

THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH – LITHUANIAN EQUIVALENTS OF *MUST* IN *THE WITCH OF PORTOBELLO*

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Abstract. This research examines the ways the translator solves the translation difficulties of the modal verb ‘must’. The object of the present analysis is the translation of ‘must’ in the novel “The Witch of Portobello”. Modal verbs denote modality that is the semantic domain pertaining to elements of meaning that language expresses. The aim of the study is to provide a comparative analysis of the modal verb *must* translation patterns translating from English to Lithuanian. The analysis revealed three main facts on the use of the construction form and types of translation of English modal verb *must*, the typical *must* construction are *must + V*; *must + be + Adj/V*; *must have + V*, *must not/mustn’t*.

Key words: verb, modal, ‘must’, translation.

The translator has to deal with various translation problems, in particular where there are no equivalents in the target language. Modal verbs do not have full equivalents in the Lithuanian language as well. Thus, it is a challenge for the translator to translate a modal verb that there would be no semantic lack of expression or the meaning. Modal verbs denote modality that is the semantic domain pertaining to elements of meaning that language expresses.

The object of the research is the modal verb *must* in the novel *The Witch of Portobello* (2007) (Paulo Coelho *Portobelo ragana* (2007)) translated by Valdas V. Petrauskas from the point of view of rendering the translation of modal verbs.

The aim of the research is to carry out a comparative analysis of the modal verb *must* usage and translation from English into Lithuanian. The comparative and analytical analysis shows how modal verb *must* should be translated and how the translator deals with the translation of *must*.

The objectives of the research are to analyse the theoretical material on the use and the peculiarities of modal verbs; to find out how modal verb *must* and its modality should be translated into the Lithuanian language; to provide the comparative analysis of the translation of modal verb *must* in the English and Lithuanian languages.

The methods applied are the analysis of the scientific literature elaborating on the concept of the modal verb and how modal verbs should be translated to the Lithuanian language. The methods employed in the part of practical research are comparative and analytical.

Modal verbs as such is a typical individual feature of the English language, while other languages, including Lithuanian, do not have a group of modal verbs but still manage to express modality using other linguistic means.

Azar (2011) states that verbs *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *should*, *had better*, *must*, *will*, *would*, *have*

to, *have got to*, *ought to* are called modal auxiliaries and help verbs that express a wide range of meanings, such as ability, permission, possibility, necessity, etc. Most of these modals have more than one meaning. The *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (2014) defines modal verb as a verb, such as *can*, *may* or *will* that is used with another verb (not a modal) to express possibility, permission, intention, etc. Modals as a special kind of verb (known as an auxiliary verb) describes the way a speaker feels about a situation; whether the speaker thinks that the situation is possible or impossible, advisable or inadvisable. Common examples are *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *must*, *have to*, *should*, *will*, *would*, etc. (Collins 2009).

Biber (2003), Conrad and Leech claim that there are nine central modal verbs in English: *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *must*, *should*, *will*, *would*, and *shall*. Modals have several distinctive characteristics: They act as an auxiliary verb in verb phrases (e.g., *I can go*), and do not take inflections to show agreement or tense (e.g., *I can go*; *He/she/it can go*). That is, the form does not vary (e.g. not **He cans go*); they precede the negative particle *not* in negation (e.g. *I cannot go*) and precede the subject in yes-no questions (e.g. *Can you go?*). Modals take a bare infinitive verb as the main verb in the verb phrase (e.g. *He can go*, not **He can to go* or **He can goes* or **He can went*) and express stance meanings, related to possibility, necessity, obligation, etc. In most dialects of English, only a single modal can be used in a verb phrase.

Describing the very concept of modality there are variety of definitions. “Modality embraces a range of semantic notions, including possibility, necessity, ability, obligation, permission, and hypothetically ... the grammatical realisation of modality via verb inflections is known as ‘mood’” (Navickienė 2007, 11). According to Nemickiene (2015), the concept of modality next to the clear and unambiguous modality markers include words possess-

ing several modal connotations, which make difficulties to identify the exact meaning of the context. The variety of modality terms burdens its disambiguation, nevertheless two main axes of modal system can be defined, namely, possibility and necessity.

Usoniene (2004) provides several definitions and explanations of modality. Such as, one of the first people to commit to writing his ideas on what is now generally referred to as modality was Aristotle. Central to his discussion stood the notions of necessity, possibility, and impossibility, together with the relations, which may be perceived to exist between them, and these, provide the basis of modal logic, which today is one of the most actively pursued branches of logic. Moreover, modality is a semantic phenomenon and the category by which speakers express attitudes towards the event contained in the proposition. Modality is the semantic domain pertaining to elements of meaning that languages express. It covers a broad range of semantic nuances – jussive, desiderative, intensitive, hypothetical, potential, obligative, dubitative, hortatory, exclamative, etc. – whose common denominator is the addition of a supplement or overlay of meaning to the most neutral semantic value of the proposition. Besides, modality is to be understood as a semantic category, which covers such notions as possibility, probability, necessity, volition, obligation and permission.

