is actually in his/her favour.

(26)   Trouble is, they MUSTn't be seen carrying an illegal dragon.
          [167, Rowling, 1999: 257]

At (26), deontic modality is weakened with 3rd person plural subject correlating with passive voice (Tárnyiková, 1986: 15). The paraphrase would read*: It is essential for them not to be seen carrying an illegal dragon.*

(27)   He was wearing Professor Quirrell's turban, which kept talking to him,
           telling him he MUST transfer to Slytherin at once, because it was his
          destiny. [148, Rowling, 1999: 143]

Occurrence (27) has a specific position. Although strong performative aspect is apparent again, the presence of the inanimate deontic source ('turban') and reported speech comprise

aspects that weaken strong obligation reading.

c) Root necessity

The root uses of MUST that were identified in Rowling's corpus comprise occurrences bearing necessity of rules and regulations, circumstantial and dispositional necessity. Co-occurring syntactic patterns include: passive voice, conditional clause, negation and activity verb.

(28) " Do you not see that unicorn?" Firenze bellowed at Bane. "Do you not understand why it was killed? Or have the planets not let you in on that secret? I set myself against what is lurking in this forest, Bane, yes, with humans alongside me if I MUST." [173, Rowling, 1999: 279]

In (28) the necessity of the propositional actualisation is conditional, thus depending on circumstantial elements. Moreover, MUST becomes rhematic, i.e. the necessity itself becomes the centre of utterance (Tárnyiková, 1986: 19). Pragmatically, 'I' does not function as agentive subject (cf. 6. 2. 1 b), the paraphrase would read: *I will set myself against what is lurking in this forest, Bane, yes, with humans alongside me if I am forced to do it.*

(29) After all, He-Who-MUST-Not-Be-Named did great things -- terrible, yes, but great." Harry shivered. He wasn't sure he liked Mr. Ollivander too much. [140, Rowling, 1999: 96]

Both (29) and (30) comprise stylistic oddities. Example (29) features a hyphenated relative clause that combines negation and passive voice, 3rd with person subject, from which the latterly mentioned aspects would suggest weak deontic interpretation (Tárnyiková, 1986: 15). However, unlike (26), which contextually refers to subjective necessity, (29) conveys a general rule *'not to mention particular name'* (dispositional necessity) Obligation then comes from the dispositional qualities (uttering the name bears some fixed consequences) while deontic source is not explicitly known. That is why, the occurrence bears root labelling.

(30) Enter, stranger, but take heed Of what awaits the sin of greed, For those who take, but do not earn, MUST pay most dearly in their turn. So if you seek beneath our floors A treasure that was never yours, Thief, you have been warned, beware Of finding more than treasure there.
[137, Rowling, 1999: 83]

Finally, example (30) stylistically features a proverb structure. Although MUST correlates with 3rd with person subject and activity verb, necessity is dispositional again. The proposition (paying most dearly...) will be actualised only in the correlation with dispositional qualities of the subject (presented with a defining relative clause: 'those' = 'who take, but do not earn'). So, root interpretation might be advocated, too.

6.2.2   The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe and Prince Caspian

Lewis's corpus features a total of 96 deontic/root occurrences. Those comprise 77.5% of all MUST correlates. Vast majority is employed to convey strong or weak deontic necessity (80 usages). A relatively small proportion bear root necessity (15 occurrences). There is one example of semantic indeterminacy that is debated separately at the end of the chapter. The co-occurring syntactic patterns include: animate subjects, dynamic verbs, direct speech, reported statements, subordinate clauses, negation, existential subject, interrogation and speech acts. No use of passive voice was identified. The dominance of deontic uses suggests animate subject to be the most frequent syntactic correlation, which is also confirmed. However, it is important to distinguish whether particular subject identifies with deontic necessity (I MUST.., we MUST...) or is identified with necessity of propositional actualisation by authority of deontic source (you MUST..., he MUST...) (Tárnyiková, 1986: 9). Although the corpus employs both subject categories in a balance, the use of pragmatic strengthening that is typical namely of Lewis's "Aslan + MUST "occurrences assigns stronger modality to some syntactic correlates that would normally have borne weaker connotations. The exemplified sentences are chosen to illustrate formerly mentioned syntactic patterns and their variations.

1. Deontic uses: strong and weak obligation

Examples (31) and (32) illustrate strong deontic uses. Propositional actualisation is urged authoritatively by presence of deontic source; so semantic function of the utterances is that of imperatives. Syntactically, both sentences comprise, consequently, the other elements of strong obligation: activity verb and 2nd person subject. So, MUST could be paraphrased *"I oblige you to go..."* for *(31)* or *"I oblige you not to talk..."* for *(32)*. Glossed version of *(32)* also once again shows at internal scope negation at MUSTn't; it is the proposition, not modality, that is affected with negation. Lewis's corpus employs 13 strong deontic uses (with 2nd person subject), which utterly outnumbers Rowling's solitary strong deontic correlate.

> (31)   "You MUST go back to your own country now and come to me another
>   day, with them, you understand. It is no good coming without them."
>   [12, Lewis, 2005: 126]

> (32)   "And you MUSTn't talk about him like that again." [95, Lewis, 2005: 374]

In (33) the syntactic markers should suggest strong deontic reading, too; had not been for several important differences from (31) and (32). Firstly, proposition that lies in the scope of

MUST is conveyed with a cognitive verb 'think', which a priori contradicts the idea urged of propositional actualisation, secondly, the utterance is addressed to the book reader's (direct speech is absent), so it has attributes of generally formulated maxim (subject 'you' is used in general level; it cannot be identified with a particular character)[30]. Although multiple subordination makes the paraphrase a bit clumsy, it should illustrate how deontic force was reduced on account of latterly mentioned aspects. *(33) It is essential that even now you should not see Edmund quite so bad that he...*

> (33)　　You MUSTn't think that even now Edmund was quite so bad that he
> actually wanted his brother and sisters to be turned into stone.
> [30, Lewis, 2005: 151]

Examples (34), (35) and (36) employ 'we' as subject. In all three cases, the proposition is expressed with a dynamic verb ('move', 'try', 'do'). The deontic source includes him/herself among agents. In (34) the necessity of moving is authoritatively uttered (it is a King's word), however, the deontic source (Aslan) extends the necessity of moving to himself, too. The paraphrase would read: *(34) "We are obliged to move from this place at once..."*

> (34)　　As soon as the Witch had gone Aslan said, "We MUST move from this
> place at once, it will be wanted for other purposes. We shall encamp
> tonight at the Fords of Beruna. [41, Lewis, 2005: 177]

On the other hand, the subject's role in (35) and (36) is not binding. In both sentences the subject identifies with proclaimed necessity, however, in a different position of suggesting, merely then ordering. Also, the presence of adverbial pre-modification ('simply' at (35) and subordination at (36) ('I mean we MUST'...) strengthen the non-authoritative position of the subjects. Yet, the paraphrases still suggest rather strong deontic reading of the correlates. *(35) "We are simply obliged to rescue him." (36) "I mean we are obliged to something to save him."*

> (35)　　That's what it means by comforting the Queen's enemies and fraternizing
> with Humans. We simply MUST try to rescue him." [18, Lewis, 2005: 137]

> (36)　　"But, Mr Beaver," said Lucy, "can't we—I mean we MUST do something
> to save him. It's too dreadful and it's all on my account."
> [23, Lewis, 2005: 145]

Examples (37), (38) and (39) represent correlation of 'I'+ MUST. In (37) the co-occurrence is frameworked in a remote conditional ('He said that if...'). So, the deontic source is 'He' (Aslan). That is why the sentence cannot be interpreted as self/obligation (38) or speech act

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41

[30] (Tárnyiková, 1986: 13)

(39) ('I must confess' = I am doing it by saying it.) The paraphrases will also show the dividing line between strong and weak deontic modality respectively. *(37)"He said that if anything happened to him I was obliged to meet you here and take you on to..."(38) "It is necessary for me not to think about it"*

> (37) He said that if anything happened to him I MUST meet you here and take you on to—"[20, Lewis, 2005: 141]

> (38) "I MUSTn't think about it... [103, Lewis, 2005: 381]

> (39) "I MUST confess - I cannot deny it - that I am deeply disappointed in the result of the operation," came the answer. ("That'll be Doctor Cornelius," said Trumpkin. [109, Lewis, 2005: 391]

> 2. Root necessity uses:

Root labelling applies mostly to those occurrences where necessity arises merely from the discourse context. The weight of circumstances then supplies the missing animate deontic source. Existential subject in (41), anticipatory 'It' (40) and general subject 'they'[31] in (42) stand for typical root necessity markers. Surprisingly, no correlates of root necessity and passive voice were found, although topic literature would suggest those (see 3. 3. 2).

> (40) They would do dreadful things to you in that world. They would show you at fairs. It is others who MUST lead." [124, Lewis, 2005: 417]

> (41) "I won't go," said Nikabrik. "With all these Humans and beasts about, there MUST be a Dwarf here to see that the Dwarfs are fairly treated." [90, Lewis, 2005: 361]

> (42) I'm thirst. Where I bite, I hold till I die, and even after death they MUST cut out my mouthful from my enemy's body and bury it with me. I can fast a hundred years and not die. [111, Lewis, 2005: 392]

Paraphrase of (41) and (42) illustrate absence of deontic source; necessity arises from particular situation and circumstances (41) or with dispositional qualities of a subject (42): *(41) "In such situation, it is necessary that a Dwarf should be there to see that Dwarfs are*

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[31] (Tárnyiková, 1986: 15)

fairy treated." (42) "Where I bite, I hold till I die, and even after death it is necessary to cut out my mouthful from my enemy's body and thus bury it with me..."

At (43) and (44), root reading is advocated with the presence of dynamic verb and the merger of circumstantial and dispositional factors. On the other hand, hedge ('I think') is unconventionally linked to root necessity (43), while in (44) must co-occurs with a stative verb to communicate attributes of royalty. Paraphrase could read: *(43) "I think it is necessary for us to fly east and down the river to the great woods because the Telmarines are not going to chase us there as the hate that region." (44) It is necessary for a King to have courtiers and nobles."*

(43)   "Your Majesty," said Doctor Cornelius, "and all you variety of creatures,
I think we MUST fly east and down the river to the great woods.
The Telmarines hate that region. [88, Lewis, 2005: 357]

(44)   "You are to be the Prince and—later on—the King; that is understood.
But you MUST have courtiers and nobles. I will make your brother
a Duke and your sisters duchesses." [11, Lewis, 2005: 126]

Last two examples are discussed as they well illustrate seriousness of tone that Lewis decided for in his books, although they were written for children. Sentences (45) and (46) feature typical properties of sarcastic and ironic use (see more at commentary of examples (29) and (30) in the theoretical part). However, at Lewis only (46) is ironical, while (45) should be read in the context of circumstantial root necessity. The interrogative used in (45) moreover features pragmatic aspect of divine providence (Aslan). The necessity is 'queried', which is rather anomalous. Therefore, the paraphrase would read: *"Is it necessary that more people should die for Edmumd?"* On the other hand, (46) could be glossed: *I don't think it is necessary for me and Trufflehunter to sit on your head to make you contain yourself; is it?*

(45)   "Daughter of Eve," said Aslan in a graver voice, "others also are at
the point of death. MUST more people die for Edmund?"
[51, Lewis, 2005: 193]

(46)   "Now, once and for all, Nikabrik," said Trumpkin. "Will you contain
yourself, or MUST Trufflehunter and I sit on your head?"
[84, Lewis, 2005: 347]

In Lewis's books, Aslan's character presents the most important Christological allegorical

phenomenon; with divine and messianic properties that Christian teaching attributes to Jesus Christ. As such, Aslan's utterances are a priory pragmatically strengthened; being always binding and performative, often regardless the other syntactic or semantic paradigms. In (47) then the utterance should be interpreted as a designation of Peter ('you' MUST) the foretold King, which combines weak deontic modality (being a king is rather favourable for Peter) with binding aspect (the King of kings utters his will) and objective necessity of the situation (this has been predestined to happen). That is why, it is not possible to denote whether root or deontic modality is conveyed.

