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**FUTURE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH *WILL*, *SHALL* AND *BE GOING TO* IN TERRY PRATCHETT'S NOVEL *GUARDS! GUARDS!* AND
THEIR ESTONIAN TRANSLATIONS**

BA thesis

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TARTU

2020

ABSTRACT

This bachelor's thesis analyses how future is expressed in English and Estonian. This analysis is based on comparing the English book *Guards! Guards!* by Terry Pratchett and its Estonian translation *Vahid! Vahid!*. The aim of this bachelor's thesis is to find out how the meanings of the English verb constructions *will*, *shall*, and *be going to* are conveyed in the Estonian language.

The thesis is composed of the following sections: the introduction, a section containing theoretical background, an analysis of the sentences formed with the constructions *will*, *shall* and *be going to*, and their translations in the novel, a conclusion, and a list of references. The theoretical part gives an overview of the terms time and tense, and explains how the future time is expressed in English and in Estonian.

The practical part first explains the methodology and the principles of the analysis, and then has a brief analysis of 150 sentences of the book, and a more thorough analysis of 50 sentences chosen from these 150. The analysis draws conclusions on why different constructions are used and what are the meanings of those constructions in specific sentences.

The conclusion points out the most important points made in the thesis. The list of references lists all the sources used for conducting this thesis. The bachelor's thesis also has an appendix which comprises all the 150 sentences in English, and their Estonian translations which were used for analysing.

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to analyse the most common future constructions in English *will*, *shall*, and *be going to* and their translations to Estonian on the basis of Terry Pratchett's novel *Guards! Guards!* This is done to answer the research question: which ways are used in Estonian to convey the different meanings of English verb constructions with *will*, *shall*, and *be going to*? It was decided to look at translation to answer this question because this gives the opportunity to look at both languages in parallel and compare how the sentences which are supposed to have the same meanings are formed in the two languages. There may be several ways to translate a sentence, but this thesis gives an overview of how one translator has done it.

Expressing future time is an interesting topic and it deserves a lot of research. Grammarians of the English language argue whether English has future tense as a grammatical category or not. Eckersley and Eckersley (1960: 160–167) claim that English has future tense and it can be constructed by verbs *will*, *shall*, and the construction *be going to*. However, late 20th century and the 21st century grammarians argue that English does not have future tense as a grammatical category (e.g., Quirk et al 1985, Huddleston and Pullum 2002). Estonian grammarians agree that the Estonian language does not have future tense as a grammatical category (Metslang 1994, Ereht 2013,). Still, there are some constructions which can be used for expressing future time in Estonian, like the present indicative with the help of context and time adverbs, the *saama*-future, and the *hakkama*-future (Ereht 2013: 100–101).

I have read Terry Pratchett's novel *Guards! Guards!*, first published in 1989, and its Estonian translation by Allan Eichenbaum, published in 2002. I chose this book because it is a fictional book with a lot of direct speech According to Biber et al (1999: 489) *will*, *shall*,

and *be going to* are most common in conversations. In addition, Eichenbaum is a reputable translator as besides Pratchett he has also translated authors like Neil Gaiman, Stephen Fry, Robin Hobb, and Ayn Rand.

Translating future constructions from English to Estonian is a complex topic, since the ways for referring to future time are quite different in these languages. The most logical way to translate future constructions into Estonian would be using the present indicative with time adverbs if the context also supports it, but it is not often possible, so other means have to be used. Different English future constructions also have various meanings and the thesis studies how these meanings are conveyed in Estonian. EUROTYP has conducted a study where they analyse future constructions in different languages by having grammarians of these languages translate 111 sentences into their language. There was a brief description of context given for translating these sentences (Dahl 2000). However, there has not been a case study conducted on expressing future time in English and Estonian based on a fictional novel.

1. TIME AND TENSE

According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 40) there has to be a clear distinction made between ‘tense’ and ‘time’. Time is a universal non-linguistic concept. Time is divided into three parts: present, past, and future. Tense, on the other hand, is the correspondence between the verb form and how we understand our time. Comrie (1985: 2) states that the easiest way to express time when speaking about language is as a straight line where past is on the left and future is on the right. Quirk et al (1985: 175) state the same, but they add that the present is a continuously moving point on that infinite line. Time may be understood differently in different societies, but it seems that all human languages have the means of locating situations in time, and thus are able to place various events, processes, states, etc., onto a timeline (Comrie 1985: 7). Comrie (1985: 9) states that: “tense is grammaticalized expression of location in time”. In most languages that have the grammatical category of tense, it is indicated on the verb. It can be indicated by the verb morphology, or by grammatical words next to the verb. There are also some languages which do not have tense (e.g., Burmese, Dyirbal).

Comrie (1985: 43–45) states that future tense could be defined as locating a situation subsequent to present time, as past can be defined as location in time prior to the present moment. However, future is more speculative, as the predictions we make about the future might turn out not to be true. There is a significant number of European languages that make a clear distinction between past and non-past but make no grammatical distinction or make a much less clear distinction between future and non-future. Still, there are a number of languages which do not allow using the same form for indicating present and future time, but this does not mean that these languages have future tense as a separate grammatical category (Comrie 1985: 43–45).

1.1 EXPRESSING FUTURE TIME IN ENGLISH

Many grammarians agree that the English language does not have a formal future tense. According to Biber et al (1999: 453–456) from a structural aspect, English verbs are inflected for only two tenses, which are present and past. Typically, the future tense is marked in the verb phrase by modal or semi-modal verbs, such as *will*, *shall*, *be going to*. Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) state that there are many ways to express future time. They say that futurity, modality, and aspect are closely related, and future time can be displayed by modal auxiliaries, semi-auxiliaries, or by simple present forms, or progressive forms. Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 209) also do not recognize a future tense for English. They say that traditional grammar treats *will* as a future tense auxiliary. They argue that *will* and *shall* are auxiliaries of mood, not tense as *will*, *shall*, *may*, *can*, *must*, etc. are auxiliaries of the same kind.

Important grammarians between 1600 and 1900 however do recognize the future tense in the English language (Brabanter et al 2014: 5). There are also some 20th century grammarians who recognize the future tense. For example, Eckersley and Eckersley (1986: 161) say that future tense is formed with the auxiliaries *will* and *shall*. According to them the construction *(to be) going to* is used to express intention, strong probability, and the speaker's certainty (Eckersley and Eckersley 1986: 166–167).

Quirk et al (1985: 213) specify that *shall* for first person is largely restricted to southern British English. However, Nesselhauf's (2010: 177) study has found that the most occurred verb in British English for marking the first-person singular is *will* or its contracted form *'ll*.

Quirk et al (1985: 213–219) bring out several ways for expressing future time. First, they bring out *will/shall* + infinitive. Secondly, they discuss *be going to* + infinitive. They also state that *will/shall* + progressive infinitive can be used for expressing future time. Lastly, they point out that some future constructions (e.g., *be going to*) “can be used in the past tense to describe something which is in the future when seen from a viewpoint in the past” (Quirk et al 1985: 218). Quirk et al (1985) also discussed constructions with present simple and present progressive as ways for expressing future time, but they will not be discussed in depth here as the aim of this bachelor’s thesis is to explain the meanings of *will*, *shall*, and *be going to*.

According to Quirk et al (1985: 213) *will* and *shall* can express the neutral, colourless future. (see example 1). Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 189–191) add that *will* can be an epistemic modal with the meaning of futurity. As futurity and modality are closely related by the fact that future is not as clear as the past and the present, it can still be said that the futurity *will* is a modal verb, not a future tense marker. According to Quirk et al (1985: 214) another meaning for *will* and *shall* is prediction (see example 2). Predictive *will* is especially common in clauses superordinate to conditional or temporal clauses (ibid.). There are three different prediction related uses of *will*: the common future predictive, present predictive, and habitual predictive which often occurs in conditional sentences or timeless statements (ibid.: 228). The third use of *will* they introduce is volition (see example 3). Volition also divides into three categories: intention, willingness, and insistence. Intention is weak volition, and insistence is strong volition (ibid: 229).

(1) He **will be** here in half an hour. (Quirk et al 1985: 213)

(2) You’**ll feel** better if/when you take this medicine. (Quirk et al 1985: 214)

(3) How soon **will** you **announce** your decision? (Quirk et al 1985: 214)

With progressive infinitive, *will* and *shall* can have the meaning of future as the matter of course (see example 4). The progressive construction may also add tactfulness (ibid: 216). Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 189–191) add that *will* can be an epistemic modal with the meaning of futurity (see example 5). As futurity and modality are closely related by the fact that future is not as clear as the past and the present, it can still be said that the futurity *will* is a modal verb, not a future tense marker. Another meaning of *will* that Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 194) point out is propensity (see example 6). By propensity they mean the characteristic or habitual behaviour of animates, and the general properties of inanimates. The present indicative form can also convey propensity, but the auxiliary verb *will* is used to show emotiveness.

(4) We'll **be flying** at 30 000 feet. (Quirk et al 1985: 216)

(5) He **will** be two tomorrow. (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 190)

(6) Oil **will flow** on water. (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 194)

The two meanings of *shall* which Quirk et al (1985: 220) explain are prediction (see example 7), and volition (see example 8). Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 194–195) add the deontic uses of *shall*: constitutive/regulative, the speaker's guarantee, and the direction-seeking use. The constructive/regulative use is for legal, and quasi-legal documents, and is usually in 3rd person (see example 9). The meaning of speaker's guarantee is quite uncommon, as in a sentence like that, the speaker puts the obligation on themselves (see example 10). In direction seeking questions (see example 11) *shall* is used, because some varieties do not allow using *will*.

(7) When **shall** we **know** the results of the election? (Quirk et al 1985: 220)

- (8) We **shall uphold** the wishes of the people. (Quirk et al 1985: 220)
- (9) The committee **shall meet** at least four times per year. (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 194)
- (10) You **shall have** your money back tomorrow. (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 194)
- (11) **Shall** I close the window? (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 194)

According to Quirk et al (1985: 214) the construction *be going to* has a general meaning of future fulfilment of the present, but it has two more specific meanings. The first meaning is future fulfilment of present intention (see example 12). This meaning is mainly associated with personal subjects and agentive verbs. The other meaning, which can be used with both personal and non-personal subjects, is future result of the present cause (see example 13). However, if the *be going to* + infinite construction is used in the past tense, its meaning is unfulfilled intention (see example 14) (ibid: 218).