As to categorization, Usoniene (2004) divides modality into two categories, namely, into *Speaker-oriented* and *Agent-oriented modality*. *Agent-oriented modality*, which reports the existence of internal and external conditions on an agent with respect to the completion of the action expressed in the main predicate. As a report, the agent-oriented modality is part of the propositional content of the clause. Agent-oriented modality can be expressed by lexical or grammatical morphemes. Some of the most semantically specific notions in this set there are the following: **Obligation** (reports the existence of external social conditions compelling an agent to complete the predicate action); **Necessity** (reports the existence of physical conditions compelling an agent to complete the predicate action); **Ability** (reports the existence of internal enabling conditions in the agent with respect to the predicate action); **Desire** (reports the existence of internal volitional conditions in the agent with respect to the predicate action. Desire also gives rise to expressions of **will-ingness**); Ability generalizes to **root possibility**, which reports on general enabling conditions and is not restricted to the internal condition of ability, but also reports on general external conditions, such as social or physical conditions. The agent-oriented modalities can also be used in directives-utterances that are intended not to report, but to elicit action.

The second category is *Speaker-oriented modality*, which does not report the existence of con-

ditions on the agent, but rather allows the speaker to impose such conditions on the addressee. The grammatical terms in the present study for speaker-oriented modality can be divided into several groups. The **imperative** modality where the form is used to issue a direct command to a second person. The **prohibitive** – is a negative command. The **optative** modality is a wish or hope of the speaker expressed in a main clause. The **hortative** – the speaker is encouraging or inciting someone to action. The **admonitive** is a modality where the speaker issues a warning and **permissive** when the speaker is granting a permission.

Biber, Conrad and Leech (2003) maintain that there are many meaning distinctions made by modals beyond those of time. In fact, the main functions are related to stance: e.g. the expression of possibility or obligation. As a result, modals that can be associated with past time (like *could*) are also used for hypothetical situations with present or future time reference. In these contexts, the modals convey politeness and tentativeness.

It is easy to differentiate between personal and logical meanings by the structure of the clause. Personal meanings have two typical characteristics: the subject of the verb phrase usually refers to a human being, and the main verb is usually a dynamic verb that describes an activity or event that can be controlled, if to consider two examples. The first one illustrates the meaning of the modal of personal ability and obligation meanings, with human subject *you* and dynamic verbs *mark* and *make*; *You can't mark without a scheme. You must make a scheme.*

The second example illustrates the meaning of the modal of personal volition or intention meanings, with human subject *we* and dynamic verbs *attempt* and *use*: *We shall not attempt a detailed account of linguistic categories in this book, but will use as far as possible those which are well enough known.*

In contrast, modal verbs with logical meanings usually occur with non-human subjects and/or with main verbs that express states. The first example illustrates the meaning of necessity, with stative main verb *be*: *Well, it must be somewhere in the office. However, in other cases his decisions will seem more radical.* The second example illustrates the meaning of prediction, with non-human subject (*his decisions*) and stative verb *seem*: *But in other cases his decisions will seem more radical.*

Must is one of modal verbs and quite complicated verb with its morphological meaning, because this modal verb has various definitions, and there are many equivalents in other languages. In the internet dictionary page www.dictionary.com it is written that *must* means: to be obliged or bound to by an imperative requirement (*I must keep my word*); to be under the necessity to; need to: e.g.

(*Animals must eat to live*); to be required or compelled to, as by the use or threat of force (*You must obey the law*); to be compelled to in order to fulfil some need or achieve an aim (*We must hurry if we're to arrive on time*); to be forced to, as by convention or the requirements of honesty (*I must say, that is a lovely hat*); to be or feel urged to; ought to (*I must buy that book*); to be reasonably expected to; is bound to (*It must have stopped raining by now. She must be at least 60*); to be inevitably certain to; be compelled by nature (*Everyone must die*).

Nelson (1995) gives the main information about the form and usage of modal verb *must*. Every verb has its positive, negative and question form. The positive form of *must*: e.g., *I must leave*; question form: e.g., *Must I leave?*; negative form of *must*: *I must not/mustn't leave*. Furthermore, Nelson (1995) claims that the use of *must* can be described by some grammatical peculiarities, which make this verb use special and distinctive: *Must* is used with the infinitive; *Must* is the same for all persons; it does not change (*You must clean your room*); after *must/mustn't to* is not put (e.g., *They mustn't talk in here*. (NOT: *They mustn't to talk in here*)); *Must* has no past tense. For the past *had to* + the infinitive is used (*He had to go to town yesterday*); *Must* can be used with the time in the future (*I must give that CD back to Dave tomorrow*); *Must* can be used to express various things: *Must* is used when somebody or the law makes another person (or himself/herself) do something (*You must drive on the left in England*); *Must not/mustn't* is used when we want to stop ourselves or somebody else from doing something (*You must not/mustn't write on the walls*); *Have to* can be used in place of *must* in all the simple tenses. The meaning is similar (*I must go to the hairdresser's tomorrow. I have to go to the hairdresser's tomorrow*); *Must* is used when we deduce something about the present (*John must be strong, because he can lift 150kg*); *Must have* + past participle is used when we deduce something about the past (*Alex must have been hungry – he ate seven cheeseburgers!*).