> (47) "That, O Man," said Aslan, "is Cair Paravel of the four thrones, in one
> of which you MUST sit as King. I show it to you because you are the
> first-born and you will be High King over all the rest."
> [38, Lewis, 2005: 170]

6.3   Summary and discussion of findings for MUST

Chapter 6 has been dealing with occurrences of MUST in C. S. Lewis's *The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe* and *Prince Caspian* and J. R. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone.* The aim was to compare and contrast the correlates in quantitative and qualitative way (involvement of particular syntactic patterns).

The corpora feature 192 uses of MUST in various contexts (68 uses at Rowling; 124 uses at Lewis). Epistemic modality is preferably conveyed in Rowling's corpus where it comprises 75% of all MUST occurrences, while at Lewis's books MUST employs epistemic necessity only in 22.5% of cases. Co-occurring syntactic patterns agree in their range, however, the authors seem to naturally prefer different syntactic correlations in particular contexts, which is most apparent at dominant use of perfective aspect for past time reference at Rowling's , or from almost exclusive employing of copula verb 'to be' in present time context at Lewis's.

Deontic modality occurrences of MUST provide complementary data. In Rowling's corpus, there is only 25% of root deontic uses, moreover it only 1 correlate is employed in strong deontic context. Most uses convey weak modality or root meaning, which is also reflected in use of relevant correlating syntactic patterns. On the other hand, Lewis's corpus features 77.5% deontic uses. Strong deontic modality (laying obligation) is present not only at 13 syntactically clear correlates, but also at other pragmatically strengthened "Aslan correlations".

If the quantitative findings are diachronically compared, the results point at two important semantic features: Firstly, the overall decline in the use of MUST is apparent. Secondly, it is the preference of epistemic uses at Rowling's corpus that is contrasted with the striking dominance of deontic uses at Lewis's corpus (namely those of strong obligation). Although the findings cannot be generalised, as the analysed sample is rather small, they resemble some results of the studies conducted by renowned grammarians at much larger corpora. G. Leech was comparing two large diachronic corpora of written English (LOB, 1961 and FLOB, 1991-2). He observed "a substantial lowering of frequency of modal auxiliary use of around 10% between the corpus materials" (Leech, 2003: 224). Moreover, in his detailed analysis, Leech argues for the 29% decline in the use of MUST. However, his rating of epistemic and root/deontic uses does not suggest a dramatic shift. The rates changed only by 10% in favour of epistemic uses (Leech, 2003: 233).

N. Smiths conducted a similar diachronic research focused on the relation between modals and semi-modals. At the same corpora that Leech used for his study, Smith examined especially mutual proportions of MUST, 'have to' and 'need to'. He tentatively proposes the correlation of the decline of deontic uses of MUST and the culture and social changes in society (emancipation, democratisation). However, he clearly acknowledges the necessity of further research if any serious claims should be made. (Smith, 2003: 259)

So, the results obtained in the thesis corpora in many aspects vastly outnumber the dynamics of the semantic shift proposed by Leech and Smith. Overall decline of MUST is nearly 50% and the diachronic shift in frequency of expressing epistemic and deontic/root modality could also seem more than striking (circ. 50% rise of epistemic uses x circ. 50% decline in the use of deontic/root modality). However, the corpora results cannot be generalised, as the sample provide only limited stylistically homogenous data. Nevertheless, the results for MUST could anticipate vice-versa results of epistemic - deontic paradigm for SHOULD occurrences in Rowling's and Lewis's corpora; which could balance evident bias of findings for MUST with macro-corpora findings.

However, two possible explanations commenting on the formerly debated disproportion could be mentioned. Both regard the stylistic layer of the thesis corpora. The books were written for children who tend to privilege stereotypic use of modal auxiliaries (Coates, 1983: 33). So, if we consider 1950s cultural and social stereotypes of Britain (conservative values,

general respect towards authority) combined with allegoric message Lewis wanted to convey that could advocate high rates of deontic MUST in his corpus. At the same time, much lower rates of deontic MUST at Rowling's might reflect cultural and social stereotypes of 1990s post-modern Britain (political correctness, emancipated society). However, a detailed macro-corpora socio-linguistic research would need to be further done to confirm or falsify these considerations.

7. Occurrences of SHOULD

The examined books feature 110 uses of SHOULD in various contexts. Their quantitative distribution across Rowling's and Lewis's corpora is relatively balanced; comprising 57 and 53 occurrences for Rowling and Lewis, respectively. Deontic/root uses represent the strongest semantic sub-category, employing 68 SHOULD correlates (19 at Lewis; 49 at Rowling). However, it is not epistemic modality that counts second in quantity. It is vastly outnumbered by 33 idiomatic uses of SHOULD[32] (30 at Lewis, 3 at Rowling). Those uses are listed in appendix, thought, as the focus of practical part should be predominately laid on distinguishing epistemic and deontic modality.

Since epistemic modality appears minority in only 9 co-occurrences (4 at Lewis, 5 at Rowling) both corpora are discussed at a time, so that the structure of practical part should not be disintegrated. Consequently, deontic/root uses will be discussed together as well.

7.1. Epistemic occurrences of SHOULD

a) Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone

There were only five occurrences of epistemic SHOULD identified in Rowling's corpus. They employ typical markers of epistemic necessity; inanimate subject ('that'; 'platform'; 'It' in exemplified occurrences), stative verb (copula 'be') and direct speech as a marker of subjectivity. Although the paraphrase of (48) would read: "*I tentatively assume that it is enough...*" the speaker also expresses his judgment of how much is "enough" for him. So, it would be also advisable for the addressee to actualise the order in that "tentatively assumed quantity". So, mainly due to the presence of direct speech, which features a latent deontic source, deontic overtones are apparent (discussed at chapter 4. 2).

(48) "A Galleon and twenty-nine Knuts to a Sickle, it's easy enough. Right, that SHOULD be enough fer a couple o' terms, we'll keep the rest safe for yeh." [256, Rowling, 1999: 86]

(49) "Well, there you are, boy. Platform nine -- platform ten. Your platform SHOULD be somewhere in the middle, but they don't seem to have built it…[258, Rowling, 1999: 101]

(50) We've got the invisibility cloak," said Harry. "It SHOULDn't be too difficult -- I think the cloak's big enough to cover two of us and Norbert." [281, Rowling, 1999: 257]

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[32] See more at chapter 4. 4 in the theoretical part.

Also in (49) the paraphrase involves the speaker's subjective judgement (direct speech is present, too) which interferers with tentative inference. The paraphrase is formulated to illustrate the merger of both (epistemic and deontic) aspects: *"I tentatively assume that your platform is somewhere in the middle; so , in my opinion, it is necessary for you to go right there..."* In (50) the correlation of copula verb 'be' and adjunct of judgement (too difficult) could finally seem to provide enough space for purely epistemic reading, however this time root overtones correlate; the disposition of the cloak (it is big enough) provides reasoning for objective (root) necessity that the utterance at the same time conveys.

So, it has been argued that in Rowling's corpus, rare epistemic uses of SHOULD bear some overtones anyway; either deontic (speaker's judgment on appropriateness of propositional actualisation) or root (tentative assumption of necessity caused by dispositional or circumstantial factors). That seems to confirm the views of some topic literature, which do not see epistemic should as a clear-cut category, either (Palmer, 1990: 67; Huddleston et al., 2002: 187).

b) The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe and Prince Caspian

(51)   At a pinch all of us (except this worthy Giant) could retreat into the
        Mound itself, and there we SHOULD be beyond the reach of every danger except
        famine." [226, Lewis, 2005: 357]

(52)   "We're following a guide we know nothing about. How do we know
        which side that bird is on? Why SHOULDn't it be leading us into a trap?"
        [175, Lewis, 2005:138]

Examples (51) and (52) illustrate epistemic correlates for Lewis's corpus (there are only 4 uses of epistemic SHOULD). Both bear formerly mentioned deontic/root overtones, too. In (51) the tentative assumption of where it would be safest to retreat (into the Mound) conveys also high advisability of actualisation of the suggestion *("I tentatively assume that there we will be beyond the reach of every danger, so it would be advisable to retreat just there.")* In (52) doubtful inference *("Why do you think it isn't the case...)* questions circumstantial necessity *(...that the bird isn't necessarily leading us into a trap.")*.

Syntactically, (51) and (52) employ some different correlations than Rowling's corpus does. Animate subject ('we' in 51), however, only strengthens the epistemic-deontic bias.

Continuous aspect, which would reinforce epistemic readings of similar MUST correlations[33], does not possess identical distinguishing qualities with SHOULD; at (52) deontic/root overtones are present regardless aspectual marking. Finally, as regards SHOULD, neither negation, which appears at (50) and (52), influences semantics of epistemic modality; it is unimportant whether modality or proposition is perceived as negated. In (50) the scope of negation can be interpreted as internal and external, yet convening identical information (proposition is negated): *I think that it won't be too difficult = I don't think it will be too difficult.* Example (52) infers affirmative statement, the question is merely rhetorical: *the bird should be leading us to a trap = I tentatively assume that the bird is leading us to a trap.*

So, in the thesis corpora, epistemic SHOULD is not only the least in number, but it also features the category with most submissive identity. Although syntactic patterns mostly agree with typical literature-suggested epistemic correlations, the corpora uses of SHOULD are persistently semantically interfered with root/deontic overtones, which contrasts with analogical characteristics of epistemic MUST. The findings might confirm some bibliographical claims, however, they cannot be generalised with regards to the small amount of traced occurrences.

7.3.   Deontic occurrences of SHOULD

a) Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone

49 deontic/root uses comprise vast majority of SHOULD occurrences in Rowling's corpus. The range of syntactic patterns that is employed corresponds with topic literature suggested fuzzy set of correlates; involving: dynamic verbs, animate subjects, passive, inanimate subjects, perfective aspect, continuous aspect, direct speech, interrogation and negation. The exemplified sentences illustrate those patterns and their semantic implications.

(53)   COURSE BOOKS All students SHOULD have a copy of each of the
         following... [252, Rowling, 1999: 76]

(54)   UNIFORM... Please note that all pupils' clothes SHOULD carry name tags.
         [253, Rowling, 1999: 76]

Examples (53) and (54) feature pragmatically strengthened uses of SHOULD. These concern occurrences that convey rather strong urgency of actualisation of rules and regulations; so they are performative, laying obligation (at Lewis's corpus a domain reserved for deontic/root

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[33] *However, that particular case would have to employ supplementary epistemic negation of MUST; 'can't'*

MUST). However, at Rowling's corpus, preference of SHOULD could signal a stylistic reflection of current trends involving democratisation and emancipation in society; i.e. tendency to avoid using authority markers in language structure (Smith, 2003: 263; Leech, 2003: 237; Biber, 2004: 295; Leech, 204:75, 76).

In (55) and (56) passive voice and continuous aspect correlate with weak obligation. Propositions are conveyed with dynamic verbs (celebrate, keep); their actualisation is advisable (not obligatory). Semantically, those uses represent the most frequent connotation of SHOULD in Rowling's corpus. The paraphrases would read respectively: *"It would be advisable for us to keep Harry secret."* and *"It would be advisable for you to celebrating this happy, happy day!"* .