- (12) Leila **is going to lend** us her camera. (Quirk et al 1985: 214)
- (13) She's **going to** have a baby. (Quirk et al 1985: 214)
- (14) The police **were going to charge** her, but at last she persuaded them she was innocent. (Quirk et al 1985: 218)

It can be concluded that *will*, *shall*, and *be going to* have several meanings. *Will* and *shall* have very similar meanings but *shall* has a narrower range of meanings. *Going to* has a general meaning of future fulfilment of present but it can also be used as a future-in-the-past form. Next, the ways how the future can be expressed in the Estonian language is going to be explained to later analyse how the meanings of *will*, *shall*, and *be going to* explained here can be conveyed into Estonian.

1.2 EXPRESSING FUTURE TIME IN ESTONIAN

According to Erelt (2013: 100), there is no future tense as a morphological category in the Estonian language. Metslang (1994a: 534–547) has translated 111 sentences for a questionnaire for a research EUROTYP conducted, and she form these translation sentences

came out a lot of ways how future can be expressed in Estonian. Firstly, she mentions the present indicative form. She adds that if the event is perfective, then the sentence refers to the future (see example 15).

- (15) Ma **loen** selle raamatu (homme) läbi. (Erelt 2013: 100)
 ‘I **will finish** this book (tomorrow).’

According to Erelt (2013: 93) the Estonian present indicative refers to non-past which means that a present indicative construction only refers to the present if the sentence or the context of the sentence does not have future implications. It means that the sentence was in non-past, and it could not be understood from the sentence itself if the non-past refers to present or future. Erelt (2013: 100) adds that if the event is imperfective (see example 16) then the futurity can be explained by lexical means, like an adverb of time.

- (16) Seda raamatut **loen** ma homme. (Erelt 2013:100)
 ‘I **am going to read** this book tomorrow.’

There are still two periphrastic future forms in Estonian. One of them is formed with the verb *saama* ‘get’ (example 17), and the other is with the verb *hakkama* ‘begin’ (example 18). According to Metslang (1993: 213) the present form can be used to express future time when time adverbs and the context of the sentence support it. However, it is sometimes impossible to use this form, so auxiliary verbs can be used instead.

- (17) Tema arvamus **saab** mulle palju **tähendama**. (Metslang 1994b: 605)
 ‘His/Her opinion **will mean** a lot to me.’

- (18) Seminar **hakkab toimuma** kolmapäeviti. (Erelt 2013: 101)
 ‘The seminar **will be taking** place on Wednesdays.’

The *saama*-future is a general future form, without any extra meanings. It is mainly used with the verb *be* ‘olema’, but sometimes also with other stative verbs or verbs which express agentless processes, such as *sõltuma* ‘depend on’, *tähendama* ‘mean’, *mõistma* ‘understand’; *toimuma* ‘happen’, *kujunema* ‘develop into’. This *saama*-future can be used in existential sentences, time contrasts, and expressions that need a clear reference to the

future (Erelt 2013: 101). However, as the form has been borrowed Estonian from German, it is recommended to avoid the *saama*-future. Still, as the *saama*-future is widely used, it is impossible to forbid it (Erelt 2007). Metslang (1993: 216) states that she has found examples where she is unable to replace the *saama* form with any other verb phrase while trying to keep the meaning of the sentence the same.

The *hakkama*-future has developed from an ingressive construction, where the verb is in the present tense, and the sentence is referring to the future by using adverbs of time, or some other means. The construction developed as a conclusion that if something is beginning it is then also happening. The generalisation of that presupposition is based on the verb *tulema* ‘come’ having a perfective meaning (Metslang 1997: 205). Thus, the verb *hakkama* can be used in two constructions: an ingressive construction which marks the beginning of the event, and in the *hakkama*-future, which focuses on the futurity of the action (see examples 19 and 20 for comparison).

- (19) Viie minuti pärast **hakkab** kell **helisema**. (Erelt 2013: 103)
 ‘The bell **will start ringing** in five minutes.’

- (20) Järgmisel aastal **hakkavad** tunnid **toimuma** reedeti. (Erelt 2013: 103)
 ‘Next year the lessons **will take place** on Fridays.’

Usually with an ingressive construction, the focus of the sentence is on the beginning of an event, but with the *hakkama*-future, the focus is on the futurity of the event. Even though these two constructions are both formed with the verb *hakkama* ‘begin’, I decided to analyse them separately, as they have a little different shade of meaning, and this BA thesis focuses on the meanings of future constructions. The *hakkama*-future does not have such a general meaning as the *saama*-future. It expresses a situation which starts and continues in the future. Contrary to the *saama*-future, the *hakkama*-future cannot express an event which has already started and continues in the future (Erelt 2007). According to (Prass 2011: 44) the *hakkama*-future can be used with more verbs than the *saama*-future, and the verbs are

also mostly dynamic. These verbs are for example: *tegelema*, ‘practice’ *juhtima* ‘lead’, *olema* ‘be’, *tegema* ‘do’, *sõitma* ‘drive’, *kasutama* ‘use’, *toimuma* ‘happen’, *pakkuma* ‘offer’, *tootma* ‘produce’, *maksma* ‘pay’.

Metslang (1994a: 536) also writes about the construction marking intent (see example 21). This construction is formed with the Estonian verb *kavatsema* ‘intend’ as the main predicate. According to Metslang’s data, this was one of the rarest forms as she used it for translating only two of the 111 sentences in the EUORPTYP questionnaire.

- (21) **Kavatsen** homme poodi minna.
 ‘I **intend** to go to the shop tomorrow.’

Metslang states the progressive construction expresses a future situation connected to the time of utterance (see example 22) (1994a: 537). Erelt (2013: 80) adds that progressive events can be either with a duration or without a duration. For events without a certain duration the *mas*-construction refers to the imminency of the event.

- (22) Ta **on** linna **minemas**. (Metslang 1994a: 537)
 ‘He’s about to go to the town.’

According to Metslang (1994b: 615) there are also quasi-copulas which have a future-meaning (see example 23). These copulas have become future forms of the verb *olema* ‘be’. Some of the verbs that can be used as future copulas are *saama* ‘become’, *tulema* ‘come’, *jääma* ‘stay’. As these verbs describe perfective events, their present forms gain a future meaning. Metslang adds that these verbs can also act as auxiliary verbs in future constructions. Comrie (1998: 16) defines perfectivity as “a view of a situation as a single whole, without distinction of the various separate phases that make up the situation”. According to Comrie (1998: 66) in the languages where the basic distinction is between past and non-past, the present perfective form is rather a present non-past form. As the present

tense is mainly used for describing, it is logical for the perfective non-past to have a perfective future meaning.

- (23) Peaasi, et sõda **ei tuleks**. (Metslang 1994b: 615)
 ‘As long as there **isn’t going to be** a war.’

Metslang (1994a: 537) then discusses the resultative construction (see example 24). She explains the use of this construction with the fact that the simple perfect form is not the best way to refer to future in Estonian, and so it is better to use constructions where the lexical meaning of the auxiliary verb or the passive participle form shows the resultativity of the event.

- (24) Selleks ajaks, kui ma tagasi tulen, **on/saab** teil see ülesanne **kirjutatud**.
 (Metslang 1994a: 537)
 ‘By the time I will be back, you **will have completed** this exercise.’

From Metslang’s data (1994a: 536) it can be seen that one method of translating English sentences into Estonian was the present conditional e.g. the present subjunctive (see example 25). According to Erelt (2013: 130) the present subjunctive can be used to show that the event has not happened yet, but it does not exclude from the event happening in the future. Erelt equalizes present subjunctive, and present conditional in the Estonian language. For the purpose of clarity, in this thesis only the term ‘subjunctive’ will be used.

- (25) Kui mul aega oleks, **läheksin** kinno.
 ‘If I had time, I **would go** to the cinema.’

According to Erelt (2013: 95) Estonian language also has a future-in-the-past construction (see example 26). He explains that while using past perfect, the time of situation may also follow the time of utterance, but only if a time adverb is used.

- (26) Sügiseks **on** katus **parandatud**. (Erelt 2013: 95)
 ‘The roof **will** be fixed by autumn.’

As seen from these explanations and examples, the Estonian language has many ways how to express future but none of them has not taken root enough to become a morphological future tense marker. According to Prass (2011: 46) the usage *saama*-future, and the *hakkama*-future is increasing every year. We can only predict whether they become future tense markers or not.

2 ANALYSIS OF THE FUTURE CONSTRUCTIONS *WILL, SHALL, AND BE GOING TO* TRANSLATIONS IN *VAHID! VAHID!*

The aim of this thesis is to analyse the translation of most common constructions expressing future time: *will, shall, be going to* by comparing the sentences consisting these constructions in the English original, and the corresponding sentences in the Estonian translation. Metslang claims (1994a: 539) that in many languages the future constructions are analytical and carry many extra meanings besides futurity. This can also be seen from English *will, shall, and be going to*. She also claims that speaking about the future is either intending or predicting. So future meaning generally divides into two: intention-based, and prediction based. However, the future constructions may have secondary uses, where the meaning might not be futurity, but epistemic modality, or assessment of probability (Metslang 1994a: 539).