Besides, Biber (2003), Conrad, Leech state that the modal *must* is particularly interesting because its distribution is the opposite of what you might expect. The logical meaning (logical necessity) is most common in conversation; the personal meaning (personal obligation) is most common in academic prose. The source suggests two meanings: *must* expressing logical necessity in conversation (*Your mum must not care. It must have fallen out trying to fly. Your feet must feel wet now*); and *must* expressing personal obligation in academic prose (*I must now confess something which I kept back from you in Chapter 3. This is the sort of case in which judges must exercise the discretionary power described a moment ago*).

Moreover, the rarity of *must* for obligation in conversation is probably due to the strong impression *must* makes when used in face-to-face interaction. *Should* and *have to* are less threatening ways to express obligation in conversation. Both *must* and *should* are also relatively common in academic prose for expressing logical necessity. It can be illustrated by the following examples: *It must surely be the case that the cat is competent to act as observer of its own survival or demise. If the preceding work has been done with care there should be few, if any, off-types*.

Navickiene (2007) maintains that in the Lithuanian language there is no separate modal verb class as in English. In the English language, modal verbs are distinctly separated from other verbs because of their valence to other verbs.

Furthermore, Tekoriene (2000) claims that modal verb *must* means obligation, necessity to do a particular action. With this meaning *must* is often used to give orders or insistent advice (for oneself or others). In the Lithuanian language, it is translated as verbs “*turėti, privalėti, (būtinai) reikėti*”. However, sometimes it is also translated as the imperative mood: e.g., *You haven't got much time. You must hurry*. – *Tu turi nedaug laiko. Reikia paskubėti*. In the interrogative questions *must* is often used to ask if a person really wants (requests) that the action would proceed: e.g. *Must you really go now? – Ar iš tikrųjų jūs turite eiti?* When a question starts with “*why must..?*” then usually resentment is being expressed: e.g., *Why must you always leave your dirty clothes in the bathroom? – Kodėl tu amžinai turi palikti savo nešvarius drabužius vonioje?* The negative form of *must* means prohibition. In the Lithuanian language, it is translated as a negative imperative form with the words “*negalima, draudžiama*” and the verb “*neturėti*”: e.g., *This book is very valuable, you mustn't lose it*. – *Tai labai vertinga knyga, nepameskite jos*. Also *must* means assumption, logical conclusion. *Must* has that meaning only in affirmative sentences. In this case *must* is translated into the Lithuanian language as “*ikriausiai, turbūt*”: e.g., *He has a house in London and another in Paris, so we must be rich*. – *Jis turi namą Londone ir dar kitą Paryžiuje, taigi jis tikriausiai turtingas*. *Must* + Perfect infinitive stands for the assumption, of something that happened in the past: e.g., *There's the doorbell. It must be Tom*. – *Skambutis. Tai tikriausiai Tomas*. *There was the doorbell. It must have been Tom*. – *Prie durų pasigirdo skambutis. Tai tikriausiai buvo Tomas*.

Usoniene (2004) states that scholars classify verbs into transitive and intransitive, action and state, causative and non-causative, non-reflexive and reflexive, continuous and perfective verbs, but they do not separate modal verbs as a specific group. Other linguists think that in the Lithuanian language there are modal (auxiliary) verbs or lexical verbs

that have modal sense (Valeckienė 1998, Sirtautas, Grenda 1988).

In the Lithuanian language some half-defective and similar to English ones verbs could be called modals as they have only some grammatical tenses, third person, mood and non-finitive forms, such as: *tenka, teko, teks, tekdavo, tekdavę, tektų, teksią* and etc. This group of verbs such as: *(pri)reikia, dera, knieti* could be referred to as modals. Other verbs are modals only due to their semantics.

Modal verbs can be translated variously. Usoniene (2004) suggests five main translation equivalent types, such as adjectives, adverbs, parenthesis, verbs and omission:

1. Adjective's neuter form, for example: **Quantitative** objective's neuter form (e.g. *ankšta, apstu, dažna, gilū*, etc.); **Epistemic** adjective's neuter form: denotative real knowledge (e.g. *aišku, aki-vaizdu, numanu, tikra*, etc.); denotative ignorance (e.g. *įdomu, keista, nuostabu, smalsu*, etc.); **Appearance** adjective's neuter forms (e.g. *panašu, nepanašu*). **Evaluative** adjective's neuter forms: objective evaluation forms (e.g. *absurdiška, apdairu, idealu*, etc.); value judgement adjective's neuter forms (e.g. *įdomu, keista, aktualu, naudinga*, etc.); Modal **adjective's neuter** forms (e.g. *būtina, galima, įmanoma, įmanu, įveiku, privalu, reikalinga, tikslinga*). Adjective is outlining the **gravity of the action** neuter forms (e.g. *elementaru, keblu, paprasta*, etc.).