(55)   Hardly anyone had seen Harry play because Wood had decided that, as their secret weapon, Harry SHOULD be kept, well, secret. [270, Rowling, 1999: 196]

(56)   Even Muggles like yourself SHOULD be celebrating, this happy, happy day!" [244, Rowling, 1999: 11]

Examples (57) and (58) represent 8 interrogatives uses of that either convey (wh-questions) or query (yes/no questions) weak necessity or obligation. They could be glossed: *"But what would be then advisable for us to do?"* and *"Would it be advisable (necessary) for us to write beck?"*

(57)   "But what SHOULD we do, Vernon? [248, Rowling, 1999: 44]

(58)   SHOULD we write back? Tell them we don't want --" [249, Rowling, 1999: 44]

In (59) and (60) use of perfective aspect is illustrated. There are 13 such correlations employing deontic SHOULD; those moreover feature exclusive past time reference uses of the modal auxiliary. It should be noted that deontic MUST does not employ equivalent correlates. Presence of perfective aspect also essentially influences the semantics of the correlates as propositional actualisation cannot be suggested or advised for contexts that have already been actualised, which can be seen from the paraphrases. That also implies contra-factivity[34] and hypothetical nature of the correlates (Coates, 1983: 62)

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[34] *cf. with general non-factivity of future time references of both MUST and SHOULD; e.g.:* You (MUST) SHOULD see the film tomorrow *(strongly) suggests future actualisation (seeing the film). However, the factivity of the*

(59)   And you SHOULD have seen their faces when I got in here -- they
        thought I might not be magic enough to come, you see.
        (262, Rowling, 1999: 137)

(60)   I've told her it was a dog, but I don't think she believes me -I SHOULDn't
        have hit him at the Quidditch match, that's why he's doing this."
        (280, Rowling, 1999: 258)

*(59)   It would have been advisable for you to see their faces when I had
        got in there…= It's a pity that you didn't see their faces when they had got
        there.*

(60)   It would have been right for me not to hit him at the… = I regret hitting him…

b) The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe and Prince Caspian

There are 19 deontic/root occurrences of SHOULD in Lewis's corpus. However, unlike Rowling's book, only 1 occurrence bears perfective aspect. Elsewhere, Lewis uses a semi-modal 'ought to' + perfective aspect for conveying past time reference contexts.[35] That might explain lower figures of deontic SHOULD occurrences at Lewis. The list of syntactic patterns includes: interrogatives (why + SHOULD), animate subjects, dynamic verbs, stative verbs, direct speech and passive voice. The exemplified sentences were chosen to illustrate mainly those patterns that were not mentioned in the discussion of Rowling's corpus.

(61)   Peter held the door closed but did not shut it; for, of course, he
        remembered, as every sensible person does, that you SHOULD never,
        never shut yourself up in a wardrobe. [200, Lewis, 2005: 133]

In (61) subject is agentive, however, as it refers to general use ('you' could be replaced with 'one') the utterance bears a subjective "self-recommendation" as can be seen from the paraphrase: *(61) It is not advisable for anyone to shut oneself in the wardrobe.* Generality of the subject in (61) plays a key role for the semantic interpretation, as if 'you' stood for a particular agent, the utterance would convey a rather strong warning (the urgency would be furthermore reinforced with use lexical negation 'never, never').

(62)   If there is really a door in this house that leads to some other world
        (and I SHOULD warn you that this is a very strange house, and even
        I know very little about it)... [198, Lewis, 2005: 131]

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propositional actualisation (whether the film will really will be seen) cannot be foretold (as it regards future time context).

[35] *'Ought to' correlates were traced in the corpus with the use of standard software tools.*

In (62) the correlation of 1ˢᵗ person singular subject and illocutionary verb ('warn') produces a speech act occurrence, as the glossed version demonstrates: *I feel it important to warn you that ...=* readers are actually tentatively warned.

(63)   Those who run first do not always run last," said the Centaur. "And why SHOULD we let the enemy choose our position instead of choosing it ourselves? Let us find a strong place." [225, Lewis, 2005: 356]

(64)   Why SHOULDn't hundreds of years have gone past in Narnia while only one year has passed for us in England?" [209, Lewis, 2005: 330]

Last two examples to be debated (63) and (64) feature a rather common correlation of why + SHOULD that employs 6 deontic occurrences in Lewis's corpus. In (63) proposition is doubted, so a gloss could also be read: *"There is no reason why we should let the enemy choose our position = I think we shouldn't do so."* On the other hand, (64) features a combination of perfective aspect and 'why' interrogative. The paraphrase would read: *Why would not hundreds of years necessarily gone past in Narnia while only one year has passed for us in England = I tentatively assume that hundreds of years have necessarily past while only one year has passed for us in England* . So, in this singular case, epistemic modality (I tentatively assume that… combines with circumstantial (root) necessity and progressive aspect. However, the use is labelled as root with regards to other co-occurring syntactic patterns (inanimate subject). Moreover, topic literature explicitly pre-assume absence of epistemic correlates of SHOULD and perfective aspect.

So, both corpora employ deontic/root SHOULD as the most as a frequent correlation. In Rowling's corpus 49 uses comprise 86% of all SHOULD occurrences. Perfective aspect stands for a reliable distinguishing syntactic marker, being employed at 13 deontic/root correlates (about 25%). Generally, deontic/root occurrences with such past time reference implicitly convey propositional contra-factivity. On the other hand, Lewis's corpus does not employ deontic/root SHOULD at equivalent primacy. 19 occurrences represent 35% of relevant data traced there. However, Lewis generally does not employ SHOULD with perfective aspect; to convey non-epistemic past time contexts, he almost exclusively correlates it with 'ought to'.

7.3.   Summary and discussion of findings for SHOULD

The corpora feature 110 occurrences of SHOULD; 53 and 57 at Lewis and Rowling respectively. However, only 77 correlates employ modality relevant to the scope of the thesis and thus those are subject of closer attention. Idiomatic modality, which does not have analogical MUST counterparts, is conveyed at 33 (30%) predominantly Lewis's uses.[36]

Epistemic uses are the minority ones. There are only 9 such co-occurrences, moreover they bear deontic/root overtones. The sample is, however, too small to allow formulating any relevant conclusions, although observed weakened identity of the semantic category might correspond to recently detected trends towards semantic monosemy of modal auxiliaries (Leech, 2004: 72).Consequently, deontic modality correlates comprise the majority of thesis scope-relevant occurrences. Those also feature exclusive employment of perfective aspect that makes the correlates contra-fictive. That features another semantic layer that is not analogical with equivalent MUST occurrences.

Semantically, deontic/root SHOULD could be, from the pragmatic viewpoint, considered "politically correct" alternative of MUST in terms of laying obligation, rules or referring to moral standards. Use of SHOULD prevents breaking of conversational maxims, especially that concerning face threatening acts.

As both SHOULD and MUST represent modal auxiliaries of epistemic and deontic/root necessity, their mutual influence in the distribution seems to be inevitable. The lack of deontic MUST at Rowling's reinforces the increase of analogical occurrences of SHOULD, while Lewis's 1950s' corpus feature dominance of deontic MUST on account of relatively low frequency of deontic SHOULD uses. Diachronically, the preference of deontic/root uses of SHOULD might support the shifts in cultural paradigms towards democratisation and emancipation.

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[36] The dynamics of diachronic quantitative shift in the use of 'shall' must be considered, too; as in its idiomatic uses SHOULD often stands for the preterite or backshifted 'shall', which would justify high rate of idiomatic uses of SHOULD at Lewis's corpora. On the other hand, the demise of 'shall' suggested in the diachronic shift (Leech, 2003: 228) could explain marginality of idiomatic occurrences at Rowling's.

8. Conclusion

The thesis was aimed to compare and contrast deontic and epistemic uses of MUST and SHOULD; especially with regards to relevant contextual elements. Introductory chapters first discussed theoretical considerations of the thesis key terms: epistemic and deontic modality.

Chapters 3 and 4 separately described examined modal auxiliaries in detail, with focus on revealing their syntactic-semantic patterns. The final categorisation, which resulted from analysis and comparison of relevant topic literature, provided a desirable framework that could be further used in the practical part: MUST and SHOULD are employed in both epistemic and deontic/root contexts. However, semantic and syntactic analysis showed that epistemic-root distinction is less clear for SHOULD. Moreover, exclusive idiomatic uses of SHOULD were identified as a substantial part of the verb's semantic portfolio.

The practical part employed the theoretical findings at particular corpora analysis. Works of two children fiction classics; C. S. Lewis's *The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe* and *Prince Caspian* and J. R. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* provided a stylistically homogenous, diachronically comparable sample for a comparative analysis of MUST and SHOULD correlates of epistemic and deontic/root modality. Detail findings for both verbs were mentioned in Chapters 6.3 and 7.3. Generally, diachronic decline of root and especially deontic uses was observed at MUST having been compensated with rise of analogical correlates of SHOULD. However, the outcomes are not to be generalised, as the sample was relatively small and stylistically restricted, too.

Some aspects of the decline hint socio –linguistic connotations, though. That could be a trigger for a further detail investigation concerning mutual relations and dynamics of observable shifts in linguistic and sociological paradigms.

Résumé

Práce se zabývá analytickou diskuzí významové stránky a vlastního užití anglických modálních sloves MUST a SHOULD. Obě slovesa jsou přednostně užívána k vyjadřování epistemické a deontické nutnosti.

Teoretická část práce nejprve vymezuje klíčové pojmy v kapitolách 1–3. Nejprve modalita představena jako lingvistická kategorie, která doplňuje faktickou rovinu komunikativní funkce jazyka o hodnotící aspekty. Jako taková tedy vyjadřuje i nutnost, závaznost nebo pravděpodobnost určité situace nebo děje. Právě posledně zmíněné aspekty tvoří základ pro jedno z typických rozlišení modální sémantiky, na deontickou a epistemickou. Kapitoly 2 a 3 se tedy dále věnují podrobnější charakteristice obou skupin.

Jádro teoretické části ovšem tvoří podrobná diskuze významových a kontextuálních faktorů typických pro obě zkoumaná slovesa. Výsledkem studia odborné literatury z oblasti lingvistiky je potom rámcové rozlišení epistémických a deontických korelátů obou sloves s příslušným vymezením charakteristických skladebných kolokací. Zároveň je průběžně porovnávána sémantika obou sloves. Rámec, který vznikl po studiu, je následně použit pro analýzu konkrétních výskytů zkoumaných sloves.

Praktická část analyzuje relevantní koreláty nalezené v dílech autorů bestsellerů dětské literatury: Knihy *Lev, Čarodějka a Skříň* a *Princ Kaspian* napsal C. S. Lewis na začátku padesátých let dvacátého století zatímco *Harry Potter a Kámen mudrců* (první díl z celosvětově prodávané série J. R. Rowlingové z roku vyšel poprvé na konci dvacátého století, v roce 1997. Díky dostatečnému časovému odstupu mohly oba vzorky poskytnout adekvátní materiál pro srovnávací analýzu.

Nalezené výskyty byly porovnávány z hlediska četnosti vyjadřování epistemické či deontické modality a také ohledně syntaktických korelací, které byly použity pro vyjádření dané modality. Zvláště u Lewisova korpusu ale musela být při interpretaci významu některých výskytů slovesa MUST zohledněna i role pragmatiky. Jazykové korpusy byly analyzovány nejprve ve své elektronické podobě, což významně usnadnilo a rozšířilo možnosti zpracování získaných dat.