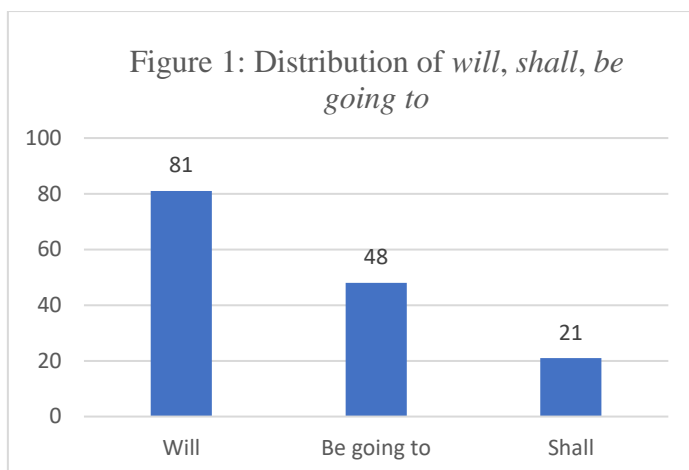
2.1 METHODOLOGY

The analysis is based on 150 sentences in Terry Pratchett's book *Guards! Guards!* where the mentioned constructions were used and the Estonian version of the book which was translated by Allan Eichenbaum. According to Biber et al (1999: 489) the constructions *will, shall, and be going to* were mostly used in conversations and fiction. Thus, a fictional book with a lot of direct speech was chosen for the analysis. I had read the book in depth

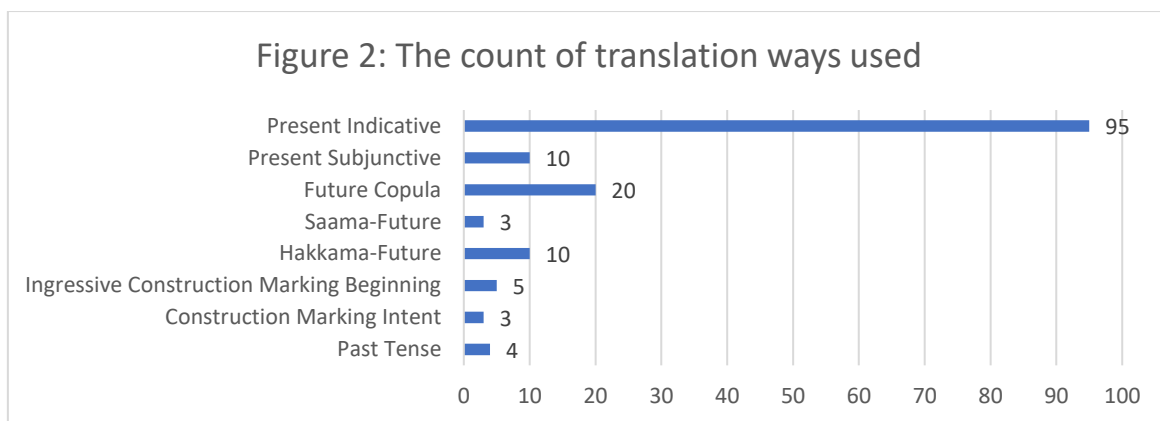
before, but for collecting the data I skimmed through the book and wrote down the sentences that contained the verb constructions mentioned, and then found the corresponding sentences from the Estonian book and wrote them down too. The sentences are from throughout the book and were chosen randomly, as some of the sentences obviously remain unnoticed while skimming through the book. However, if two consecutive sentences referring to future were translated the same way, then only one of them was written out. Only 150 sentences were chosen for the analysis to keep the thesis concise and to save time. However, I believe that this number is enough to represent the translator's style and preferences to use different constructions. For example, tag questions formed with *shall* and *will*, whereas the main clause did not comprise a future construction, were excluded as their translation was quite similar throughout the book. An electronic version of the English book was also employed but as there were also words like 'shallie' or 'shan't' in the book, then the online version could not have been trusted completely to find all the future constructions, so it was rather used to save time from rewriting the sentences by copy-pasting the sentences from the e-book to my list of sentences. All the 150 sentences were first found from the physical book.

2.2 PRINCIPLES FOR ANALYSIS

The full list of chosen sentences and their translations can be found in Appendix 1. In the list, the sentences are marked for the auxiliary verb or construction used in the original sentence, the way of translating the form, and the use of time adverb. From the data collected, it could be seen that *will* was the most common of the three construction, as it was used in 81 sentences of the 150. *Be going to* occurred in 48 sentences and *shall* was the least popular as it occurred in 21 sentences. This distribution is also seen on Figure 1. However, as the sentences were chosen quite randomly, it cannot be said that this distribution is true about the whole book.



There were nine different ways found how *will*, *shall*, and *be going to* were translated to Estonian: the present indicative, the present subjunctive, a future copula (with a perfective verb *saama* ‘get’, *pidama* ‘must’, *tulema* ‘come’, *muutuma* change’, *jääma*), the *saama*-future, the *hakkama*-future, an ingressive construction marking beginning, construction marking intent, and the past tense. The progressive construction, and the resultative construction discussed in 1.2 were not used to translate those sentences. As only 150 sentences of the book were analysed, then it would be wrong to say that these constructions were not used in the book at all. We can see from Figure 2 that in most sentences the present indicative form was used in the translation. The present subjunctive was used 10 times, a future copula 19 times, the *saama*-future 3 times, the *hakkama*-future 10 times, ingressive construction 5 times, intent marking construction 3 times, and the past tense was used 4 times of the 150 sentences. While translating the EUROTYP sentences, Helle Metslang was surprised that the *hakkama*-future was so popular (1994a: 536). However, Prass (2011: 43) states that based on her data about the years 1997, 2002, and 2007, the *hakkama*-future was used a lot more than the *saama*-future. It can be seen that the data from Figure 2 corresponds with Prass’ findings.



The data analysis about the use of time adverb was mainly conducted to see if the findings support the claim that with imperfective events a time adverb is needed to refer to future, but with a perfective event the verb itself shows that the sentence expresses future time. Still, as the data were collected about all 150 sentences, then the use of time adverb with other can also be analysed.

2.3 THE TRANSLATIONS OF *WILL* AND *SHALL*

Will and *shall* are analysed together because their meanings are very similar as seen from section 1.1, *shall* is just more rarely used (Biber et al 1999: 489). However, there are separate tables formed about both verb constructions because just one table would be too complex to follow. Table 1 shows how the verb *will* is translated and whether a time adverb is used in the translation. The first column lists the ways of how the 150 sentences were translated. The second column lists whether there was no time adverb used, it was added to the translation, or it existed already in the original sentence. The last row of the table shows the total number of sentences translated with the corresponding way of translation. The last column concludes the uses of time adverb in the translation. All in all, 54 sentences used no time verb at all, a time verb was added only to six sentences, and 21 sentences had a time adverb already in the original.

Table 1: The translation ways of *will*, and the use of time adverb in the translation

| Way of Translation/ The use of time adverb | Will | | | Will Total |
|---|------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| | No time adverb used | Time adverb added in the translation | Time adverb existed already in the original | |
| Present Indicative | 33 | 5 | 14 | 52 |
| Present Subjunctive | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| Future Copula | 10 | | 2 | 12 |
| IV <i>Saama</i> -Future | 2 | | | 2 |
| V <i>Hakkama</i> -Future | 4 | | | 4 |
| Ingressive Construction Marking Beginning | 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| Past Tense | 1 | | | 1 |
| Grand Total | 54 | 6 | 21 | 81 |

From those 81 sentences that were constructed with ‘*will*’, 52 were translated with the present indicative form. In 33 of those sentences there was no time adverb used in the translation. In 5 cases, the time adverb was added to the translation, and in 14 cases a time adverb was used in both the original, and the translation. When comparing examples 27, 28, and 29, it can be seen that example 27 is about a perfective event, and does not use a time adverb, as the perfectivity already refers to future. However, examples 28 and 29, are about imperfective events, and only one of them, example 29 uses a time adverb. So, if example 28 is about an imperfective event, and it does not use a time adverb, we can say that the sentence itself does not have any future implications. However, the Estonian non-past form, the present indicative can also express future when it is seen from the context of the sentence. In this case, the main character’s father shows him a shirt which will protect him from cold.

(27) *I’ll bring back another one!*
‘Ma **toon** uue lohe!’

(28) *It’ll protect you.*
‘See **kaitseb** sind.’

(29) *It won’t be if you keep on ringing that bloody bell!*
‘Kui sa selle kuramuse kellaga edasi lõhud, siis varsti enam **ei ole!**’

The ‘*ll*’ in example 27 means volition, more precisely intention. If we follow Metslang’s claim that future expressions are either intention-based or prediction-based, then

the meaning of example 27 in Estonian is definitely intention. In the example 28, the English *will* means prediction. As discussed before, the sentence explains that if the main character is cold, the shirt will keep him warm. In that sentence is a prediction that the main character will be cold and needs something to keep him warm. If we look at the dual division of intention, and prediction for deciding the meaning of the Estonian sentence, then prediction will be chosen. Firstly, the subject is a shirt, and an inanimate object cannot intend anything, but we can make predictions about it, or about using it.

Table 2 is a pivot table formed on the same principle as Table 1, but the data are about the verb *shall*. It can be seen from the table that the verb *shall* was used in 21 sentences of the 150. The translator used four different ways to translate the verb. The ways used were the present indicative, the *saama*-future, the *hakkama*-future, and the ingressive construction marking beginning. There were 14 sentences where there was no time adverb used, and seven sentences had a time adverb already in the original English sentence, but there were no sentences where the time adverb was added to the translation.

Table 2: The translation ways of *shall*, and the use of time adverbs in the translation

| Way of Translation/ The use of time adverb | <i>Shall</i> | | <i>Shall</i> Total |
|---|---------------------|---|--------------------|
| | No time adverb used | Time adverb existed already in the original | |
| Present Indicative | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| <i>Saama</i> -Future | 1 | | 1 |
| <i>Hakkama</i> -Future | 1 | | 1 |
| Ingressive Construction Marking Beginning | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Grand Total | 14 | 7 | 21 |

In the case of ‘*shall*’, the present indicative was used 17 times. In six cases, the time adverb existed already in the original sentence, and in 10 sentences, there was no time adverb either in the original nor the translation. In example 30, the futurity of the Estonian sentence is again evident from the context of the sentence. Lady Ramkin proposes to continue action

in the morning, but another character is then reluctant to sleep in the same room as Lady Ramkin, thus Lady Ramkin explains that she will sleep in the kitchen. From this information, the reader can make the assumption that the sentence refers to the following night. Here, the verb *shall* means intention. The Estonian *magan* ‘sleep’ also means intention in this case, as the discussion above implies the agent is talking about what she is planning to do this night.