2. Adverb constructions, adjoined with inflective verb form or the whole context: **Doubt**, uncertainty tone (e.g. *gal, galbūt, kažin, lyg, rasi, tartum, tarsi, turbūt, vargu ar (bau)* and etc.); **Certainty** tone (e.g. *tikriausiai, iš tiesų, iš tikro, iš tikrųjų* and etc.).

3. Parenthesis: **Certainty** tone (e.g. *suprantama, teisybė, tiesa, žinia, žinoma, be abejo* and etc.); **Uncertainty**, frail conviction, doubt, presumption tone (e.g. *matyt(i), rodos, atrodo, regis, ko gero* and etc.); **Evaluation** or **regret** tone (e.g. *bėda, laimė, nelaimė, laimei, nelaimei, svarbiausia, dėkui Dievui, aiman, deja, gaila* and etc.).

4. Verb: expressive possibility and certainty (e.g.

turiu, privalau etc.); participant form.

5. Omission.

The translation of modal verb *must* is being searched and analysed to find out how different translators deal with translation of *must* in different types of this modal verb usage cases. Translation of various constructions of modal verb *must*: *must + V*, *must + be + Adj/V*, *must + have + V*, *must + have been + V*, negative form of *must*, is being analysed as well.

The book *The Witch of Portobello* written by Paulo Coelho and translated by Valdas V. Petrauskas was studied in order to search and analyse sentences with modal verb *must*. The focus of analysis fell on the English – Lithuanian equivalents of *must*, i.e. how the verb was translated. Sixty-five sentences were found with various usage and translation types of modal verb *must*. The material selected was split into five patterns of *must* use: 1. *must + V*; 2. *must + be + Adj/V*; 3. *must + have + V*; 4. *must + have been + V*; 5. *must not/mustn't*.

Types of translation of *must + V* from English into Lithuanian

The analysis of the text in the book *The Witch of Portobello* revealed 34 examples of the use of modal verb *must* construction (*must + V*). This highlighted the fact that this modal verb construction is the most frequently used in this book.

The Lithuanian text translated by Valdas V. Petrauskas revealed that the modal verb construction *must + V* in most cases was translated as a verb. Twenty-four examples (i.e. 71 per cent) of this type of translation were used. The second type of translation most commonly used to translate the modal verb construction *must + V* was by omission. Eight sentences (i.e. 23 per cent) were found with this kind of translation.

The analysis of the sentences with modal verb construction *must + V* found in *The Witch of Portobello* showed that only two sentences (i.e. 6 per cent) were translated into an adverb.

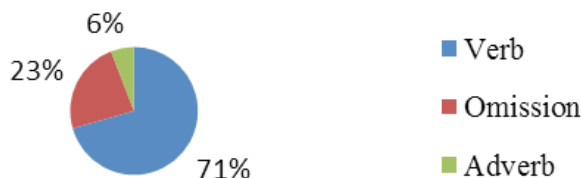


Figure 1. The translation of modal verb *must + V* in *The Witch of Portobello*

Twenty-four sentences found in the book *The Witch of Portobello* with modal verb construction *must + V* translated into a verb can be divided into six categories according to the translated Lithuanian verb form.

Based on the comparison results it became clear that *must + V* construction translated as a verb

generally was translated into a present tense verb form + infinitive. Fourteen sentences with this kind of translation were found:

*I'll understand that in order to combat ghosts you **must use** weapons that form no part of reality [4, 8].*

*Suprasiau, jog, kovojant su šmėklomis, **reikia ap-***

siginkluoti tuo, kas neturi nieko bendra su tikrove [3, 14].

*I'll look at the scissors with a touch of regret, but I **must adapt** to living in the world again or risk going mad [4, 8].*

*Žvilgtelėsiu į žirkles. Ką beveiksi: **reikia pratin-tis** prie šio pasaulio, kad neišsikraustytum iš proto [3, 14].*

The second commonly used verb to translate the modal verb construction *must + V* was a past tense verb form + infinitive. Six sentences translated into this kind of verb form were found:

*For that to happen, the intension of the writer **must be** in harmony... [4, 96].*

*Tad rašančiojo ketinimai **privalo derėti** su žodžiu [3, 80].*

*She learned from my mistakes; she knows that she **must be** prudent because in an age in which the wild beast of obscurantism is dying, there's bound to be conflict [4, 313].*

*Ji mokėsi iš mano klaidų, suvokia, jog **privalo būti** atsargi, nes mūsų laikais, merdėjant tamsybių gaivalui, vyksta dar didesnis susipriešinimas [3, 246].*

The third frequently used verb form to translate modal verb construction *must + V* was the imperative mood of the verb. Two sentences were discovered with this kind of translation type:

*Now you **must educate** only your fingers, so that they can manifest every sensation in your body [4, 93].*