Získané výsledky ukazují především na pokles ve výskytu slovesa MUST a to především v případě vyjadřování silné, zavazující deontické nutnosti. U slovesa SHOULD byla pozorována jeho zeslabená identita jako prostředku vyjadřování jistotní (epistemické) modality. Obě pozorování odráží dvě důležité tendence posunu ve významu modálních sloves v anglickém jazyce dokumentované především ve studiích G. Leech. Ten hovoří o posunu směrem k mono-sémantičnosti modálních sloves a také o vlivu demokratizace a emancipace společnosti na vývoj jazyka. Změnou hodnotových a společenských paradigmat pak zdůvodňuje útlum v užívání autoritativních jazykových signálům, mezi než deontické MUST rozhodně patří.

Nicméně jelikož diplomová práce zkoumala pouze stylisticky omezený vzorek, jen další výzkum na poli socio-lingvistiky by mohl hypotetizovat učiněná předběžná pozorování.

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Appendixes:

Occurrences of MUST in *The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe*

(1) "This MUST be a simply enormous wardrobe!" thought Lucy, going still further in and pushing the soft folds of the coats aside to make room for her. (Lewis, 2005: 113), *epistemic*

(2) In one corner there was a door which Lucy thought MUST lead to Mr Tumnus's bedroom, and on one wall was a shelf full of books. (Lewis, 2005: 116), *epistemic*

(3) It MUST have been hours later when she shook herself and said: (Lewis, 2005: 117), *epistemic*

(4) "Oh, Mr Tumnus—I'm so sorry to stop you, and I do love that tune—but really, I MUST go home. I only meant to stay for a few minutes." (Lewis, 2005: 117), *deontic*

(5) I've been meaning to wait till you were asleep and then go and tell Her." "Oh, but you won't, Mr Tumnus," said Lucy. "Yo won't, will you? Indeed, indeed you really MUSTn't." (Lewis, 2005: 118), *deontic*

(6) Of course I can't give you up to the Witch; not now that I know you. But we MUST be off at once. I'll see you back to the lamp-post. (Lewis, 2005: 119), *deontic*

(7) "We MUST go as quietly as we can," said Mr Tumnus. "The whole wood is full of her spies. Even some of the trees are on her side." (Lewis, 2005: 119), *deontic*

(8) A jolly good hoax, Lu," he said as he came out again; "you have really taken us in, I MUST admit. We half believed you.""But it wasn't a hoax at all," said Lucy... (Lewis, 2005: 121), *deontic*

(9) "Thank goodness," said Edmund, "the door MUST have swung open of its own accord." (Lewis, 2005: 122), *epistemic*

(10) He thought that she MUST be somewhere quite close and so he shouted, "Lucy! Lucy! I'm here too-Edmund." (Lewis, 2005: 122), *epistemic*

(11) You are to be the Prince and—later on—the King; that is understood. But you MUST have courtiers and nobles. I will make your brother a Duke and your sisters uchesses." (Lewis, 2005: 126), *root*

(12) You MUST go back to your own country now and come to me another day, with them, you understand. It is no good coming without them." (Lewis, 2005: 126), *deontic*

(13) But remember—you MUST bring the others with you. I might have to be very angry with you if you came alone."(Lewis, 2005: 127), *deontic*

(14) "Please, please," said Edmund suddenly, "please couldn't I have just one piece of Turkish Delight to eat on the way home?" "No, no," said the Queen with a laugh, "you MUST wait till next time." (Lewis, 2005: 127), *deontic*

(15)   For the moment then and unless any further evidence turns up, we MUST assume that she is telling the truth." (Lewis, 2005: 131), *root*

(16)   But when they had got out into the Green Room and beyond it, into the Library, they suddenly heard voices ahead of them, and realized that Mrs Macready MUST be bringing her party of sightseers up the back stairs—instead of up the front stairs as they had expected. (Lewis, 2005: 133), *epistemic*

(17)   He had forgotten for the moment that he MUST pretend never to have been in the wood before. The moment the words were out of his mouth he realized that he had given himself away. (Lewis, 2005: 135), *root*

(18)   That's what it means by comforting the Queen's enemies and fraternizing with Humans. We simply MUST try to rescue him." (Lewis, 2005: 137), *deontic*

(19)   I've a horrid feeling that Lu is right," said Susan. "I don't want to go a step further and I wish we'd never come. But I think we MUST try to do something for Mr Whatever-his-name is—I mean the Faun." (Lewis, 2005: 137), *deontic*

(20)   He said that if anything happened to him I MUST meet you here and take you on to—" (Lewis, 2005: 141), *deontic*

(21)   "S-s-s-sh," said the Beaver, "not here. I MUST bring you where we can have a real talk and also dinner." (Lewis, 2005: 141), *deontic*

(22)   And then between them, he thought, MUST be her palace, only a mile off or less. And he thought about Turkish Delight and about being a King ("And I wonder how Peter will like that?" he asked himself)... (Lewis, 2005: 142) *epistemic*

(23)   "But, Mr Beaver," said Lucy, "can't we—I mean we MUST do something to save him. It's too dreadful and it's all on my account." (Lewis, 2005: 145), *deontic*

(24)   "I mean couldn't we dress up as something, or pretend to be—oh, pedlars or anything—or watch till she was gone out—or- oh, hang it all, there MUST be some way. This Faun saved my sister at his own risk, Mr Beaver. We can't just leave him to be—to be—to have that done to him." (Lewis, 2005: 145), *epistemic*

(25)   The evil time will be over and done. So things MUST be drawing near their end now he's come and you've come. (Lewis, 2005: 147), *epistemic*

(26)   "What on earth are we to do, Mr Beaver?" said Peter. "Do?" said Mr Beaver, who was already putting on his snow-boots, "do? We MUST be off at once. We haven't a moment to spare!" (Lewis, 2005: 148), *deontic*

(27)   "We'd better divide into four search parties," said Peter, "and all go in different directions. Whoever finds him MUST come back here at once and-"... (Lewis, 2005: 148), *deontic*

(28)   "Oh, can no one help us?" wailed Lucy. "Only Aslan," said Mr Beaver, "we MUST go on and meet him. That's our only chance now." (Lewis, 2005: 149), *deontic*

(29)   "You're right, Mrs Beaver," said her husband, "we MUST all get away from here. There's not a moment to lose." (Lewis, 2005: 150), *deontic*

(30)   You MUSTn't think that even now Edmund was quite so bad that he actually wanted his brother and sisters to be turned into stone. (Lewis, 2005: 151), *deontic*

(31)   And there, on the other side of the river, quite close to him, in the middle of a little plain between two hills, he saw what MUST be the White Witch's House. (Lewis, 2005: 153), *epistemic*

(32)   Of course it MUST be only a statue! No living animal would have let itself get covered with snow. (Lewis, 2005: 153), *epistemic*

(33)   Now we MUST go back to Mr and Mrs Beaver and the three other children. (Lewis, 2005: 156), *deontic*

(34)   It's not much of a place but we MUST get a few hours' sleep." (Lewis, 2005: 158), *deontic*

(35)   "You MUST use the bow only in great need," he said, "for I do not mean you to fight in the battle. It does not easily miss. (Lewis, 2005: 160), *deontic*

(36)   Wait for me there in hiding. I meanwhile MUST go many miles to the West before I find a place where I can drive across the river. (Lewis, 2005: 162), *deontic*

(37)   "It's no good, your Majesty," said the dwarf. "We can't sledge in this thaw."
"Then we MUST walk," said the Witch.
"We shall never overtake them walking," growled the dwarf. "Not with the start they've got."
(Lewis, 2005: 164), *deontic*

(38)   "That, O Man," said Aslan, "is Cair Paravel of the four thrones, in one of which you MUST sit as King. I show it to you because you are the first-born and you will be High King over all the rest." (Lewis, 2005: 170), *deontic/root*

(39)   Now we MUST get back to Edmund. When he had been made to walk far further than he had ever known that anybody could walk, the Witch at last halted in a dark valley all overshadowed with fir trees and yew trees. (Lewis, 2005: 172), *deontic*

(40)   "No," said the dwarf, "it is no use now, O Queen. They MUST have reached the Stone Table by now." (Lewis, 2005: 172), *epistemic*

(41)   As soon as the Witch had gone Aslan said, "We MUST move from this place at once, it will be wanted for other purposes. We shall encamp tonight at the Fords of Beruna. (Lewis, 2005: 177), *deontic*

(42)   And all the time he was advising Peter how to conduct the operations, saying things like, "You MUST put your Centaurs in such and such a place"... (Lewis, 2005: 177), *deontic*

(43)   "You MUST post scouts to see that she doesn't do so-and-so,"...(Lewis, 2005: 177), *deontic*

(44)   Aslan stopped and said,“ Oh, children, children. Here you MUST stop. And whatever happens, do not let yourselves be seen. Farewell.” (Lewis, 2005: 179), *deontic*

(45)   “We have a long journey to go. You MUST ride on me.” And he crouched down and the children climbed on to his warm, golden back, and Susan sat first, holding on tightly to his mane and Lucy sat behind holding on tightly to Susan. (Lewis, 2005: 185), *deontic*

(46)   “Bless me! I MUST have been asleep. Now! Where's that dratted little Witch that was running about on the ground. Somewhere just by my feet it was.” *epistemic*(Lewis, 2005: 188)

(47)   At this point Aslan clapped his paws together and called for silence. “Our day's work is not yet over,” he said, “and if the Witch is to be finally defeated before bed-time we MUST find the battle at once.” (Lewis, 2005: 190), *deontic*

(48)   Of course,” said Aslan. “And now! Those who can't keep up—that is, children, dwarfs, and small animals—MUST ride on the backs of those who can—that is, lions, centaurs, unicorns, horses, giants and eagles. (Lewis, 2005: 190), *deontic*

(49)   Those who are good with their noses MUST come in front with us lions to smell out where the battle is. Look lively and sort yourselves.” (Lewis, 2005: 190), *deontic*

(50)   Once her wand was broken we began to have some chance—if we hadn't lost so many already. He was terribly wounded. We MUST go and see him.” (Lewis, 2005: 192), *deontic*

(51)   “Daughter of Eve,” said Aslan in a graver voice, “others also are at the point of death. MUST more people die for Edmund?” (Lewis, 2005: 193) *root*

(52)   He'll often drop in. Only you MUSTn't press him. He's wild,' you know. Not like a tame lion.” *deontic* (Lewis, 2005: 194)

(53)   And that would have been the very end of the story if it hadn't been that they felt they really MUST explain to the Professor why four of the coats out of his wardrobe were missing. (Lewis, 2005: 196), *deontic*

Occurrences of MUST in The Prince Caspian

(54)   Edmund said they MUST gather gulls' eggs from the rocks, but when they came to think of it they couldn't remember having seen any gulls' eggs and wouldn't be able to cook them if they found any. (Lewis, 2005: 320), *deontic*

(55)   "Look here. There's only one thing to be done. We MUST explore the wood. (Lewis, 2005: 321), *deontic*

(56)   "Come on," said Peter, "Ed is right. And we MUST try to do something. And it'll be better than going out into the glare and the sun again." (Lewis, 2005: 321), *deontic*

(57)   "This MUST have been an orchard - long, long ago, before the place went wild and the wood grew up." (Lewis, 2005: 321), *epistemic*

(58)   And when they came quite close to it they found a great arch which MUST once have had a gate in it but was now almost filled up with the largest of all the apple trees. (Lewis, 2005: 321), *epistemic*