- (30) *I shall sleep downstairs, in the kitchen,” said Lady Ramkin cheerfully.*
 “Ma **magan** allkorrusel, köögis,” teatas leedi Ramkin rõõmsalt.’

In seven sentences constructed with *will* the way of translation was the present subjunctive. A time adverb was added to only one sentence, three sentences had no time adverb in neither languages, and in three languages a time adverb existed in both languages. In example 31, the English *will* carries the meaning of request. According to Erelt (2013: 105) the present subjunctive is also used for irrealis, and one sub meaning of irrealis is request. Erelt (ibid) also states that one sub meaning of irrealis is futurity.

- (31) *Now will you open this door?*
 ‘Kas sa nüüd **teeksid** selle ukse lahti?’

The translation of 19 sentences were formed with a future copula using a perfective verb. 11 of them were translations of the verb *will*. In the example 32 a perfective verb *tulema* (‘come’) is used to indicate that the event is about to happen.

- (32) *Gods help us all, it’ll be a fireball.*
 ‘Jumal aidaku meid kõiki, siit **tuleb** kohutav plahvatus.’

In only three sentences, the *saama*-future was used in the translation. The originals of two of these sentences used the verb *will*, and in one sentence *shall* was used. The definitions found for *saama*-future and *will* and *shall* are quite similar. According to Quirk et al (1985: 213) *shall* and *will* are the closest approximation to neutral future. Metslang (1994: 603)

defines *saama*-future as pure future, without any extra meaning. This meaning of colourless pure neutral future in both languages can be seen in example 33.

- (33) *You **shall** have some time to reflect on this,” he said and nodded to the guards.*
 ‘Sul **saab olema** aega, et selle üle järele mõelda,” lisas ta ja noogutas valvuritele.’

The example 34 uses *will* in the meaning of prediction, but the Estonian *saama*-future is used, as the sentence is a time contrast between the present and the future.

- (34) When he is on the griddle, the Supreme Grand Master thought, Brother Plasterer **will** not be lonely.
 ‘Kui vend Krohvija on praadimisrestil, ei **saa** ta mitte üksindust **tundma**.’

- (35) The future **will** be glorious.
 ‘Future **saab olema** hiilgav.’

Example 35 is quite an interesting case because the subject of the sentence is the word ‘future’. As the sentence makes a prediction about the future, the verb ‘will’ was used. As already mentioned above, Erelt (2013: 101) explains that *saama*-future could be used with existential sentences, time contrasts, and expressions where there needs to be a clear future reference. However, example 35 does not belong to any of these categories. It is not an existential sentence because it does not follow the typical sentence structure of it (Erelt 2013: 44). It is not a time contrast because it is a simple sentence not contrasting anything. The verb is also not used for a clear reference to the future, because the subject already very clearly refers to the future. However, Metslang (1993: 217) states that there are no semantical restrictions when using the *saama*-future because the lexical version of the construction is rarely used but it is not deeply entrenched in the Estonian language. Prescriptive grammar says that the *saama*-future is not used very often but its usage increases and changes constantly. A corpus-based study showed that 40% of sentences where the *saama*-future occurred, the subject was an abstract phenomenon (Prass 2011).

The *hakkama*-future was used four times for sentences that were constructed using *will* or *shall*. In examples 36 and 37, *will* and *shall* are used to express prediction. However, looking at example 36, the meaning corresponds to Metslang's (1994b: 607) explanation that the foreground meaning of the *hakkama*-future is the futurity of the following action, and it also has a background meaning of the beginning of the action. The first event is giving somebody a badge, and the second event is him wearing the badge. These events have to follow each other, and they cannot happen simultaneously, and thus the *hakkama*-future form is used. The *hakkama*-future in example 37 implies that the action is not happening yet but is about to happen in the future.

- (36) *Give him a badge, although I'm damned if I know where he'll wear it!*
 'Andke talle ametimärk, kuigi susi mind sõõgu, kui ma tean, kus ta seda **kandma hakkab**.'

- (37) *"I shall miss his little face," said Carrot.*
 "Ma **hakkan** tema väikesest koonust puudust **tundma**," ütles Porgand.'

There were five sentences where the translation for the verb expressing the future time was formed with an ingressive construction marking beginning. The modal verb of all those five sentences was either *will* or *shall*. In example 38, the functions of the verb are again different in the two languages. The English *shall* marks the intention to do something, and the focus of the Estonian sentence is on the beginning of the action, so the auxiliary verb *hakkama* is used. The English sentence of example 38 is a very interesting construction. The verb *will* is put together with the catenative construction *come to*. According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 160), such construction means that the time referred to is either simultaneous or posterior to the time of orientation. The *will* there also expresses prediction. The Estonian sentence puts focus on the beginning of the action, and the futurity is a background meaning. In the English sentence the lexical verb *come* is used for conveying the meaning of beginning.

- (38) *I shall deal with the matter momentarily, he said.*

‘Ma **hakkan** selle küsimusega momentaanselt **tegelema**.’

(39) *And in time, they’ll come to believe it was their own idea.*

‘Ja ajapikku **hakkavad** nad **uskuma**, et see oli nende enda mõte.’

In one case a sentence where the English version used the verb *will* was translated as a past form (see example 40).

(40) *What **will do** that is being brought up in a gold mine run by dwarfs who thought that five feet was a good height for a ceiling.*

‘Selles **oli** kindlasti süüdi see, et ta oli kasvanud kullakaevanduses, mida pidasid päkapikud, kelle arust poolteist meetrit on laele paras kõrgus.’

In example 40, the English *will* has a meaning of propensity. This sentence explains a general reason for something happening. The Estonian sentence puts focus on the current singular case. The preceding sentence is: ‘He walked with a stoop’. In the English text these two sentences explain what happens to people who are raised in a gold mine by dwarfs who think that five feet is enough for a ceiling, but the Estonian sentence explains why the character walked with a stoop. In this case, there is a clear semantical difference, and thus the tense of the verb is different.

2.4 THE TRANSLATION OF *BE GOING TO*

Table 3 is again a pivot table formed the same way as Table 1 and Table 2. Table 3 shows the translation ways and time adverb use in translation of the construction *be going to*. It can be seen from the table that *be going to* or its other forms (for example *gonna*) was used in 48 sentences of 150 and those 48 sentences were translated in six different ways. In most of those sentences there was no time adverb used at all. Five sentences had a time verb added to the translation, and two of the sentences had a time verb already in the original English sentence.

Table 3: Translation ways and time adverb use with the construction *be going to*

| Way of Translation/ The use of time adverb | <i>Be going to</i> | | | <i>Be going to</i> Total |
|---|------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| | No time adverb used | Time adverb added to the translation | Time adverb existed already in the original | |
| Present Indicative | 21 | 4 | 1 | 26 |
| Present Subjunctive | 3 | | | 3 |
| Future Copula | 7 | | 1 | 8 |
| <i>Hakkama</i> -Future | 5 | | | 5 |
| Construction Marking Intent | 3 | | | 3 |
| Past Tense | 2 | 1 | | 3 |
| Grand Total | 41 | 5 | 2 | 48 |

The present indicative was again the most common way of translating the construction. It was used 26 times overall. 21 sentences had no time adverb used, in four sentences a time adverb was added in the Estonian version, and in 1 sentence the time adverb was already used in the original English book. In the example (41) the verb construction used is *be going to* because the sentence expresses future fulfilment of present intention. It also has to be mentioned that here the future construction is in the past tense, as the speaker reports what someone else said. The Estonian sentence is in non-past, and the perfectiveness of the event implies that the sentence refers to the future.

(41) *He made a big speech about how he **was going to** kill the dragon, overthrow the usurpers and right all wrongs.*

‘Ta pidas suure kõne sellest, et **lööb** lohe maha, **kukutab** usurpaatorid ja **kaotab** kõik ülekohtu.’

Future time in the past can also be used for unfulfilled intentions (see example 42). The Estonian translation uses the word *kui* ‘if/when’ to convey that unfulfilled intention. The reader can understand from that that the situation has not happened yet, but there is a possibility of it happening.

(42) *He managed a few more steps by sheer momentum, knowing that when he stopped he **was going to** be utterly crushed.*

‘Tal õnnestus puhtalt inertsil jõul veel paar sammu astuda, teades, et kui ta peatub, **litsutakse** ta maaga ühetasaseks.’”

In example (43) the construction *be going to* is used again in the meaning of future fulfilment of present intention, but this time it is not in the past tense. The Estonian sentence uses non-past tense which leaves us two options, the sentence refers to either the present or the future.

- (43) *Are you **going to** come quietly?*
 ‘Kas sa **tuled** vaikselt kaasa?’

However, from the book (Pratchett 2002) we can see that the person asking is in the same room as the person who is asked the question. In that case this question cannot be asked about the present because the answer would be obvious. So, the Estonian reader can also understand that one person is asking about another person’s intentions, and so the sentence refers to the future.

A future copula was used eight times for translating *be going to*. Seven times no time adverb was used, and in one sentence a time adverb existed in both languages. The construction *going to* can also mean future result of the present cause (see example 44) (Quirk and Greenbaum 1985: 214). The Estonian translation uses a perfective verb *tulema* ‘come’. If something is coming, it results in the event being here, but it is not here yet. So, the way to interpret that sentence is: ‘the scrum is about to be here’. According to Metslang (1994a: 542) the word *pidama* can also be used to express future time (see example 45). The form existed in the oldest Estonian written language. It comes from Low German and also exists in Swedish and Finnish. The verb simultaneously refers to obligation and future time.

- (44) *It **was going to** be a scrum.*
 ‘**Tuleb** kõva rüselus.’

- (45) *From this dross he **was going to** forge an Age of Rationality?*
 ‘Sellest prügist **peab** ta se pistama Kaine Mõistuse Ajastu?’