*O dabar **išmokyki** tik savo pirštus išreikšti visa tai, ką jaučia kūnas [3, 78].*

*He is the connecting thread, and you **must respect** that [4, 213].*

*Jis – tavo gyvybės gija, **turėk** tai galvoje [3, 171].*

Valdas V. Petrauskas translated one sentence with modal verb construction *must + V* into the conditional mood of the verb:

*At the police station ... Sherine Khalil's group decide to hold their meeting on the following Monday and feel that they are under threat, then they **must apply** in writing for police protection and thus avoid a repetition of last night's events [4, 274].*

*Policijos nuovadoje, ... Šėrinės Halil grupė nutartų ateinantį pirmadienį surengti sueigą ir baimintųsi grėsmės, ji **turėtų** raštu **paprašyti** policijos apsaugos, kad nepasikartotų tie patys nemalonūs įvykiai [3, 217].*

One sentence with modal verb construction *must + V* was translated into a past participle verb form + infinitive:

*They've arrested one person: ... believes he's the reincarnation of one of the apostles, and that "this time, he **must fight** so that Christ is not driven out again [4, 307].*

*Vieną tų žmonių pavyko suimti: ... tariasi esąs vieno apaštalo reinkarnacija ir **pasiryžęs** "kovoti,*

kad Kristus nebūtų vėl išgintas" [3, 241].

As it has been mentioned above, the second most common type of translation strategy of modal verb construction *must + V* was the translation by omission. Eight sentences with this kind of translation type were traced:

*She devoted herself to looking after Viorel, whom I had honour to baptise, although I **must admit** I know of no saint with that name [4, 51].*

Ištisus metus ji nė karto nebuvo atėjusi rytą su gitara pašlovinti Švenčiausiosios Mergelės – atsidėjusi rūpinosi Vioreliu, kurį turėjau garbę krikštyti, nors ir neprisimenu nė vieno šventojo tokiu vardu [3, 46].

*No one, not even the Mother, would ever want sex to take place purely as a celebration. Love **must** always **be** present [4, 178].*

Niekas – netgi pati Motina – niekada nepageidautų, kad, garbinant dievybę, būtų atliekamas lytinis aktas: nieko nėra be meilės [3, 142].

Two sentences with modal verb construction *must + V* in the book *The Witch of Portobello* were translated into an adverb. One sentence was translated into an adverb + present tense verb:

*I told him that the woman who had succeeded in provoking the same absurd reaction in a group of people **must have** enormous power, and that I wouldn't be surprised if she wasn't some kind of paranormal [4, 208].*

*Parašiau, jog moteris, sugebanti visai grupei žmonių sužadinti tokią pačią absurdišką reakciją, **tikriausiai turi** milžinišką galią, ir aš nė kiek nenustabčiau sužinojęs, kad ji apdovanota paranormaliomis galiomis [3, 167].*

The second sentence with modal verb construction *must + V* translated into an adverb was discovered:

*I can believe the government kills, steals and lies, but it wouldn't risk handling out false certificates, and so she really **must be** Liliana's daughter, because the certificate gives her full name and address [4, 127].*

*Aš žinau, jog valdžia žudo, plėšia, meluoja, tačiau dar nediršta klastoti dokumentų, vadinasi, ji **tikrai** Lilianos duktė, nes popieriuje parašyta jos pavardė, vardas ir gimimo diena [3, 103].*

Types of translation of *must + be + Adj/V* from English into Lithuanian

The group of pattern type *must + be + Adj/V* use was smaller in comparison to *must + V*. In the book *The Witch of Portobello*, there were ten sentences with the usage of this type of modal verb construction. Eight sentences were found with the construction *must + be + V*, and only two sentences with the construction *must + be + Adj* were discovered.

Sentences with modal verb construction *must + be + Adj* were translated in two patterns. One sentence was translated into a present tense verb + infinitive:

She **must be careful** not to let herself be affected by negative vibrations: excessive ambition, intolerance, abuse of power, extravagance [4, 17].

Jai **pridera atkreipti** daugiau dėmesio į tokias neigiamas vibracijas, kaip nežabota puikybės, nepakantumas, piktnaudžiavimas valdžia, potraukis į ekstravaganciją [3, 21].

Another sentence with the construction of modal verb *must + be + Adj* was translated into a past tense verb:

My parents, who didn't even come to the wedding, made any financial help conditional on

my leaving Athena and gaining custody of the child (or, rather, that's my father said, because my mother used to phone me up, weeping, saying I **must be mad**, but saying, too, how much she'd like to hold her grandson in her arms) [4, 43].

Mano tėvai (tiesą pasakius, derėjosi tėvas, nes motina be perstojo verkė į ragelį, tai kartodama, jog aš **išprotėjau**, tai sakydama, kad labai norėtų pasūpuoti mažylį ant rankų), savaime suprantama, nė nepasirodė per vedybų ceremoniją, pasiūlė tuo atveju, jeigu išsiskirsiu, duoti pinigų vaiko išlaikymui [3, 40].