(59)   "THIS wasn't a garden," said Susan presently. "It was a castle and this MUST have been the courtyard." (Lewis, 2005: 322), *epistemic*

(60)   It MUST have been the door into the great hall." (Lewis, 2005: 322), *epistemic*

(61)   This hall MUST have been very like the great hall we feasted in." (Lewis, 2005: 323), *epistemic*

(62)   They tried the other side of the castle, passing out of the hall by a little side door into a maze of stony humps and hollows which MUST once have been passages and smaller rooms but was now all nettles and wild roses. (Lewis, 2005: 323), e*pistemic*

(63)   "This MUST be all rot. To begin with, we didn't plant the orchard slap up against the gate. We wouldn't have been such fools." (Lewis, 2005: 325), *epistemic*

(64)   "We MUST clear this ivy away," said Peter. "Oh, do let's leave it alone," said Susan. (Lewis, 2005: 325), *deontic*

(65)   I suppose you're coming down, Peter?" "We MUST," said Peter. "Cheer up, Susan. It's no good behaving like kids now that we are back in Narnia. (Lewis, 2005: 326), *deontic*

(66)   "Then it really MUST be Cair Paravel," said Lucy. "There were sixteen." Nothing more was said till all four were standing in a knot together at the foot of the stairway. (Lewis, 2005: 326), *epistemic*

(67)   But suddenly Edmund said, "Look here. We MUSTN't waste the battery: goodness knows how often we shall need it. Hadn't we better take what we want and get out again?" (Lewis, 2005: 327), *deontic*

(68)   "We MUST take the gifts," said Peter. For long ago at a Christmas in Narnia he and Susan and Lucy had been given certain presents which they valued more than their whole kingdom. (Lewis, 2005: 327), *deontic*

(69)   It MUST have got lost when we blundered back into that other place - England, I mean."
Edmund whistled. (Lewis, 2005: 327), *epistemic*

(70)   Then, after a little pause, everyone remembered that they MUST save the battery. (Lewis, 2005: 328),*root*

(71)   There was a wooded point on the mainland a little to their right, and they all felt sure that just beyond that point MUST be the mouth of the river. And now, round that point there came into sight a boat. (Lewis, 2005: 330), *epistemic*

(72)   And anyway, we MUST take her round to the other side of the island. We don't want anyone from the mainland coming down and seeing her." (Lewis, 2005: 332), *deontic*

(73)   "Well, boy, we MUST soon teach you to ride and use a sword. You know that your aunt and I have no children, so it looks as if you might have to be King when I'm gone. How shall you like that, eh?" (Lewis, 2005: 334), *deontic*

(74)   "Are you going to tell me what you wouldn't tell me the other day?"said Caspian. "I am," said the Doctor. "But remember. You and I MUST never talk about these things except here - on the very top of the Great Tower." (Lewis, 2005: 338), *deontic*

(75)   Cornelius said, "Come. We have been here long enough. It is time to go down and to bed." "MUST we?" said Caspian. "I'd like to go on talking about these things for hours and hours and hours." (Lewis, 2005: 340), *deontic*

(76)   "I have a wallet for you. We MUST go into the next room and fill it with victuals from your Highness's supper table." (Lewis, 2005: 342), *deontic*

(77)   That's right. And now we MUST go to the Great Tower and talk." (Lewis, 2005: 342), *deontic*

(78)   "Dear Prince, you MUST leave this castle at once and go to seek your fortune in the wide world. Your life is in danger here." (Lewis, 2005: 342), *deontic*

(79)   There is no time. You MUST fly at once." (Lewis, 2005: 343), *deontic*

(80)   Dear Prince, dear King Caspian, you MUST be very brave. (Lewis, 2005: 343), *deontic*

(81)   You MUST go alone and at once. Try to get across the southern border to the court of King Nain of Archenland. He will be good to you." (Lewis, 2005: 343), *deontic*

(82)   The little door at the very bottom of the Tower, the door into the garden, is unlocked. There we MUST part." (Lewis, 2005: 344), *deontic*

(83)   "And now," said one, "before it wakes up we MUST decide what to do with it." (Lewis, 2005: 345), *deontic*

(84)   "Now, once and for all, Nikabrik," said Trumpkin. "Will you contain yourself, or MUST Trufflehunter and I sit on your head?" (Lewis, 2005: 347), *root*

(85)   The hour has struck. Our council at the Dancing Lawn MUST be a council of war." (Lewis, 2005: 352), *root*

(86)   „He spoke in such a voice that neither Caspian nor the others hesitated for a moment: it now seemed to them quite possible that they might win a war and quite certain that they MUST wage one. (Lewis, 2005: 352), *root*

(87)   We MUST all fly from this place at once. You are already betrayed and Miraz is on the move. Before midday tomorrow you will be surrounded." (Lewis, 2005: 356), *deontic*

(88)   "Your Majesty," said Doctor Cornelius, "and all you variety of creatures, I think we MUST fly east and down the river to the great woods. The Telmarines hate that region. (Lewis, 2005: 357), *root*

(89)   We MUST go to Aslan's How." "Aslan's How?" said several voices. "We do not know what it is." (Lewis, 2005: 357), *deontic*

(90)   "I won't go," said Nikabrik. "With all these Humans and beasts about, there MUST be a Dwarf here to see that the Dwarfs are fairly treated." (Lewis, 2005: 361), *root*

(91)   "It's quite clear what we have to do. We MUST join King Caspian at once." (Lewis, 2005: 365) *deontic*

(92)   "Apples, heigh-ho," said Trumpkin with a rueful grin. "I MUST say you ancient kings and queens don't overfeed your courtiers!" (Lewis, 2005: 370), *deontic*

(93)   "And anyway," continued Trumpkin, "even if this is not the Rush, it's flowing roughly north and so it MUST fall into the Great River anyway. (Lewis, 2005: 373), *root*

(94)   Peter had not laid his hand on her arm. "The D.L.F. doesn't understand. How could he? You MUST just take it, Trumpkin, that we do really know about Aslan; a little bit about him, I mean. (Lewis, 2005: 374), *deontic*

(95)   And you MUSTn't talk about him like that again. (Lewis, 2005: 374), *deontic*

(96)   We MUST do one or the other." So they set off to their right along the edge, ownstream. (Lewis, 2005: 374), *deontic*

(97)   "And as soon as we're well up into the forest," said Trumpkin, "whatever anyone says, I'm going to light a fire and cook supper. But we MUST get well away from here." (Lewis, 2005: 478), *deontic*

(98)   ("And I suppose," thought Lucy, "when trees dance, it MUST be a very, very country dance indeed.') She was almost among them now. (Lewis, 2005: 379), *epistemic*

(99)   "Lucy," he said, "we MUST not lie here for long. You have work in hand, and much time has been lost today." (Lewis, 2005: 380), *deontic*

(100)   "If you go back to the others now, and wake them up; and tell them you have seenme again; and that you MUST all get up at once and follow me – what will happen? There is only one way of finding out." (Lewis, 2005: 381), *deontic*

(101)   Lucy buried her head in his mane to hide from his face. But there MUST have been magic in his mane. She could feel lion-strength going into her. Quite suddenly she sat up. (Lewis, 2005: 381), *epistemic*

(102)   If they will not, then you at least MUST follow me alone." (Lewis, 2005: 381), *deontic*

(103)   "I MUSTn't think about it... (Lewis, 2005: 381), *deontic*

(104)   I MUST just do it," thought Lucy. (Lewis, 2005: 381), *deontic*

(105)   "I'll go with her, if she MUST go," said Edmund. "She's been right before." (Lewis, 2005: 383), *deontic*

(106)   "He's beating his paw on the ground for us to hurry," said Lucy. "We MUST go now. (Lewis, 2005: 384), *deontic*

(107)   At least I MUST." (Lewis, 2005: 384), *deontic*

(108)   At any other time he would have said something nice to Lucy, who was his favourite sister, for he knew how wretched she MUST be feeling, and he knew that, whatever had happened, it was not her fault. (Lewis, 2005: 384), *epistemic*

(109)   "I MUST confess - I cannot deny it - that I am deeply disappointed in the result of the operation," came the answer. ("That'll be Doctor Cornelius," said Trumpkin.

(110)   If you MUST blow the Horn, do not let the army know why you blow it or what you hope from it.' But that same evening everyone seemed to know." (Lewis, 2005: 391), *deontic*

(111)   I'm thirst. Where I bite, I hold till I die, and even after death they MUST cut out my mouthful from my enemy's body and bury it with me. I can fast a hundred years and not die. (Lewis, 2005: 392), *root*

(112)   "No," said Caspian with a shudder. "And we MUST send someone to take away the bodies." (Lewis, 2005: 396), *deontic*

(113)   "And now we MUST send two others with King Edmund. I think the Giant ought to be one." (Lewis, 2005: 398), *deontic*

(114)   For though I have never been called a coward, I MUST plainly say that to meet   that young man in battle is more than my heart would serve me for.   (Lewis, 2005: 400), *deontic*

(115)   But you MUST remember not to suck your paws." (Lewis, 2005: 402), *deontic*

(116)   "It's looking ugly again now, though," said Edmund. "Peter's not using his shield properly. He MUST be hurt in the left arm." (Lewis, 2005: 404), *epistemic*

(117)   "Oh bother, bother, bother," said Edmund to himself. "Need he be as gentlemanly as all that? I suppose he MUST. Comes of being a Knight and a High King. (Lewis, 2005: 14), *root*

(118)   "Oh, don't, don't," she said. "I'd love to. But I MUSTn't. (Lewis, 2005: 405), *deontic*

(119)   I MUST stick to my work. And the children would be frightened if they saw you." (Lewis, 2005: 409), *deontic*

(120)   "I am confounded," said Reepicheep to Aslan. "I am completely out of countenance. I MUST crave your indulgence for appearing in this unseemly fashion." (Lewis, 2005: 412), *deontic*

(121)   "May it please your High Majesty," said the second Mouse, whose name was Peepiceek, "we are all waiting to cut off our own tails if our Chief MUST go without his. (Lewis, 2005: 413), *root*

(122)   Aslan would provide another home. Anyone who wished to go there MUST come to Aslan and the Kings at the Ford of Beruna by noon on the fifth day. (Lewis, 2005: 415), *root*

(123)   The chasm is open for your return; but this I MUST warn you, that once you have gone through, it will close behind you forever. There will be no more commerce between the worlds by that door." (Lewis, 2005: 417), *deontic*

(124)   They would do dreadful things to you in that world. They would show you at fairs. It is others who MUST lead." (Lewis, 2005: 417), *root*

(125)   There was a tabby cat standing on the corner of Privet Drive, but there wasn't a map in sight. What could he have been thinking of? It MUST have been a trick of the light. Mr. Dursley blinked and stared at the cat. It stared back. (Rowling, 1999: 9) *epistemic*

(126)   All day? When you could have been celebrating? I MUST have passed a dozen feasts and parties on my way here."Professor McGonagall sniffed angrily. (Rowling, 1999: 16) *epistemic*

(127)   It MUST have made sense to Dumbledore, though, because he put it back in his pocket and said, "Hagrid's late. I suppose it was he who told you I'd be here, by the way?" (Rowling, 1999: 19), *epistemic*

(128)   He bent his great, shaggy head over Harry and gave him what MUST have been a very scratchy, whiskery kiss. Then, suddenly, Hagrid let out a howl like a wounded dog. (Rowling, 1999: 22), *epistemic*

(129)   About once a week, Uncle Vernon looked over the top of his newspaper and shouted that Harry needed a haircut. Harry MUST have had more haircuts than the rest of the boys in his class put together, but it made no difference, his hair simply grew that way –all   over the   place. *epistemic,* (Rowling, 1999: 27)