In five cases the *hakkama*-future was used to translate the construction *going to*. Here, in example (46) the meaning of *going to* is again future fulfilment of present intention. As explained above (see section 1.1) in the *hakkama*-future the futurity of the event is in the

foreground, and there is also a background meaning of the beginning of the event. Also, the *hakkama*-future cannot be used when a situation which continues in the future is already happening. Based on this explanation, it is reasonable to express intentions with the *hakkama*-future, as fulfilling an intention is a progress which cannot have started yet.

- (46) *No-one **going to** argue with a potent authority, are they?*
 ‘Potentse autoriteediga ei hakka küll keegi vaidlema, või kuidas?’

Three sentences with the construction *be going to* were translated using the verb *kavatsema* ‘intend’. None of these sentences had a time adverb. In example (47) the Estonian verb is in the past tense because the English verb phrase is a future-in-the-past construction. Due to the meaning of the future construction being intention, the verb chosen for translation is ‘intend’.

- (47) *Captain Vimes **wasn't going to** give in.*
 ‘Kapten Vimes ei **kavatsenud** alla anda.’

Three of the 48 sentences were translated with the past form. In Estonian, there is also a form of past tense called ‘meenutusminevik’ which is recalling past events which are also true at the moment, and potentially will be true in the future (Erelt 2013: 94). This form is suitable for translating English future-in-the-past forms (see example 48). According to Erelt (2013: 95) while using past perfect, the time of situation may also follow the time of utterance, but only if a time adverb is used, for example *nüüd* ‘now’ (see examples 49 and 50).

- (48) *It would never have occurred to him, if he **was going to** be an officer of the Watch, to be less than a good one.*
 ‘Talle poleks eales mõttesse tulnud, kui temast **pidi** saama vahtkonna liige – olla midagi vähemat, kui hea vahtkonnaliige.’

- (49) *This one **was going to** be tricky.*
 ‘Nüüd **läks** asi keeruliseks.’

- (50) *But now it **was going to** be balls all the way.*
 ‘Nüüd aga **polnud** ballidest enam pääsu.’

2.5 DISCUSSION

The construction *will* is the most common future construction, the next is *be going to*, and the least frequent is *shall*. Most of the meanings of *will*, and *shall* were prediction, intention, and the two main meanings of *be going to* were future fulfilment of present intention, and the future result of present cause.

The present indicative form was the most common way of translation, because if the form is used to express future, it has two possible meanings: intention and prediction, and these seem to be the most common meanings of sentences expressing future. When the present indicative construction was imperfective, a time adverb was sometimes used to imply futurity. Often times with the present indicative construction, the sentence itself had no implication of future time, but the context in the book helped to understand the futurity of the sentence. However, *will*, *shall*, and *be going to* have a wide range of several other meanings, but the Estonian language has to use a lot more constructions to cover that range. Even though the *saama*-future has a very wide meaning, it is still taking root as a future construction in the Estonian language, and some grammarians even discourage using it, as it has not come to the Estonian language naturally. For the sentences which also carried the meaning of beginning besides futurity the *hakkama*-future or the ingressive construction marking beginning were used. In a few sentences a lexical verb *kavatsema* ‘intend’ was used to note that meaning. The present subjunctive also has some meanings which express futurity. Some prediction meaning sentences also had a future-in-the-past form for translation.

CONCLUSION

The aim of this bachelor's thesis was to find out how the meanings of *will*, *shall*, and *be going to* are conveyed in the Estonian language in Terry Pratchett's novel *Guards! Guards!*. Neither English nor Estonian has future tense as a grammatical category, but *will*, *shall*, and *be going to* are the most common verb constructions used to express future in English. However, the Estonian language mostly uses the present indicative form for referring to future. As the Estonian present indicative form expressing futurity can only mean intention or prediction, some other constructions also have to be used to express futurity.

In the BA thesis 150 sentences were analysed, of which 81 consisted *will*, 48 consisted *be going to*, and 21 consisted *shall*. The data about the way of translation, and the use of time adverb is given about all 150 sentences, but based on the data three separate tables were formed for each verb construction. From those tables it came apparent that a time adverb was added mostly to sentences translated present indicative form, there were only a few exceptions. It also came out that for these sentences the present indicative was the most common way of translation, which was quite predictable. The next most common way was using a future copula. The present subjunctive and the *hakkama*-future were both used ten times. All the other translation ways: the *saama*-future, ingressive construction marking beginning, construction marking intent, and the past tense, were used from three to five times.

Based on the information from the tables 50 sentences from the marked list of 150 sentences were analysed more thoroughly to find out why certain ways of translations were chosen for each verb construction, and how did they convey the meaning of the English sentence. As *will* has the widest meaning range, it had the most translation ways used for

translating it. As *shall* is quite uncommon nowadays, only four ways were used to translate it, and as *be going to* has some other specific meanings that *will* or *shall* then some specific translation ways were also used, for example the construction marking intent, or the past tense (with *will* the past tense was used as a translation way only once). It turned out that in some cases where the present indicative was used, the reader had to understand from the context in the book that it the sentence refers to the future because the sentence itself did not imply to future in any way. As the Estonian tense system divides into past and non-past, the non-past form can mean either present or the future. The future meaning can often be understood by the perfectivity of the event, or by lexical means, like the time adverb or verb construction used.

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Appendix 1: The table of sentences with *will*, *shall*, and *going to* and the translations of the sentences

The Key for Appendix 1:

Future construction used in the original:

- a) Will
- b) Be going to
- c) Shall

The way of translation:

- I. Present Indicative
- II. Present Subjunctive
- III. Future Copula
- IV. *Saama*-Future
- V. *Hakkama*-Future
- VI. Ingressive Construction Marking Beginning
- VII. Construction Marking Intent
- VIII. Past Tense

Time adverb:

- No time adverb used
- + Time adverb added to the translation
- = Time adverb existed already in the original English sentence

| | PG 1990 | | Fut. type | Transl. type | +Time adverb | PG 2002 | |
|----|------------|---|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|---|
| 1. | 15 | Now will you open this door? | a | II | = | 10 | Kas sa nüüd teeksid selle ukse lahti? |
| 2. | 16 | I'll bring my plane in next week, soon have it--" | a | I | = | 11 | Järgmisel nädalal toon hõövli kaasa, tõmban kergelt üle. |
| 3. | 17 | I'll check, you know...all right. | a | I | - | 12 | Sa tead, et ma kontrollin järgi... hea küll. |
| 4. | 24 | Yea, the king will come bringing Law and Justice, and know nothing but the Truth, and Protect and Serve the People with his Sword. | a | III | - | 17 | Tõesti, kuningas tuleb tooma Seadust ja Õiglust ning Teenib Rahvast oma Mõõgaga. |
| 5. | 26 | I will demonstrate, then. | a | I | = | 19 | Ma siis näitan teile. |
| 6. | 27a | But when I rule the city, the Supreme Grand Master said to himself, there is going to be none of this. | b | I | - | 20a | Kui mina linna valitsen, kinnitas ülemloožmeister endale, siis sellist asja enam pole. |
| 7. | 27b | I shall form a new secret society of keen-minded and intelligent men, although not too intelligent of course, not too intelligent. | c | I | - | 20b | Ma moodustan uue salaühingu innukatest ja arukatest meestest, kuigi muidugi mitte liiga arukatest, mitte liiga arukatest. |
| 8. | 27c | And we will overthrow the cold tyrant and we will usher in a new age of enlightenment and fraternity and humanism and Ankh-Morpork will become a Utopia and people like Brother Plasterer will be | a | I | - | 20c | Ja me kukutame südametüüranni ja juhatame sisse uue valgustuse ja vendluse ja humaansuse ajastu ja Ankh-Morporkist saab Utopia ja vend Krohvija sugused |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|---|------|---|-----|--|
| | | roasted over slow fires if I have any say in the matter, which I will. | | | | | praetakse aeglasel tulel, kui mul vähegi sõnaõigust on, ja seda mul on. |
| 9. | 28 | When he is on the griddle, the Supreme Grand Master thought, Brother Plasterer will not be lonely. | a | IV | - | 20d | Kui vend Krohvija on praadimisrestil, ei saa ta mitte üksindust tundma. |
| 11. | 31b | It won't get out of hand, will it? | a | I | + | 23b | Ega see meil viimati üle pea kasva? |
| 12. | 31c | We shall need, initially, any items of magic you can bring... | c | I | = | 23c | Alustuseks on meil vaja kõiki võlusesemeid, mis te tuua saate... |
| 13. | 34 | What will do that is being brought up in a gold mine run by dwarfs who thought that five feet was a good height for a ceiling. | a | VIII | - | 26 | Selles oli kindlasti süüdi see, et ta oli kasvanud kullakaevanduses, mida pidasid päkapikud, kelle arust poolteist meetrit on laele paras kõrgus. |
| 14. | 38 | "It's not his legs that's going to be the problem," said the king darkly. | b | I | - | 29 | „Asi pole mitte tema jalgades,“ sõnas kuningas süngelt. |
| 15. | 40 | I shall write to their king. | c | I | - | 30 | Ma kirjutan nende kuningale. |
| 16. | 42 | It'll protect you. | a | I | - | 32 | See kaitseb sind. |
| 17. | 44 | It would never have occurred to him, if he was going to be an officer of the Watch, to be less than a good one. | b | VIII | - | 35 | Talle poleks eales mõttesse tulnud, kui temast pidi saama vahtkonna liige – olla midagi vähemat, kui hea vahtkonnaliige. |
| 18. | 46a | From this dross he was going to forge an Age of Rationality? | b | III | - | 36a | Sellest prügist peab ta sepistama Kaine Mõistuse Ajastu? |
| 19. | 47a | If that's how we're going to do it, that's how we're going to do it. | b | I | + | 37a | Kui me seda juba nii teeme, eks teeme siis nii. |
| 20. | 47b | If we get a dragon six inches long, we'll <i>all</i> know the reason why. | a | III | - | 37b | Kui meie lohe tuleb kuue tolli pikkune, siis teame me kõik, mispärast. |
| 21. | 48 | This was quite true, but he wasn't going to admit it. | b | VII | - | 38 | Õeldu oli täiesti tõsi, kuid tal polnud kavas seda tunnistada. |
| 22. | 49 | It was about to be the worst night of his life for Zebbo Mooty, Thief Third Class, and it wouldn't have made him any happier to know that it was also going to be the last one. | b | III | - | 39 | Sellest pidi tulema halvim öö Zebbo Mooty, kolmanda kategooria varga elus, ja teda poleks rõõmustanud ka teadmine, et sellest tuleb tema viimane öö. |
| 23. | 53 | – three dollars I shan't see again in a hurry- | c | I | = | 42 | kolm dollarit läind nagu niuhti, enam ma neid ei näe |
| 24. | 55a | When I get it, I will send you it. | a | I | - | 44a | Kui ma selle kätte saan, saadan ma selle teile. |
| 25. | 55b | This afternoon I will go and look at the Thieves' Guild. | a | I | = | 44b | Õhtul ma lähen ja vaatan seda varaste gildi. |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|---|----|---|-----|--|
| 26. | 55c | If I do something about it, it will be a Feather in my Cap. | a | I | - | 44c | Kui ma midagi ette võtan, võin triibu käisele saada. |
| 27. | 55d | There had better be a full apology,” he said, “or you will have another strike on your hands. | a | II | + | 44d | Parem oleks, kui sellele järgneks täielik vabandus,“ ütles ta, „või muidu tuleb teil varsti uue streigiga maadelda. |
| 28. | 55e | We will be driven to it, despite our natural civic responsibilities,” he added. | a | I | - | 44e | Me oleme selleks sunnitud, vaatamata oma loomulikele kodanikukohustustele,“ lisas ta. |
| 29. | 56 | I shall deal with the matter momentarily, he said. | c | VI | = | 45 | Ma hakkan selle küsimusega momentaanselt tegelema. |
| 30. | 57 | I shall look into it directly! | c | I | = | 46 | Ma uurin silmapilk järele! |
| 31. | 59a | Crime was always with us, he reasoned, and therefore, if you were going to have crime, it at least should be organized crime. | b | I | - | 47b | Kuritegevus ei kao kuhugi, väitis ta, ja kui kuritegevus niikuinii olemas on, siis olgu see vähemalt organiseeritud kuritegevus. |
| 32. | 64a | So I’ll think of something to tell him and you, Captain, will make a point of finding out what’s going on and putting a stop to it. | a | I | - | 52a | Nii et ma mõtlen midagi välja, mida talle öelda, ja teie kapten, teete sellele lõpu. |
| 33. | 64b | I’ll see to it that he learns that arresting thieves is against the law. | a | II | - | 52b | Ma hoolitsen selle eest, et ta aru saaks, et varaste arresterimine on seadusevastane. |
| 34. | 67 | A mere dribble of fermented juices and suddenly you’re going to live another few hours. | b | I | - | 55 | Väike sabin kääritatud mahla – ja eladki jälle paar tundi. |
| 35. | 69 | Next thing you know he’ll be bringing in the chief of the Assassins’ Guild for bloody well killing people! | a | I | = | 56 | Pagan võtku, muidu nabib ta järgmiseks Palgamõrtsukate Gildi ninamehe kinni selle eest, et see inimesi tapab! |
| 36. | 71a | ’You stick with me,’ he added, “and I’ll see you’re all right. | a | I | - | 58a | „Hoia minu ligi,“ lisas ta, „ja ma hoolitsen selle eest, et sinuga midagi ei juhtuks. |
| 37. | 72 | It will make a Man of me. | a | I | - | 59 | See teeb minust Mehe. |
| 38. | 75a | I reckon I’ll stick to the bell, if it’s all the same to you. | a | I | - | 61 | Mina jään pigem oma kella juurde, kui sul midagi selle vastu pole. |
| 39. | 75b | It won’t be if you keep on ringing that bloody bell! | a | I | + | 62 | Kui sa sellekuramuse kellaga edasi lõhud, siis varsti enam ei ole! |
| 40. | 78 | Listen, sunshine [sth non-related] I don’t want to have to give anyone a smacking, so if you play B’tduz with me, I’ll play B’tduz with you. | a | I | - | 65a | Kuula, päiksekiir () Ma ei taha siin kellelegi laksu anda, nii et kui sina mängid B’tduzi minuga, mängin mina sinuga samuti B’tduzi. |
| 41. | 79 | I don’t want to be hard on anyone, but I shall be coming past here every night from now on and I | c | I | = | 65b | Ma ei taha kellegi vastu kuri olla, aga nüüdsest peale käin ma siit igal õhtul läbi ja ma ootan teilt päkapikkude väärilist käitumist. |