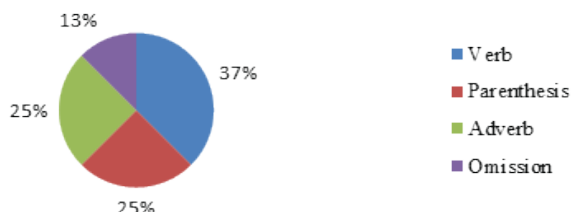


Figure 2. Translation of modal verb construction *must + be + V* in *The Witch of Portobello*

Eight sentences with this type of modal construction were found in the book *The Witch of Portobello*. From the figure above it is clear that the most common type to translate the construction *must + be + V* was translation in a diverse verb form (See Figure 2). Three sentences (i.e. 37 per cent) were translated into various verb forms. One sentence was translated into a present tense verb + infinitive:

Well, anyone working to change the axis of the world **must be prepared** for the fact that her neighbours won't always be happy [4, 209].

Ką gi, kas pasiryžęs pakreipti Žemės ašį, **turi nepamiršti**, jog kaimynai vargu ar bus tuo patenkinti [3, 168].

The second sentence with modal verb construction *must + be + V* was translated into the imperative mood of the verb:

You **must be prepared** to lose the universe you created [4, 229].

O tu **pasiruoški** netekti savo susikurtos visatos [3, 183].

In addition, the last example with the construction *must + be + V* that was translated into a verb form was translated into Lithuanian as the participant + infinitive:

She felt the same way, but added that we **must be prepared** to spend long periods apart [4, 323].

Ji irgi myli mane, tačiau – pridūrė – mudviem **teksi mokytis** ilgai gyventi toli vienam nuo kito [3, 253].

The second pattern that was commonly used to translate modal verb construction *must + be + V* was translation into a parenthesis. Two examples (i.e. 25 per cent) were discovered:

A beautiful breast, **it must be said**, because all-

powerful Zeus changed himself into a bird purely in order to be able to have his way with her without being rejected [4, 215].

Beje, **tarp kita ko pridurkime**, žavios krūties, nes visagalis Dzeusas kartą pasivertė paukšteliu, kad galėtų nieko nesibaimindamas ją pabučiuoti [3, 173].

And **it must be said** that I knitted much faster and better after that, just as Athena danced with much more soul and rhythm once she had dared to break down those barriers [4, 236].

Reikia pridurti, jog dabar mezgu daug greičiau ir geriau – lygiai taip pat kaip Atėnė pagaliau įveikė visas kliūtis ir išmoko šokti dvasingiau ir grakščiau [3, 188].

From Figure 2 it is also clear that not only translation into parenthesis but also the translation into various adverb forms was used quite often. In the book, the same amount of both types of translation of this modal verb construction was discovered. Two sentences (i.e. 25 per cent) were traced with the translation into an adverb form. One sentence with modal verb construction was translated into an adverb + participant:

I wept for him, while she lay sleeping on my bed, she who **must be used** to all the world's comforts [4, 139].

Aš apverčiau jį tuo metu, kai ji ne nekrusteldama gulėjo mano lovoje, **tikriausiai pripratusi** prie visų šiuolaikinių patogumų [3, 112].

The second sentence with construction *must + be + V* that was found in the book was translated into adverb + past tense verb:

I saw that she'd picked up on the word 'teacher', and assumed it **must be related** to my profession [4, 117].

Supratau, “mokytojas” nepraslydo pro ausis, tačiau mergina jį **veikiau susiejo** su mano profesija [3, 95].

In the book *The Witch of Portobello*, one sentence (i.e. 13 per cent) with a construction of modal verb *must + be + V* was translated by omission:

*And I'd like to compliment you on being flexible enough to allow such unorthodox practices, which are, it **must be said**, producing excellent results [4, 81].*

Norėčiau jus pasveikinti ir padėkoti, kad jūs buvote toks nuovokus ir sugebėjote įdiegti tokius netradicinius mokymo metodus, duodančius puikius rezultatus [3, 69].

Types of translation of *must have + V* from En-

glish into Lithuanian

According to the number of examples of modal verb, *must* various constructions found it became clear that the construction of *must + V* was generally used and the second commonly used construction was *must have + V*. In the book *The Witch of Portobello* fifteen sentences were found with modal verb construction *must have + V*. Generally, this construction was translated into Lithuanian into an adverb form. There was found the same amount of examples of translation of modal verb construction *must have + V* by omission and into a parenthesis. Only rarely this construction was translated into an adverb form.