(130)   Aunt Petunia had decided it MUST have shrunk in the wash and, to his great relief, Harry   wasn't   punished.   *epistemic*   (Rowling,1999:27)

(131)   Harry supposed that the wind MUST have caught him in mid- jump. (Rowling,1999:32) *epistemic*

(132)   "I know," Harry murmured through the glass, though he wasn't sure the snake could hear him. "It MUST be really annoying."The snake nodded vigorously. *epistemic,* (Rowling, 1999: 35)

(133)   The repaired alarm clock rang at six o'clock the next morning. Harry turned it off quickly and dressed silently. He MUSTn't wake the Dursleys. He stole downstairs without turning   on   any   of   the   lights.   (Rowling,   1999:47) *deontic*

(134)   Hagrid stared wildly at Harry. "But yeh MUST know about yet mom and dad," he said. "I mean, they're famous. You're famous.""What? My -- my mom and dad weren't famous, were they?" (Rowling, 1999: 59) *epistemic*

(135)   Hagrid," he said quietly, "I think you MUST have made a mistake. I don't think I can be a wizard." (Rowling, 1999: 67) *epistemic*

(136)   At last, Hagrid managed to make himself heard over the babble. "MUST get on -- lots ter buy. Come on, Harry." (Rowling, 1999: 80) *deontic*

(137)   Enter, stranger, but take heed Of what awaits the sin of greed, For those who take, but do not earn, MUST pay most dearly in their turn. So if you seek beneath our floors A treasure

that was never yours, Thief, you have been warned, beware Of finding more than treasure there**.** *root*
(Rowling, 1999: 83)

(138)   I do -- Father says it's a crime if I'm not picked to play for my house, and   I MUST say, I agree. Know what house you'll be in yet?" (Rowling, 1999: 88), *deontic*

(139)   Good afternoon," said a soft voice. Harry jumped. Hagrid MUST have jumped, too, because there was a loud crunching noise and he got quickly off the spindly chair. (Rowling, 1999: 93) *epistemic*

(140)   I think we MUST expect great things from you, Mr. Potter.... After all, He-Who-MUST-Not-Be-Named did great things -- terrible, yes, but great." Harry shivered. He wasn't sure he liked Mr. Ollivander too much. (Rowling, 1999: 96) *epistemic, root*

(141)   Hagrid MUST have forgotten to tell him something you had to do, like tapping the third brick on the left to get into Diagon Alley. (Rowling, 1999: 102), *epistemic*

(142)   "Only joking, I am Fred," said the boy, and off he went. His twin called after him to hurry up, and he MUST have done so, because a second later, he had gone -- but how had he done it? (Rowling, 1999: 103), *epistemic*

(143)   So you MUST know loads of magic already." Really? What happened to them?" "Nothing, that's why it's such big news. They haven't been caught. My dad says it MUST've been a powerful Dark wizard to get round Gringotts... (Rowling, 1999: 110), *epistemic, epistemic*

(144)   It was so dark on either side of them that Harry thought there MUST be thick trees there. Nobody spoke much. Neville, the boy who kept losing his toad, sniffed once or twice. (Rowling, 1999: 123), *epistemic*

(145)   Harry could hear the drone of hundreds of voices from a doorway to the right -the rest of the school MUST already be here -- but Professor McGonagall showed the first years into a small, empty chamber off the hall. They crowded in, standing rather closer together than they would usually have done, peering about nervously. (Rowling, 1999: 125), *epistemic*

(146)   "And finally, I MUST tell you that this year, the third-floor corridor on the right-hand side is out of bounds to everyone who does not wish to die a very painful death." (Rowling, 1999: 139), *deontic*

(147)   He's not serious?" he muttered to Percy. "MUST be," said Percy, frowning at Dumbledore. "It's odd, because he usually gives us a reason why we're not allowed to go somewhere – the forest's full of dangerous beasts, everyone knows that. I do think he might have   told   us   prefects,   at   least." (Rowling, 1999: 139), *epistemic*

(148)   He was wearing Professor Quirrell's turban, which kept talking to him, telling him he MUST transfer to Slytherin at once, because it was his destiny. (Rowling, 1999: 143), *deontic*

(149)   "Seeker?" he said. "But first years never -- you MUST be the youngest house player in about a century, said Harry, shoveling pie into his mouth. He felt particularly hungry after the excitement of the afternoon. "Wood told me." (Rowling, 1999: 166), *epistemic*

(150)　　　You MUST be good, Harry, Wood was almost skipping when he told us." (Rowling, 1999: 167) *, epistemic*

(151)　　　Bet you could," Ron mutt ered. "--and you MUSTn't go wandering around the school at night, think of the points you'll lose Gryffindor if you're caught, and you're bound to be. It's really very selfish of you." (Rowling, 1999: 168), *deontic*

(152)　　　Filch knew someone was going to be in the trophy room, Malfoy MUST have tipped him off." (Rowling, 1999: 173), *epistemic*

(153)　　　Filch MUST have hurried off to look for them somewhere else, because they didn't see him anywhere... (Rowling, 1999: 176), *epistemic*

(154)　　　"She must've noticed she's got no friends." (Rowling, 1999: 187), *epistemic*

(155)　　　They hadn't realized what a racket they had been making, but of course, someone downstairs MUST have heard the crashes and the troll's roars. (Rowling, 1999: 192), *epistemic*

(156)　　　OUCH -- that MUST have hurt... (Rowling, 1999: 202), *epistemic*

(157)　　　I suppose -- that hut of Hagrid's MUST seem like a palace compared to what your family's used to." (Rowling, 1999: 211) *, epistemic*

(158)　　　Harry added. "We MUST've been through hundreds of books already and we can't find him anywhere -- just give us a hint -- I know I've read his name somewhere." (Rowling, 1999: 213)
epistemic

(159)　　　Perhaps because it was dark, he didn't recognize where he was at all. There was a suit of armor near the kitchens, he knew, but he MUST be five floors above there. (Rowling, 1999: 223), *epistemic*

(160)　　　Filch MUST know a shortcut, because his soft, greasy voice was getting nearer... (Rowling, 1999: 224), *epistemic*

(161)　　　Harry MUST have walked straight past him, so desperate to get to the mirror he hadn't noticed him. (Rowling, 1999: 230), *epistemic*

(162)　　　He MUST have had to bunny hop all the way up to Gryffindor tower. Everyone fell over laughing except Hermione, who leapt up and performed the countercurse. (Rowling, 1999: 235), *epistemic*

(163)　　　The dog MUST be guarding Flamel's Sorcerer's Stone! I bet he asked Dumbledore to keep it safe for him... (Rowling, 1999: 238), *epistemic*

(164)　　　Quirrell, however, MUST have been braver than they'd thought. (Rowling, 1999: 247), *epistemic*

(165)　　　Stone, it MUST have been easy to find out how the other teachers had guarded it. (Rowling, 1999: 251), *epistemic*

(166)　　　"It MUST've cost you a fortune." (Rowling, 1999: 252), *epistemic*

(167)   Trouble is, they MUSTn't be seen carrying an illegal dragon. (Rowling, 1999: 257),
deontic

(168)   Harry knew what it MUST have cost him to try and find them in the dark, to warn
them. (Rowling, 1999: 263) *epistemic*

(169)   It MUST be something really horrible, or Filch wouldn't be sounding so delighted.
(Rowling, 1999: 269) *epistemic*

(170)   His   relief   MUST   have   showed   in   his   -face,   because   Filch   said...
(Rowling, 1999: 269), *epistemic*

(171)   There's blood all over the place, it MUST've bin staggerin' around since last night at
least." (Rowling, 1999: 271), *epistemic*

(172)   They walked past a mossy tree stump. Harry could hear running water; there MUST be
a stream somewhere close by. (Rowling, 1999: 272), *epistemic*

(173)   " Do you not see that unicorn?" Firenze bellowed at Bane. "Do you not understand
why it was killed? Or have the planets not let you in on that secret? I set myself against what
is lurking in this forest, Bane, yes, with humans alongside me if I MUST." (Rowling, 1999:
279), *root*

(174)   Bane was furious...he was talking about interfering with what the planets say is
going to happen…They MUST show that Voldemort's coming back.... Bane
thinks Firenze SHOULD have let Voldemort kill me.... I suppose that's written in
the stars as well." (Rowling, 1999: 281), *epistemic*

(175)   "Hagrid told that stranger how to get past Fluffy, and it was either Snape or
Voldemort under that cloak -- it MUST've been easy, once he'd got Hagrid
drunk." (Rowling, 1999: 288), *epistemic*

(176)   Looks like a harp," said Ron. "Snape MUST have left it there." (Rowling, 1999: 296),
epistemic

(177)   "It MUST wake up the moment you stop playing," said Harry. "Well, here goes..."
(Rowling, 1999: 296), *epistemic*

(178)   We MUST be miles under the school , she said. "Lucky this plant thing's here, really,"
said Ron. (Rowling, 1999: 298), *epistemic*

(179)   They're keys! Winged keys -- look carefully. So that MUST mean..." he looked around
the chamber while the other two squinted up at the flock of keys. "... yes -- look! (Rowling,
1999: 301), *epistemic*

(180)   We've had Sprout's, that was the Devil's Snare; Flitwick MUST've put charms on the
keys; McGonagall transfigured the chessmen to make them
alive... (Rowling, 1999: 305), *epistemic*

(181)   I have a special gift with trolls -- you MUST have seen what I did to the one in the
chamber back there? (Rowling, 1999: 311), *epistemic*

(182)　　　Harry walked toward him. I MUST lie, he thought desperately. (Rowling, 1999: 314), *deontic*

(183)　　　 I MUST look and lie about what I see, that's all. (Rowling, 1999: 314), *deontic*

(184)　　　He realized he MUST be in the hospital wing. He was lying in a bed with white linen sheets, and next... (Rowling, 1999: 318), *epistemic*

(185)　　　Quirrell did not manage to take it from you. I arrived in time to prevent that, although you were doing very well on your own, I MUST say. "You got there? You got Hermione's owl?" (Rowling, 1999: 319), *deontic*

(186)　　　"We MUST have crossed in midair. No sooner had I reached London than it became clear to me that the place I SHOULD be was the one I had just left. I arrived just in time to pull Quirrell off you." (Rowling, 1999: 319), *epistemic*

(187)　　　"And I MUST trouble you with an old man's wheezing waffle before we sink our teeth into our delicious feast. (Rowling, 1999: 327), *deontic*

(188)　　　"You MUST come and stay this summer," said Ron, "both of you -- I'll send you an owl." (Rowling, 1999: 331**),** *deontic*

(189)　　　"Yes, Yes, well done, Slytherin," said Dumbledore. "However, recent events MUST be taken into account." (Rowling, 1999: 328), *root*

(190)　　　You MUST be Harry's family!" said Mrs. Weasley. (Rowling, 1999: 332), *epistemic*

Occurrences of SHOULD in "The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe"

(191)　　　"Good evening, good evening," said the Faun. "Excuse me—I don't want to be inquisitive—but SHOULD I be right in thinking that you are a Daughter of Eve?" (Lewis, 2005: 115), *idiomatic*

(192)　　　"Ah!" said Mr Tumnus in a rather melancholy voice, "if only I had worked harder at geography when I was a little Faun, I SHOULD no doubt know all about those strange countries. It is too late now." (Lewis, 2005: 115), *idiomatic*