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| | | shall expect to see proper standards of dwarf behavior. | | | | | |
| 42. | 80 | If you've got any sense, my lad, you'll come in here. | a | I | - | 66 | Kui sul vähegi aru peas on, poiss, tuled sa siia sisse. |
| 43. | 81 | You'll like this place. | a | V | - | 67 | See koht hakkab sulle meeldima. |
| 44. | 85 | We'll wait until he's finished, and then ask him if he wants any assistance. | a | I | = | 70 | Me ootame, kuni ta on lõpetanud ja küsime siis, ega abi vaja pole. |
| 45. | 89b | 'What we going to do with all this lot, Captain?' he said over his shoulder. | b | V | - | 74b | „Mis me kogu selle kambaga peale hakkame, kapten?“ |
| 46. | 90 | 'No,' he said, 'I think perhaps we'll let them off with a caution.' | a | I | - | 74c | „Ei,“ ütles ta, „võib-olla laseme me neil lihtsalt hoiatusega minna.“ |
| 47. | 91 | He was going to watch developments with interest. | b | I | - | 75 | Seda, mis siit koorub, jälgib ta küll huviga. |
| 48. | 92a | Honestly, I've told you enough times, if you're not all going to enter into the spirit of the thing— | b | I | - | 76a | Ausõna, ma olen teile küllalt öelnud, et kui te kõik asjasse sisse ei suuda elada... |
| 49. | 92b | Tonight we'll try another experimental summoning. | a | I | = | 76b | Täna proovime järjekordselt lohe välja kutsuda. |
| 50. | 93 | 'And now,' said the Supreme Grand Master, taking up the book, 'we will begin to commence. | a | I | = | 77a | „Ja nüüd,“ lausus ülemloožmeister raamatut võttes, „alustame me kutsumist. |
| 51. | 94a | Well, 'm a ofisler of, of, of the Law, I'll have you know, and we don' take any, any, any. | a | I | - | 77b | Noh, mina olen seaduse valvur, of, of, offitser, võta teatavaks, ja meie juba ei, ei, ei... |
| 52. | 94b | 'Shallie, shallie, shallie tell you something, Sarn't?' he said. | c | I | - | 78 | „Tahat, tahat, tahatma ütln sulle midagi, seersnt?“ ütles ta. |
| 53. | 95 | So they were being watched with the fascination that a pack of wolves might focus on a handful of sheep who had not only trotted into the clearing, but were making playful butts and baa-ing noises; the outcome was, of course, <u>going to</u> be mutton but in the meantime inquisitiveness gave a stay of execution. | b | I | - | 79a | Nii jälgitigi vahimehi lummusega, millega hundikari vaatab käputäit lambaid, kes pole mitte ainult lagendikule traavinud, vaid ka pukslevad ja määgivad rõõmsalt; lõpptulemuseks on loomulikult lambapraad, kuid vahepeal sai uudishimu huntide tegevusihast võitu. |
| 54. | 96 | 'What we gonna do, Captain?', said Colon. | b | I | = | 79b | „Mis me nüüd teeme, kapten?“ küsis Colon. |
| 55. | 98b | We'll all go,” he said firmly. | a | I | - | 81 | „Me läheme kõik koos,“ sõnas ta kindlalt. |
| 56. | 101 | And now, we will repeat the Oath. | a | I | = | 84 | Ja nüüd kordame me Vannet. |
| 57. | 106a | He's going to arrest the Patrician, Vimes told himself, the thought trickling through his brain like an icy rivulet. | b | I | + | 88a | Nüüd ta vahistab patriitsi, ütles Vimes endale; see mõte nirises tal läbi ajude nagu jääne ojake. |

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| 58. | 109 | “And I shall ensure the Watch take great care,” said Wonse. | c | I | - | 91 | „Ja ma hoolitsen, et vahtkond eriti tähelepanelik oleks,“ ütles Wonse. |
| 59. | 115 | I’ll read my book, then,” said Carrot. | a | I | - | 97 | „Ma loen siis oma raamatut,“ ütles Porgand. |
| 60. | 123 | What shall I do, Nobby? | c | I | - | 103 | Mida ma tegema pean, Noobel? |
| 61. | 127 | Captain Vimes wasn’t going to give in. | b | VII | - | 107 | Kapten Vimes ei kavatsenud alla anda. |
| 62. | 132 | This one was going to be tricky. | b | VIII | + | 111 | Nüüd läks asi keeruliseks. |
| 63. | 138 | “What’re we going to do now, sir?” said Carrot anxiously. | b | I | - | 117a | „Mis me nüüd teeme, härra kapten?“ küsis Porgand uudishimulikult. |
| 64. | 138 | Coiled up in its secret lair, on top of a great hoard of gold, dreamin’ ancient reptilian dreams fromma dawna time, waitin’ for the secret curtains of the night, when once more it will sally forth–” | a | I | = | 117b | On end oma salaurus kõrge kullahunniku otsas rõngasse kerinud ja näeb iidsete aegade roomajaund, oodates, mil öö laotab üle maa oma varjava loori, et siis kord jälle taevasse tõusta...” |
| 65. | 139 | You could use him as a sort of laboratory rat to forecast what was going to happen next. | b | I | - | 117c | Teda oleks võinud kasutada laborirotina, et ennustada, mis edasi juhtub. |
| 66. | 140 | Then instead of laughing they follow you even more, hoping that at the heart of all the lies they’ll find the truth. | a | VI | - | 118 | Siis hakkavad nad sinu üle naermise asemel sind veel enam uskuma, lootes, et kõigi nende valede südames leiavad nad tõe. |
| 67. | 141a | Then we don’t need anyone killing it, we just stop summoning it, and everyone’ll be happy, right?” | a | I | - | 119a | Siis ei ole vaja kellelgi teda maha lüüa, me lihtsalt ei kutsu teda enam ja kõik on rahul, on nii?” |
| 68. | 141b | The whole point about the thing with the king is that he’ll be a, a sort of–” | a | I | - | 119b | Kogu selle asja mõte on selles, et ta on nagu mingi...” |
| 69. | 141c | That’s what the king’ll be.” | a | III | - | 119c | Just selline peab kuningas olema.” |
| 70. | 141d | “No-one going to argue with a potent authority, are they?” | b | V | - | 119d | Potentse autoriteediga ei hakka küll keegi vaidlema, või kuidas? |
| 71. | 144 | By tomorrow the people’ll be so desperate, they’d crown even a one-legged troll if he got rid of the dragon. | a | II | = | 121 | Homme on rahvas juba nii meeleheitel, et nad krooniksid ka ühejalgse trolli oma kuningaks, kui see neid ainult lohest vabastaks. |
| 72. | 145 | “What you’re saying,” said Vimes slowly, “if I understand the wording correctly, is that if I am baked alive by the dragon you’ll return the money?” | a | I | - | 123 | „Nagu ma aru saan,“ lausus kapten Vimes aeglaselt, „tahad sa öelda, et kui lohe mind elusalt ära praeb, annad sa raha tagasi?“ |
| 73. | 150a | “If it doesn’t afford anymore than that I don’t think there’ll be a city for long,” said the thief. | a | I | = | 127 | „Kui linn endale rohkem lubada ei või, siis ma arvan, et varsti pole seda linna enam olemas,“ andis varas vastu. |