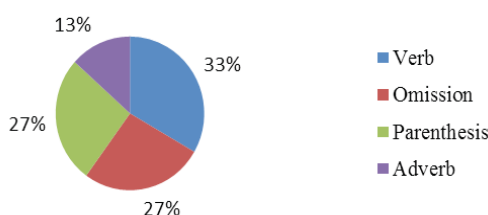


Figure 3. Translation of modal verb construction *must have + V* in *The Witch of Portobello*

As it was written, before the most general translation strategy of modal verb, construction *must have + V* was the translation into a various verb forms. Five sentences (i.e. 33 per cent) were translated into Lithuanian as various verb forms. Commonly, when this modal verb construction was translated into a verb, it was translated into a past tense verb. Two examples were found with this case:

*She **must have walked** through the most dangerous parts of London in search of murderer who never appeared, or perhaps tried to provoke the anger of the physically strong, who refused to get angry [4, 6].*

Klaidžiodavo pačiais pavojingiausiai Londono priemiesčiais, vildamasi, kad ją kas nors nužudys, bet niekas jos nenužudė. Ji stengdavosi užsitraukti šios žemės viešpačių rūstybę, bet tie nerūstavo [3, 13].

*She **must have been** a little more than twenty years old [4, 110].*

Buvo truputį vyresnė nei dvidešimties metų [3, 90].

When the translator had to deal with the translation of modal verb, the construction *must have + V* he translated it into a verb, but into a past tense verb form + participant. Two sentences with this translation pattern were discovered:

*I even imagined the music they **must have listened** to during their rituals, and when a friend visited Siberia many years later, I asked him to bring me back some records [4, 69].*

*Netgi sugebėjau girdėti muziką, **skambėju-***

sią per jų ritualus, o kai po daugelio metų vienas draugas išvyko į Sibirą, paprašiau jį atvežti keletą plokštelių [3, 60].

*She **must have read** the look in my eyes, and this was her way of keeping me at a distance [4, 129].*

*Iš mano akių **pamačiusi**, ko aš noriu, bandė mane sudrausti [3, 105].*

There was found an example when a modal verb construction *must have + V* was translated into a past tense verb + participant:

*I assumed she **must have gone** back to Dubai and taken up her old job [4, 314].*

*Pagalvojau, kad ji **bus grįžusi** į Dubajų ir vėl ėmėsi darbo [3, 247].*

The second type commonly used to translate modal verb construction *must have + V* was the translation by omission. Four sentences (i.e. 27 per cent) with this type of translation were discovered in the book:

*The man, who **must have been** ten years older than her, asked who we were worshipping... [4, 144].*

Tas vyriškis, kokia dešimčia metų už ją vyresnis, paklausė, ką mes garbiname... [3, 116].

*I **must have caused** you a lot of suffering [4, 290].*

Kiek tu dėl manęs prisikentėjai! [3, 229].

In addition, the translation of the construction *must have + V* into a parenthesis was used very often. Four sentences (i.e. 27 per cent) with this pattern of translation were used. Three sentences of them were translated into Lithuanian as parenthe-

sis + a past tense verb:

She must have realised that I need my sewing to fill up ... the 'blank spaces' [4, 149].

Matyt, suprato, jog aš siuvu todėl, kad noriu užpildyti, ... "tuščius tarpelius" [3, 120].

We must have been about the same age... [4, 175].

Ko gero, mudvi buvome to paties amžiaus... [3, 140].

Moreover, one sentence with modal verb construction *must have + V* was translated into a parenthesis:

She must have spent the whole week reading up on the subject [4, 178].

Ko gero, ji visą savaitę skaitė knygas ruošdamasi šiam vakarui [3, 142].

Also in the book, *The Witch of Portobello* two sentences (i.e. 13 per cent) when the modal verb construction *must have + V* was translated into adverb + past tense verb were found:

She must have stood late at night in many a Tube station, waiting for muggers who never came [4, 6].

Veikiausiai ne kartą naktovidžiu stoviniuodavo metro stotyse, tikėdamasi, kad ją kas nors užpuls, bet niekas jos neužpuolė [3, 13].

Even though I may not understand you, even though I sometimes suffer as the Virgin must have suffered all her life, even if you're not Jesus Christ with an all-important message for the world, I'm on your side and I want to see you win [4, 292].

Netgi kartais tavęs nesuprasdama, netgi kentėdama, kaip tikriausiai visą gyvenimą kentėjo Švenčiausioji Mergelė: nors tu – ne Jėzus Kristus, vis dėlto neši pasauliui svarbią žinią, ir aš noriu būti su tavimi ir linkiu tau pergalės [3, 231].

Types of translation of *must + have been + V* from English into Lithuanian

The modal verb construction *must + have been + V* was used the least. In the book *The Witch of Portobello*, there were discovered only two sentences with this type of construction. In one sentence, the construction *must + have been + V* was translated into an adverb + a past tense verb.

She cried for a while longer, but she must have been tired, then she fell asleep [4, 26].

Šerinė dar paverkė truputį, tačiau veikiausiai nuvargo ir tuojau pat kietai įmigo [3, 28].

In another sentence, the construction *must + have been + V* was translated into parenthesis + past tense verb:

The parishioners from the week before must have been intimidated by the crowd and so failed to turn up, despite the threats they had made during previous days [4, 276].