(193)　　　"She's not being silly at all," said Peter, "she's just making up a story for fun, aren't you, Lu? And why SHOULDn't she?" (Lewis, 2005: 120),*deontic*

(194)　　　"Perhaps something hot to drink?" said the Queen. "SHOULD you like that?"
"Yes please, your Majesty," said Edmund, whose teeth were chattering. (Lewis, 2005: 125), *idiomatic*

(195)　　　At first Edmund tried to remember that it is rude to speak with one's mouth full, but soon he forgot about this and thought only of trying to shovel down as much Turkish Delight as he could, and the more he ate the more he wanted to eat, and he never asked himself why the Queen SHOULD be so inquisitive. (Lewis, 2005: 125), *deontic*

(196)　　　"Son of Adam, I SHOULD so much like to see your brother and your two sisters. Will you bring them to see me?" (Lewis, 2005: 126), *idiomatic*

(197)   "Oh, but if I took you there now," said she, "I SHOULDn't see your brother and your sisters. I very much want to know your charming relations. (Lewis, 2005: 126), *idiomatic*

(198)   If there really a door in this house that leads to some other world (and I SHOULD warn you that this is a very strange house, and even I know very little about it)... (Lewis, 2005: 131), *deontic*

(199)   ...if, I say, she had got into another world, I SHOULD not be at a surprised to find that the other world had a separate time of its own; so that however long you stay there it would never take up any of our time. (Lewis, 2005: 132), *idiomatic*

(200)   Peter held the door closed but did not shut it; for, of course, he remembered, as every sensible person does, that you SHOULD never never shut yourself up in a wardrobe. (Lewis, 2005: 133), *deontic*

(201)   "We're following a guide we know nothing about. How do we know which side that bird is on? Why SHOULDn't it be leading us into a trap?" (Lewis, 2005:138), *epistemic*

(202)   "So you've come at last!" she said, holding out both her wrinkled old paws. "At last! To think that ever I SHOULD live to see this day! The potatoes are on boiling and the kettle's singing and I daresay, Mr Beaver, you'll get us some fish." (Lewis, 2005: 143), *idiomatic*

(203)   "That's all the better, because it means we shan't have any visitors; and if anyone SHOULD have been trying to follow you, why he won't find any tracks." (Lewis, 2005: 144), *idiomatic*

(204)   "Wouldn't it be better to camp on the far side—for fear she SHOULD try a night attack or anything?" (Lewis, 2005: 178), *idiomatic*

(205)   "Please, may we come with you—wherever you're going?" asked Susan.
"Well—" said Aslan, and seemed to be thinking. Then he said, "I SHOULD be glad of company tonight. Yes, you may come, if you will promise to stop when I tell you, and after that leave me to go on alone." (Lewis, 2005: 179), *idiomatic*

(206)   "By the Lion's Mane, a strange device," said King Peter, "to set a lantern here where the trees cluster so thick about it and so high above it that if it were lit it SHOULD give light to no man!" (Lewis, 2005: 195), *idiomatic*

(207)   "Sister," said Queen Lucy, "my royal brother speaks rightly. And it seems to me we SHOULD be shamed if for any fearing or foreboding we turned back from following so noble a beast as now we have in chase." (Lewis, 2005: 196), *root*

Occurrences of SHOULD in "The Prince Caspian"

(208)   I SHOULDn't mind a good thick slice of bread and margarine this minute," he added. But the spirit of adventure was rising in them all, and no one really wanted to be back at school. (Lewis, 2005: 323), *idiomatic*

(209)   Why SHOULDn't hundreds of years have gone past in Narnia while only one year has passed for us in England?" (Lewis, 2005: 330), *root*

(210)   "Anyway," he continued, "ghosts or not, you've saved my life and I'm extremely obliged to you." "But why SHOULD we be ghosts?" asked Lucy. (Lewis, 2005: 331), *root*

(211)   "Well," said the Dwarf, "as you've saved my life it is only fair you SHOULD have your own way. But I hardly know where to begin. First of all I'm a messenger of King Caspian's." (Lewis, 2005: 333), *idiomatic*

(212)   "Don't know, eh?" said Miraz. "Why, I SHOULD like to know what more anyone could wish for!" (Lewis, 2005: 334), *idiomatic*

(213)   The King doesn't like it. If he found me telling you secrets, you'd be whipped and I SHOULD have my head cut off." (Lewis, 2005: 337), *idiomatic*

(214)   And you are right. We SHOULD have seen it even better from the smaller tower. I brought you here for another reason." (Lewis, 2005: 338), *idiomatic*

(215)   As long as he had no children of his own, he was willing enough that you SHOULD be King after he died. (Lewis, 2005: 343), *idiomatic*

(216)   He may not have cared much about you, but he would rather you SHOULD have the throne than a stranger. (Lewis, 2005: 343), *idiomatic*

(217)   This is a little purse of gold alas, all the treasure in this castle SHOULD be your own by rights. And here is something far better." (Lewis, 2005: 343), *root*

(218)   "I said nothing about that," answered the Badger. "It's not Men's country (who SHOULD know that better than me?) but it's a country for a man to be King of. (Lewis, 2005: 347), *root*

(219)   There was a great deal more talk, but it all ended with the agreement that Caspian SHOULD stay and even the promise that, as soon as he was able to go out... (Lewis, 2005: 348), *root*

(220)   ...he SHOULD be taken to see what Trumpkin called "the Others"; for apparently in these wild parts all sorts of creatures from the Old Days of Narnia still lived on in hiding. (Lewis, 2005: 348), *root*

(221)   "I SHOULD think not, indeed," said Trufflehunter. "We want none of that sort on our side." Nikabrik disagreed with this... (Lewis, 2005: 351), *idiomatic*

(222)   "We SHOULD not have Aslan for friend if we brought in that rabble," said Trufflehunter as they came away from the cave of the Black Dwarfs. (Lewis, 2005: 351), *idiomatic*

(223)   "Now," said the Badger, "if only we could wake the spirits of these trees and this well, we SHOULD have done a good day's work." (Lewis, 2005: 353), *idiomatic*

(224)   I had a pretty good guess from my crystal as to where I SHOULD find you. But all day - that was the day before yesterday - I saw Miraz's tracking parties out in the woods. (Lewis, 2005: 356), *idiomatic*

(225)   "Those who run first do not always run last," said the Centaur. "And why SHOULD we let the enemy choose our position instead of choosing it ourselves? Let us find a strong place." (Lewis, 2005: 356), *root*

(226)   At a pinch all of us (except this worthy Giant) could retreat into the Mound itself, and there we SHOULD be beyond the reach of every danger except famine." (Lewis, 2005: 357), *epistemic*

(227)   "There is one thing, Sire," said Doctor Cornelius, "that SHOULD perhaps be done first. We do not know what form the help will take. (Lewis, 2005: 359), *root*

(228)   I SHOULD like very much to send messengers to both places, to Lantern Waste and the river-mouth, to receive them - or him or it." (Lewis, 2005: 359), *idiomatic*

(229)   It was arranged that he SHOULD run for Lantern Waste while Trumpkin made the shorter journey to the river-mouth. (Lewis, 2005: 360), *idiomatic*

(230)   "I don't know why you SHOULDn't believe it," said Lucy, "if you believe in magic at all. Aren't there lots of stories about magic forcing people out of one place - out of one world - into another? (Lewis, 2005: 362), *root*

(231)   "As I was saying," continued Edmund, "we needn't go that way. Why SHOULDn't we row a little south till we come to Glasswater Creek and row up it? (Lewis, 2005: 366), *deontic*

(232)   I dare say you two youngsters - Kings, I SHOULD say - know how to skin a bear?" (Lewis, 2005: 371), *deontic*

(233)   "Don't be angry, Lu," said Susan, "but I do think we SHOULD go down. I'm dead tired. Do let's get out of this wretched wood into the open as quick as we can. (Lewis, 2005: 374), *deontic*

(234)   And why SHOULD Aslan be invisible to us? He never used to be. It's not like him. What does the D.L.F. say?" (Lewis, 2005: 383), *root*

(235)   "I wouldn't have felt safe with Bacchus and all his wild girls if we'd met them without Aslan." "I SHOULD think not," said Lucy. (Lewis, 2005: 388), *idiomatic*

(236)   Oh, stop it, both of you," said King Caspian. "I want to know what it is that Nikabrik keeps on hinting we SHOULD do. (Lewis, 2005: 392), *deontic*

(237)   And if he killed we SHOULD have won this war." "Certainly. And if not?" (Lewis, 2005: 399), *idiomatic*

(238)   "Why, if not, we SHOULD be as able to win it without the King's grace as with him. For I need not tell your Lordship that Miraz is no very great captain. (Lewis, 2005: 399), *idiomatic*

(239)   And after that, we SHOULD be both victorious and kingless." (Lewis, 2005: 399), *idiomatic*

(240)   Do you think I am asking you if I SHOULD be afraid to meet this Peter (if there is such a man)? (Lewis, 2005: 400), *idiomatic*

(241)   Do you think I fear him? I wanted your counsel on the policy of the matter; whether we, having the advantage, SHOULD hazard it on a wager of battle." (Lewis, 2005: 400), *deontic*

(242)   "To which I can only answer, your Majesty," said Glozelle, "that for all reasons the challenge SHOULD be refused. There is death in the strange knight's face." (Lewis, 2005: 400), *root*

(243)   Sire, my people are grieved. Perhaps if it were your pleasure that I SHOULD be a marshal of the lists, it would content them." (Lewis, 2005: 402), *idiomatic*

OCCURANCES OF SHOULD IN HARRY POTTER

(244)   Even Muggles like yourself SHOULD be celebrating, this happy, happy day!" (Rowling, 1999: 11), *deontic*

(245)   He chuckled and muttered, "I SHOULD have known." (Rowling, 1999: 15), *deontic*

(246)   Dursleys hated even more than his asking questions, it was his talking about anything acting in a way it SHOULDn't, no matter if it was in a dream or even a cartoon -- they seemed to think he might get dangerous ideas. (Rowling, 1999: 33), *deontic*

(247)   Harry felt, afterward, that he SHOULD have known it was all too good to last. (Rowling, 1999: 34), *deontic*

(248)   "But what SHOULD we do, Vernon? (Rowling, 1999: 44), *deontic*

(249)   SHOULD we write back? Tell them we don't want --" (Rowling, 1999: 44), *deontic*

(250)   "It' s them as SHOULD be sorry! I knew yeh weren't gettin' yer letters but I never thought yeh wouldn't even know abou' Hogwarts, fer cryin' out loud! (Rowling, 1999: 58), *idiomatic*

(251)   "SHOULDn'ta lost me temper," he said ruefully, "but it didn't work anyway. Meant ter turn him into a pig, but I suppose he was so much like a pig anyway there wasn't much left ter do." (Rowling, 1999: 69), *deontic*

(252)   UNIFORM... Please note that all pupils' clothes SHOULD carry name tags. (Rowling, 1999: 76), *root*

(253)   COURSE BOOKS
All students SHOULD have a copy of each of the following... (Rowling, 1999: 76), *root*

(254)   A Galleon and twenty-nine Knuts to a Sickle, it's easy enough. Right, that SHOULD be enough fer a couple o' terms, we'll keep the rest safe for yeh." (Rowling, 1999: 86), *epistemic*

(255)   "I really don't think they SHOULD let the other sort in, do you? (Rowling, 1999: 89), *deontic*

(256)   I think they SHOULD keep it in the old wizarding families. (Rowling, 1999: 89),
deontic

(257)   It is very curious indeed that you SHOULD be destined for this wand when its brother
why, its brother gave you that scar." (Rowling, 1999: 96) *idiomatic*