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| 74. | 150b | "People aren't going to sail here with a cargo of rare comestibles just to have it incinerated, are they?" | b | V | - | 127 | Keegi ei hakka haruldaste toiduainete lastidega siia purjetama, et lasta ennast tuhaks teha, või kuidas? |
| 75. | 152 | "It'll starve around here, then," said the assassin. | a | I | - | 129 | „Siis jääb ta siin küll nälga,“ arvas palgamõrtsukas. |
| 76. | 154 | But I shall expect progress by tonight, do you understand?" | c | I | = | 131 | Aga ma ootan edusamme täna õhtuks, kas saate aru?" |
| 77. | 158 | If the wretched thing turned up, it was going to think it was flying through solid wood with slots in it. | b | II | - | 134 | Kui õnnetu lohe peaks välja ilmuma, arvab ta kindlasti, et lendab läbi tihke puidu, milles on sooned vibunööri jaoks. |
| 78. | 163 | "It's going to be all right" /.../ | b | III | - | 138 | "Kõik saab korda" /.../ |
| 79. | 170a | "If you roll over I'll put some more of this on." | a | I | - | 144a | "Kui te ümber keerate, panen ma veel pisut seda peale." |
| 80. | 170b | "I shan't see anything I haven't seen before. | c | I | - | 144b | "Ma ei näe seal linade all midagi, mida ma varem näinud pole. |
| 81. | 171 | It'll reduce the bruising and promote the growth of healthy scale." | a | I | - | 145 | Võtab paistetust alla ja ergutab tervete soomuste kasvu." |
| 82. | 174 | "I shall sleep downstairs, in the kitchen," said Lady Ramkin cheerfully. | c | I | - | 148 | "Ma magan allkorrusel, köögis," teatas leedi Ramkin rõõmsalt. |
| 83. | 175 | It'll do it good to be aired." | a | I | - | 148b | Sellele teeb tuulutamine ainult head." |
| 84. | 176 | "And what you'll do, eh?" | a | I | + | 150 | "Ja mis sa siis ette võtad, äh?" |
| 85. | 180 | "I suppose I shall have to," she said. | c | I | - | 153 | „Küllap ma peangi seda tegema,“ vastas naine. |
| 86. | 184 | "That means it will be night soon," Colon went on, accurately. | a | I | = | 157 | „See tähendab, et varsti on öö,“ jätkas Colon täiesti tõelevastavalt. |
| 87. | 189 | Give him a badge, although I'm damned if I know where he'll wear it! | a | V | - | 161 | Andke talle ametimärk, kuigi susi mind söögu, kui ma tean, kus ta seda kandma hakkab. |
| 88. | 192a | The future will be glorious." | a | IV | - | 163a | Tulevik saab olema hiilgav" |
| 89. | 192b | There won't be any dragon! | a | III | - | 163b | Mingit lohet ei tule! |
| 90. | 193 | They'll see it happen! | a | I | - | 164 | Nad näevad, kuidas see juhtub! |
| 91. | 195 | "But I'm sure I shall be perfectly safe with your men," she said. | c | I | - | 166 | „Aga ma olen kindel, et teie meeste seltsis pole mul midagi karta,“ kostis leedi Ramkin. |
| 92. | 202 | What wrongs is he going to right? | b | I | - | 173 | Millise ülekohtu ta kaotab? |
| 93. | 203-204 | "I've always thought," said the monarchist, pulling out a pipe and beginning to fill it with the ponderous air of one who is going to deliver a lecture, "that one of the major problems of being a king is the risk of your daughter getting a prick. | b | VII | - | 174 | „Mina olen alati arvanud,“ sõnas monarhist, tõmmates taskust piibu ja asudes seda toppimamõttlikul ilmel nagu inimene, kellel on kavas loenguga esineda, „et kuningate üks põhimuresid on, et keegi nende tüdart – torkab.“ |

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| 94. | 212 | But now it was going to be balls all the way. | b | VIII | - | 181 | Nüüd aga polnud ballidest enam pääsu. |
| 95. | 215 | You'll do yourself a mischief, I said. | a | I | - | 183 | Sa teed endale liiga, ütlesin ma. |
| 96. | 219 | He cast around and spotted one of Throat's sausages, cast aside by a hungry reveller who had decided he was never going to be that hungry. | b | III | = | 187 | Ta laskis pilgul ringi käia ja leidis ühe Nöörija viineritest, mille oli ära visanud mõni näljane pillerkaaritaja, kes oli otsusele jõudnud, et nii suurt nälga ei tule tal iialgi. |
| 97. | 225 | I mean, if there's a natural resource around, something's going to use it, aren't they? | b | V | - | 192 | Ma mõtlen, et kui looduslik allikas on võtta, hakkab keegi ikka seda kasutama, eks pole? |
| 98. | 226-227 | It was hard to pick him out of the air because, quite clearly, even Errol didn't know where he was going to be, or what way up he was going to be when he got there. | b | I | + | 194 | Talle oli raske pihta saada järgmisel põhjusel: Errol isegi ei teadnud, kus või mispidi ta järgmisel hetkel on. |
| 99. | 227 | He managed a few more steps by sheer momentum, knowing that when he stopped he was going to be utterly crushed. | b | I | - | 194 | Tal õnnestus puhtalt inertsil jõul veel paar sammu astuda, teades, et kui ta peatub, litsutakse ta maaga ühetasaseks.“ |
| 100. | 231 | “If we haven't got one,” said Sergeant Colon, “I bet we'll soon have had one. | a | II | = | 198 | „Ma võin kihla vedada, et kui meil seda poleks,“ ütles seersant, siis varsti oleks ikka tulnud. |
| 101. | 236 | “I'm sure Supreme Grand Master will be along directly,” he said. | a | III | = | 203 | Kindlasti tuleb ülemloožmeister otsekohe,“ sõnas ta. |
| 102. | 241 | Game little devil, I'll give him that.” | a | III | - | 206 | Vapper saadanahk, seda peab ütlema.“ |
| 103. | 246 | I don't expect they'll want to go anywhere.” | a | II | - | 211 | Ma ei usu, et nad kuhugi minna tahaksid.“ |
| 104. | 249 | It was going to be a scrum. | b | III | - | 214 | Tuleb kõva rüselus. |
| 105. | 250 | „Constable Carrot will go and see what's in the kitchens. | a | I | - | 214 | „Kodanik Porgand läheb vaatab, mida köögis pakutakse. |
| 106. | 251 | He'll be right, too. | a | I | - | 216 | Ja tal on õigus. |
| 107. | 256 | And Sergeant Hummock and the day squad will be lining the route, sir.” | a | I | - | 220 | „Ja seersant Hummock oma päevase rühmaga ääristab tänavaid, millest rongkäik läbi läheb, härra kapten.“ |
| 108. | 268 | Now they are ringing the gongs, thought Vimes, but soon they will—they will—they will not be ringing the gongs. | a | I | = | 231 | Praegu löövad nad gongi, mõtles Vimes, kuid varsti nad – varsti nad – varsti nad gongi ei löö. |
| 109. | 272 | „I don't think we need bother,“ he said. „I think they'll soon find out.“ | a | III | = | 234 | „Pole vist vaja vaeva nägema hakata,“ sõnas ta. „Küllap nad saavad varsti isegi teada.“ |
| 110. | 277 | “Push off or you'll feel the back of my hand,” said Vimes. | a | I | - | 238 | „Lase jalga või ma teen sul kõrvad tuliseks,“ ütles Vimes. |