Parapijiečiai, visą savaitę grasinę susidoroti su sektantais, ko gero, išsigando tokio žmonių antplūdžio ir nepasirodė [3, 218].

Types of translation of *must not* from English to

Lithuanian

In the book *The Witch of Portobello* 4 sentences with negative modal verb *must* were found. The translator Valdas V. Petrauskas translated three sentences with this construction into a verb form. In one sentence, the negative form of *must* was translated as the imperative mood of the verb:

That's why, when you feel comfortable in that position, you mustn't think that it's false or artificial: it's real and true precisely because it's difficult [4, 94].

Todėl, kai tu pajunti, jog tau nepatogu sėdėti ta poza, nemanyki, kad ji nenatūrali arba dirbtinė: ji pati tikriausia, nes ją sunku išlaikyti [3, 78].

In the book, two examples were found when the modal verb construction *must not/ mustn't* was translated into a negative form future tense verb + infinitive:

We cannot and must not be frightened when the powers of darkness want to make themselves heard, those same powers that introduced the word "sin" merely to control our hearts and minds [4, 276].

Mes neturime bijoti, kai pabunda tamsiosios galios, kurios įteigė "nuodėmės" sąvoką, kad galėtų valdyti mūsų jausmus ir protus [3, 219].

However, we must not forget that while Jesus many have turned the other cheek, he also used a whip to drive out those wanting to make the Lord's House into a den of thieves [4, 302].

Vis dėlto mes neturime teisės pamiršti, jog Jėzus ne tik atkišdavo kitą skruostą, bet ir čaižydavo bizūnu tuos, kas kėsindavosi Dievo namus paversti vagių ir plėšikų lindyne [3, 238].

One sentence was discovered with the negative form of modal verb *must* that was translated by omission:

No, you mustn't do that [4, 197].

Nieko neišeis [3, 158].

Conclusions

1. *Must* as the whole group of English modal verbs represent a distinctive linguistic characteristic feature of the language. Being a special kind of verbs, they exhibit individual specific peculiarities that cover grammatical and semantic aspects: they denote whether the speaker thinks that the situation is possible or impossible, advisable or inadvisable; in most cases, modal verbs act as auxiliary verbs as well.
2. *Must* and other English modal verbs do not have a corresponding group of modal verbs in Lithuanian and various translation strategies could be applied while translating these verbs from English into Lithuanian:
 - translation into an adverb;
 - translation into a parenthesis;
 - translation into a verb;
 - translation into an adjective;

- translation by omission.
- The analysis of the English and Lithuanian sources revealed three main facts on the use of the construction form and types of translation of English modal verb *must*: the typical *must* construction are *must + V*; *must + be + Adj/V*; *must have + V*, *must not/mustn't*.
 - The comparative analysis showed that in the examples with the modal verb constructions *must + V*; *must + be + Adj/V*; *must have + V*; *must + have been + V*; *must not/mustn't* that were found, the construction *must + V* was the most frequently used.

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LYGINAMOJI ANGLŲ - LIETUVIŲ MUST VERTIMO EKVIVALENTŲ ANALIZĖ ROMANE “PORTOBELLO RAGANA”

Santrauka

Vertimas yra viena iš pagrindinių priemonių, kurios padeda įveikti kalbos barjerą ir bendrauti su žmonėmis, organizacijomis ir bendruomenėmis įvairiomis kalbomis. Vertimas padeda vystyti politinių, mokslo, kultūros, prekybos ir socialinius santykius tarp tautų, tačiau vertėjas neišvengiamai susiduria ir turi įveikti įvairias vertimo problemas, ypač kai nėra ekvivalentų vertimo kalboje. Modaliniai veiksmažodžiai lietuvių kalboje neturi analogų, ir vertėjai nuolat susiduria su vertimo ekvivalentų trūkumo problema. Straipsnyje pateikta modalinio veiksmažodžio *must* lyginamoji analizė romane *The Witch of Portobello* ir jos vertime *Portobello ragana*. Šioje knygoje yra pasakojamas jaunos moters Šerinės Khalil gyvenimas ir aplinkinių žmonių požiūris į ją. Darbo tikslas - atlikti lyginamąją modalinio veiksmažodžio *must* vertimo iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių kalbą analizę. Tyrimas aprašytas straipsnyje analizuoja būdus, kuriais vertėjas sprendžia vertimo sunkumus verčiant modalinius anglų kalbos veiksmažodžius. Modaliniai veiksmažodžiai reiškia modalumą, kuris semantiniame lygmenyje susijęs su kalboje reiškiamais elementais. Tyrimo tikslas yra atlikti lyginamąją modalinio *must* veiksmažodžio vertimo būdų verčiant iš anglų į lietuvių analizę ir sudaryti vertimų modelius. Lyginamoji analizė atskleidė, kad modalinėse konstrukcijose *must + V*; *must + be + Adj/V*; *must have + V*; *must + have been + V*; *must not/mustn't* daugiausia buvo nustatyta *must + V* konstrukcijos vartojimo atvejų.

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