(258)   "Well, there you are, boy. Platform nine -- platform ten. Your platform SHOULD be
somewhere in the middle, but they don't seem to have built it yet, do they?"
(Rowling, 1999: 101), *epistemic*

(259)   He wondered if he SHOULD get out his wand and start tapping the ticket inspector's
stand between platforms nine and ten. (Rowling, 1999: 102), *idiomatic*

(260)   "Oh, are you a prefect, Percy?" said one of the twins, with an air of great surprise.
"You SHOULD have said something, we had no idea." (Rowling, 1999: 107), *deontic*

(261)   "I'm not trying to be brave or anything, saying the name," said Harry, I just never
knew you SHOULDn't. See what I mean? I've got loads to learn.... I bet," (Rowling, 1999: 112),
deontic

(262)   And you SHOULD have seen their faces when I got in here -- they thought I might not
be magic enough to come, you see. (Rowling, 1999: 137), *deontic*

(263)   "Ahern -- just a few more words now that we are all fed and altered. I have a few
start-of-term notices to give you. "First years SHOULD note that the forest on the grounds is
forbidden to all pupils. And a few of our older students would do well to remember that as
well." (Rowling, 1999: 139), *root*

(264)   "I have also been asked by Mr. Filch, the caretaker, to remind you all that no magic
SHOULD be used between classes in the corridors. (Rowling, 1999: 139), *root*

(265)   "Quidditch trials will be held in the second week of the term. Anyone interested in
playing for their house teams SHOULD contact Madam Hooch. (Rowling, 1999: 139), *root*

(266)   But he seemed to really hate me." "Rubbish!" said Hagrid. "Why SHOULD he?"
Yet Harry couldn't help thinking that Hagrid didn't quite meet his eyes when he said that.
(Rowling, 1999: 154), *deontic*

(267)   "Wandering around at midnight, Ickle Firsties? Tut, tut, tut. Naughty,naughty, you'll
get caughty." "Not if you don't give us away, Peeves, please." "SHOULD tell Filch, I
(268)   SHOULD," said Peeves in a saintly voice, but his eyes glittered wickedly. "It's for your
own good, you know." "Get out of the way," snapped Ron, taking a swipe at Peeves this was a
big mistake. (Rowling, 1999: 174), *deontic, deontic*

(269)   "We SHOULD have gotten more than ten points," Ron grumbled."Five, you mean, once
she's taken off Hermione's." (Rowling, 1999: 194), *deontic*

(270)   Hardly anyone had seen Harry play because Wood had decided that, as their secret
weapon, Harry SHOULD be kept, well, secret. (Rowling, 1999: 196), *deontic*

(271)   Why SHOULD he be afraid of Snape? Getting up, he told Ron and Hermione he was going to ask Snape if he could have it. (Rowling, 1999: 198), *deontic*

(272)   He's doing something -- jinxing the broom," said Hermione."What SHOULD we do?" "Leave it to me." (Rowling, 1999: 207), *deontic*

(273)   "Just one," said Hermione. "And that reminds me -Harry, Ron, we've got half an hour before lunch, we SHOULD be in the library." "Oh yeah, you're right," said Ron... (Rowling, 1999: 213), *root*

(274)   Ron grunted in his sleep. SHOULD Harry wake him? Something held him back his anther's cloak -- he felt that this time -- the first time – he wanted to use it alone. (Rowling, 1999: 222), *deontic*

(275)   Where SHOULD he go? He stopped, his heart racing, and thought. And then it came to him. The Restricted Section in the library. (Rowling, 1999: 222), *deontic*

(276)   Maybe he was imagining it, maybe not, but he thought a faint whispering was coming from the books, as though they knew someone was there who SHOULDn't be. (Rowling, 1999: 223), *deontic*

(277)   "It's people they feel sorry for. See, there's Potter, who's got no parents, then there's the Weasleys, who've got no money -- you SHOULD be on the team, Longbottom, you've got no brains." (Rowling, 1999: 241), *deontic*

(278)   They're very important, I SHOULD have started studying a month ago, I don't know what's gotten into me...." (Rowling, 1999: 248), *deontic*

(279)   You SHOULD see the burns Charlie's got off wild ones in Romania." "But there aren't wild dragons in Britain?" said Harry. (Rowling, 1999: 250), *deontic*

(280)   I've told her it was a dog, but I don't think she believes me -I SHOULDn't have hit him at the Quidditch match, that's why he's doing this." (Rowling, 1999: 258), *deontic*

(281)   We've got the invisibility cloak," said Harry. "It SHOULDn't be too difficult -- I think the cloaks big enough to cover two of us and Norbert." (Rowling, 1999: 257), *epistemic*

(282)   "Go to Dumbledore. That's what we SHOULD have done ages ago. If we try anything ourselves we'll be thrown out for sure." (Rowling, 1999: 267), *deontic*

(283)   "That's your problem, isn't it?" said Filch, his voice cracking with glee. "SHOULD've thought of them werewolves before you got in trouble, SHOULDn't you?" (Rowling, 1999: 269), *deontic, deontic*

(284)   "I SHOULDn't be too friendly to them, Hagrid," said Filch coldly, they're here to be punished, after all." (Rowling, 1999: 270), *deontic*

(285)   "I knew it, " he murmured. "There's summat in here that SHOULDn' be." "A werewolf?" Harry suggested. (Rowling, 1999: 273), *root*

(286)   "Firenze saved me, but he SHOULDn't have done so.... Bane was furious...he was talking about interfering with what the planets say is going to happen... (Rowling, 1999: 281),

deontic

(287)   Firenze SHOULD have let Voldemort kill me.... I suppose that's written in the stars as well." (Rowling, 1999: 281), *deontic*

(288)   Hagrid suddenly looked horrified. "I SHOULDn'ta told yeh that!" he blurted out. "Forget I said it! Hey --where're yeh goin'?" (Rowling, 1999: 287), *deontic*

(289)   "You SHOULDn't be inside on a day like this," he said, with an odd, twisted smile. (Rowling, 1999: 289), *deontic*

(290)   I don't think you SHOULD be breaking any more rules! And you were the one who told me to stand up to people!" (Rowling, 1999: 294), *deontic*

(291)   He rose up in the air and floated there, squinting at them. "SHOULD call Filch, I SHOULD, if something's a-creeping around unseen." Harry had a sudden idea, (Rowling, 1999: 295), *deontic*

(292)   I don't understand... is the Stone inside the mirror? SHOULD I break it?" (Rowling, 1999: 313), *deontic*

(293)   So if I look in the mirror, I SHOULD see myself finding it -- which means I'll see where it's hidden! But how can I look without Quirrell realizing what I'm up. (Rowling, 1999: 313), *epistemic*

(294)   Harry would have screamed, but he couldn't make a sound. Where there SHOULD have been a back to Quirrell's head, there was a face, the most terrible face Harry had ever seen. (Rowling, 1999: 315), *deontic*

(295)   "We MUST have crossed in midair. No sooner had I reached London than it became clear to me that the place I SHOULD be was the one I had just left. I arrived just in time to pull Quirrell off you." (Rowling, 1999: 319), *deontic*

(296)   "The truth." Dumbledore sighed. "It is a beautiful and terrible thing, and SHOULD therefore be treated with great caution. (Rowling, 1999: 312), *root*

(297)   Hagrid gave a weak chuckle. "Nah. Dumbledore gave me the day off yesterday ter fix it. 'Course, he SHOULDa sacked me instead -- anyway, got yeh this..." (Rowling, 1999: 326), *deontic*

(298)   I'll never drink again! I SHOULD be chucked out an' made ter live as a Muggle!", (Rowling, 1999: 326), *deontic*

Idiomatic uses of SHOULD

The list of occurrences of SHOULD is completed with the idiomatic uses of the modal auxiliary. That use does not have an equivalent at occurrences of MUST. As the focus of the thesis is laid on epistemic and root/deontic modality, the chosen examples are only grouped to the particular idiomatic categories.

Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone

Mandative and emotive SHOULD (theoretical considerations are discussed at 5. 3. 1)

"It' s them as SHOULD be sorry! I knew yeh weren't gettin' yer letters but   I never thought yeh wouldn't even know abou' Hogwarts, fer cryin' out loud!

It is very curious indeed that you SHOULD be destined for this wand when its   brother   why, its brother gave you that scar."

I'll never drink again! I SHOULD be chucked out an' made ter live as a Muggle!",

The Lion the Witch and the Wardrobe and Prince Caspian

Mandative and emotive SHOULD (discussed at 5. 3. 1)

"Well," said the Dwarf, "as you've saved my life it is only fair you SHOULD have your own way. But I hardly know where to begin. First of all I'm a messenger of King Caspian's."

As long as he had no children of his own, he was willing enough that you SHOULD be King after he died.

He may not have cared much about you, but he would rather you SHOULD have the throne than a stranger.

It was arranged that he SHOULD run for Lantern Waste while Trumpkin made the shorter journey to the river-mouth.

Sire, my people are grieved. Perhaps if it were your pleasure that I SHOULD be a marshal of the lists, it would content them."

Conditional SHOULD *and* preterite uses of SHOULD (discussed at 5. 3. 2)

That's all the better, because it means we shan't have any visitors; and if anyone SHOULD have been trying to follow you, why he won't find any tracks."

Wouldn't it be better to camp on the far side—for fear she SHOULD try a night attack or anything?"

"By the Lion's Mane, a strange device," said King Peter, "to set a lantern here where the trees cluster so thick about it and so high above it that if it were lit it SHOULD give light to no man!"

Ah!" said Mr Tumnus in a rather melancholy voice, "if only I had worked harder at geography when I was a little Faun, I SHOULD no doubt know all about those strange countries. It is too late now."

Oh, but if I took you there now," said she, "I SHOULDn't see your brother and your sisters. I very much want to know your charming relations.

"We SHOULD not have Aslan for friend if we brought in that rabble," said Trufflehunter as they came away from the cave of the Black Dwarfs.

"Now," said the Badger, "if only we could wake the spirits of these trees and this well, we SHOULD have done a good day's work."

I had a pretty good guess from my crystal as to where I SHOULD find you. But all day - that was the day before yesterday - I saw Miraz's tracking parties out in the woods.

The King doesn't like it. If he found me telling you secrets, you'd be whipped and I SHOULD have my head cut off."

Modal remoteness (discussed at 5. 3. 3)

"So you've come at last!" she said, holding out both her wrinkled old paws. "At last! To think that ever I SHOULD live to see this day! The potatoes are on boiling and the kettle's singing and I daresay, Mr Beaver, you'll get us some fish."

"Please, may we come with you—wherever you're going?" asked Susan. "Well—" said Aslan, and seemed to be thinking. Then he said, "I SHOULD be glad of company tonight. Yes, you may come, if you will promise to stop when I tell you, and after that leave me to go on alone."

"Good evening, good evening," said the Faun. "Excuse me—I don't want to be inquisitive—but SHOULD I be right in thinking that you are a Daughter of Eve?"

"Son of Adam, I SHOULD so much like to see your brother and your two sisters. Will you bring them to see me?"

I SHOULDn't mind a good thick slice of bread and margarine this minute," he added. But the spirit of adventure was rising in them all, and no one really wanted to be back at school. (Chapter 2)

"I SHOULD think not, indeed," said Trufflehunter. "We want none of that sort on our side." Nikabrik disagreed with this...

"Don't know, eh?" said Miraz. "Why, I SHOULD like to know what more anyone could wish for!"

I SHOULD like very much to send messengers to both places, to Lantern Waste and theriver-mouth, to receive them - or him or it."