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| 112. | 288 | This will be speedily corrected and, gentlemen, I can assure you that treasure will positively flow into the city from those anxious to enjoy the king's protection." | a | V | - | 249 | See probleem parandatakse peagi ja, härrased, ma võin teile kinnitada, et meie linna hakkavad voolama sõna otseses mõttes varandusejad neilt, kes otsivad kuninga kaitset. |
| 113. | 289 | "Of course, there will probably be other acquisitions in the way of land, property and so forth, and the king wishes it to be fully understood that loyal Privy Councillors will be richly rewarded." | a | III | - | 249 | „Muidugi, tõenäoliselt tuleb vara ka maa, kinnisvara ja muu näol, ning kuningas soovib, et kõik mõistaksid, et riiginõunike ustavus saab rikkalikult tasutud.“ |
| 114. | 295 | And in time, they'll come to believe it was their own idea. | a | VI | - | 255 | Ja ajapikku hakkavad nad uskuma, et see oli nende enda mõte. |
| 115. | 295 | It'll be a tradition. | a | III | - | 255 | Sellest tuleb traditsioon. |
| 116. | 296 | But I will be eating people! | a | V | - | 255 | Aga ma hakkan ju inimesi süüa! |
| 117. | 297 | "There will be better things," whispered Wonse, temporarily relieved at the change in direction. | a | I | + | 256 | Kindlasti tuuakse varsti paremaid asju," sosistas Wonse, tundes ajutise teemamuutuse üle kergendust. |
| 118. | 301 | "I shall miss his little face," said Carrot. | c | V | - | 260 | „Ma hakkan tema väikesest koonust puudust tundma ,“ ütles Porgand. |
| 119. | 304a | You'll see. | a | I | + | 263 | Küll te näete. |
| 120. | 304b | "They'll march on the palace, and what will the dragon do then, eh?" | a | VI | = | 263 | Nad lähevad koos paleesse ja mida see lohe siis peale hakkab, ah? |
| 121. | 307 | "I'm not sure what I shall do next," said Vimes, more gruffly than he intended. | c | VI | - | 265 | „Ma ei tea isegi, mis ma peale hakkan,“ lausus Vimes tõredamalt, kui oli kavatsenud. |
| 122. | 315 | "I wonder who it'll be," said Nobby. | a | I | - | 272 | "Ei tea, kes selleks võetakse?" ütles Noobel. |
| 123. | 318 | What's he going to say, Vimes thought. | b | I | + | 275 | Mida ta nüüd ütleb, mõistatas Vimes. |
| 124. | 322 | "You shall have some time to reflect on this," he said and nodded to the guards. (p 322) – (p 279) | c | IV | - | 278 | „Sul saab olema aega, et selle üle järele mõelda,“ lisasta ja noogutas valvuritele. |
| 125. | 338 | "That's the one I shall use for the actual wossname, the coup de grass," said Colon. | c | I | - | 293 | „Seda noolt kasutan ma ainult sellesamuse, kuu dö grassi jaoks,“ seletas Colon. |
| 126. | 342 | "Not that we'll need it," said Colon virtuously. | a | III | - | 296 | Ega meil seda vaja ei lähe, sõnas Colon vooruslikult. |
| 127. | 360 | "Yes," said Nobby reasonably, "but if you get stuck down there, you're going to want your best man up here, ready to rescue you, aren't you?" | b | II | - | 312 | „Jah,“ märkis Noobel mõistlikult, „kuid kui te seal all kuhugi kinni jääte, tahate ju, et teie parim mees oleks siin, valmis appi hüppama. |
| 128. | 364 | His body must have known he wasn't going to need them, except to steer. | b | I | - | 316 | Ta keha kindlasti teadis, et tal pole neid vaja muuks kui tüürimiseks. |

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| 129. | 365 | "I'm afraid it's not going to work," said Lady Ramkin. | b | III | - | 317 | Ma kardan, et sellest ei tule midagi välja. |
| 130. | 367a | "He's a nice dragon, I liked him as much as you, a very nice little chap, but he's just done the sensible thing, for gods' sake, he's not going to get burned to bits just to save us. | b | I | - | 318 | Ta on armas draakon, mulle meeldis ta sama palju kui teilegi – väga kena loomake – aga, jumala pärast, ta mõtles liiga kainelt, ta ei lase ju ennast paljalt meie pärast ära põletada. |
| 131. | 367b | The members of the rank were wondering who was going to be the first to say it. | b | I | - | 319a | Rühmaliikmed mürdsid pead, kes selle esimesena välja ütleb. |
| 132. | 368 | Errol's going to hit it, Vimes thought. | b | I | - | 319b | Errol sõidab talle otsa, mõtles Vimes. |
| 133. | 368b | Gods help us all, it'll be a fireball. | a | III | - | 319c | Jumal aidaku meid kõiki, siit tuleb kohutav plahvatus. |
| 134. | 370a | "This is going to be the world's first democratically killed dragon. | b | III | - | 321a | Sellest tuleb maailma esimene demokraatlikult tapetud lohe. |
| 135. | 370b | "It's going to be bloody murder!" | b | I | - | 321b | Muidu toimub seal hirmus mõrv. |
| 136. | 371 | And I shall come down like a ton of bricks on the very next person who throws a stone." | c | I | = | 322 | Ja järgmisele, kes kiviga viskab, annan ma kogu jõuga. |
| 137. | 372a | We're really going to arrest it?" | b | I | - | 323a | Kas me tõesti vahistame ta? |
| 138. | 372b | Nobody else will have anything to do with us. | a | I | - | 323b | Keegi teine ei taha meiega tegemist teha. |
| 139. | 372c | Or rather, you can, but if you're going to then you might as well burn the whole place down right now and start again. | b | II | - | 323c | Või õigemini: saab küll, aga kui sa seda teed, siis võiks samahästi kogu linna maha põletada ja nullist peale hakata. |
| 140. | 373 | If the person who did it does not own up I shall be extremely angry! | c | I | - | 324 | Kui inimene, kes seda tegi, üles ei tunnista, muutun ma äärmiselt vihaseks. |
| 142. | 382 | "I think in this case it will just be generalized abetting," said Vimes. | a | I | - | 332 | "Ma arvan, et antud juhul on tegemist lihtsalt ässitamisega üldiselt," sõnas Vimes. |
| 143. | 383 | "I hope so," said Vimes, "because the very first drain we come to, you're going to drop the key down it. | b | I | - | 332 | „Ma loodan küll,“ sõnas Vimes, „sest esimene rentsliak, mis ette satub – sinna sa selle oma võtme viskadki. |
| 144. | 385a | "I'll bring back another one! | a | I | - | 334 | "Ma toon uue lohe! |
| 145. | 385b | "And this time I'll make sure you stay there. | a | I | = | 335 | "Ja seekord hoolitsen ma selle eest, et sa sinna ka jääksid. |
| 146. | 386 | "Tell me, Sarge," whispered Nobby, "do you think we're going to like it in the scorpion pit?" | b | V | - | 336a | „Õelge, seersant,“ sosistas Noobel, „mis te arvate, kas meile hakkab skorpioniaugus meeldima?“ |
| 147. | 386-387 | "–say anything, er, but anything you do say will be written down, er, here, in my notebook, and, er, may be used in evidence–" – | a | II | - | 336b | „...õelda ükskõik, mida, ee... siia minu märkmikku ja seda, ee... võidakse kasutada tõendusmaterjalina...“ |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|---|---|-----|---|-----|--|
| 148. | 388 | Are you going to come quietly? | b | I | - | 337 | Kas sa tuled vaikselt kaasa? |
| 149. | 393 | Then everyone will know that everything has been done properly.” | a | I | = | 342 | Siis saavad kõik aru, et asju aeti nii, nagu peab. |
| 150. | 399 | His expression was the determined expression of a man who is going to see it through. | b | I | - | 347 | Tema näol oli ilme nagu inimesel, kes on otsustanud asjaga lõpuni minna. |
| 151. | 400 | Dear Mother and Father [wrote Carrot] You will never guess, I have been in the Watch only a few weeks and, already I am to be a full Constable. | a | III | - | 348 | Kallid ema ja isa (kirjutas Porgand) Te ei arvaks kunagi ära, ma olen olnud Vahtkonnas ainult mõne nädala ja juba saab minust täiskordnik. |
| 152. | 406 | Society, he managed to think, didn't know what was going to hit it. | b | I | - | 353 | Vaene ühiskond, mõtles kapten suure vaevaga, ei saa arugi, mis teda tabas. |
| 153. | 409 | Ten dollars a month was going to make a big difference. | b | III | - | 356 | Kümme dollarit kuus muudab suhtumist tublisti. |

RESÜMEE

TARTU ÜLIKOOL

ANGLISTIKA OSAKOND

Anni Polding

Future Constructions with *will*, *shall*, and *be going to* in Terry Pratchett's novel *Guards! Guards!* and Their Estonian Translations

Tulevikukonstruktsioonid *will*, *shall* ja *be going to* Terry Pratchetti romaanis „Vahid! Vahid!“ ja nende eestikeelsed tõlked

bakalaureusetöö

2020

Lehekülgede arv: 45

Annotatsioon:

Käesolev bakalaureusetöö uurib tulevikuaaja väljendamist inglise ja eesti keeles Terry Pratchetti raamatu „Vahid! Vahid!“ näitel. Töö uurib lähemalt inglise keele konstruktsioone *will*, *shall* ja *be going to*. Eesti keeles sarnase tähendusega verbe ei ole ja kasutatakse teistsuguseid konstruktsioone. Töö eesmärk oli uurida, milliste vahendite abil on tõlkelauses edasi antud ingliskeelsete verbikonstruktsioonidega *will*, *shall* ja *be going to* loodud lausete tähendused.

Töö teoreetiline osa annab ülevaate sellest, mis on aeg ja grammatiline aeg ning tutvustab, kuidas kummaski keeles tulevikku edasi antakse. Praktiline osa keskendub 150 loetletud ingliskeelseid konstruktsioone sisaldanud lausete ja nende tõlgete analüüsi. Need 150 lauset pärinevad Terry Pratchetti raamatust „Vahid! Vahid!“, mille on tõlkinud Allan Eichenbaum. Lausete põhjal koostati tabel, kuhu märgiti, millist ingliskeelset konstruktsiooni on kasutatud, mis viisil on konstruktsioon tõlgitud ja kas lausesse on lisatud ajamäärus. Viise, kuidas lauseid tõlgiti, oli kaheksa. *Will*'i, *shall*'i ja *be going to* tõlgete ja ajamääruse kasutuse kohta loodi tabelid, kust on näha, kui palju on mingit tõlkimisviisi nende verbikonstruktsioonide puhul kasutatud. Kõige populaarsemaks tõlkemisviisiks osutus preesensi indikatiiv. 50 lause puhul tehti sügavam analüüs, kus vaadeldi täpsemalt, mis tähendust ingliskeelne lause omab ja uuriti, kas ja kuidas seda tähendust eestikeelse lause puhul edasi on antud.

Märksõnad: tulevik, grammatika, grammatiline tulevik, aeg, tõlkimine, inglise keel, eesti keel.

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