

The Mandative *be* and *were* Subjunctives in Online British and American Corpora: A Contrastive Study

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Abstract

This study examines the differences between British English and American English in the preference for *should* or the possibility of *indicative* forms in British English versus the overwhelming preference for *be-subjunctives* in American English is confirmed by the present- day data. The Mandative subjunctive is used to express suggestion, wishes, and demands and its usage has become subject to variation across various English dialects. The research uses data from the British National Corpus (BNC) on one hand, and from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) on the other, searching for contexts with similar triggers, like "requested that," "demanded that," and "urged that." The findings show that there is still an obvious preference for *should* in British English and for synthetic forms in American English, even though this paper also reveals there is a significant number of synthetic forms in the British English which contradict the traditional view that differentiates the two varieties. In contrast, the use of *be-subjunctive* is still strongly favored in American English. The results partially support statements regarding the distinctions between British and American English in terms of the mandative subjunctives.

Keywords: mandative subjunctive, the indicative, modal mandative, the BNC & COCA corpora

1. Introduction

Many Linguists debated the subjunctive, particularly the *mandative subjunctive*, in the past hundred years. The English language would "get rid of it altogether," according to Kellner at the very beginning of the 20th century (Kellner, 1924), and Visser wrote in his *Historical English Syntax* in the late 1960s that the *mandative subjunctive* "tends to become outdated or archaic in late Present-day English (Visser, 2002). However, a number of recent researches have demonstrated the reemergence of the English mandative subjunctive (Hundt, 1998, Övergaard, 1995). The different use of the mandative subjunctive in English language's variant in contemporary English was also the subject in many studies. Stig Johansson and Else Helene Norheim discovered, that in American English, the subjunctive is the most preferred realization possibility in subordinate *that-clauses*, whereas in

British English, the modal construction with *should* is the most preferred alternative (Johansson and Norheim, 1988). In order to verify the known claims about the mandative subjunctive's use in earlier English language periods, namely, that the subjunctives were replaced by other options, especially modal constructions, and that it declined from Old English, it would be amazing to perform an electronic search in historical corpora like the diachronic section of the Helsinki Corpus of English Texts (Denison, 2014, Stein, 2011). Concerning this paper, small-scale corpus research is conducted in both British and American English corpora and to verify whether the claims above are sustained. The two corpora are the BNC and the COCA. The British National Corpus was originally created by Oxford University Press in 1980s, and it contains 100 million words of texts from a wide range of genres (e.g. spoken, fiction magazine, newspaper, and academic). The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) is the largest freely available corpus of English, the only large and balanced corpus of American English. COCA was released in 2008 and it is now used by tens of thousands of users every month (linguists, teachers, translators, and other researchers).

2. Hypotheses of the study

It expected to find more examples with *should* and more indicative forms in the complement clauses of “mandative” (deontic) predicate in British English, while in American English, in similar environments, the *be-subjunctive* is the norm and indicative forms should be rarer.

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Design

This study uses a comparative corpus analysis approach to investigate the use of *mandative subjunctive* (the *be-subjunctive*), a *modal form* (*should* + V), an *indicative* and “*were*” *subjunctive* in both British and American corpora. The research analyzes instances of these subjunctives in various contexts to understand their occurrences, variation and functional differences in the two varieties.

3.2 Data Selection and Description

Only 100 examples are considered out of the total number of each occurrence, for economy reasons. The collection of selected instances used to carry out this study. The British National Corpus was originally created by Oxford University Press in 1980s – early 1990s, and it contains 100 million words of texts from a wide range of genres (e.g. spoken, fiction magazine, newspaper, and academic). While the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) is the largest freely-available corpus of English, and the

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3.3 Procedures

The first aim is to see to what extent the claimed preference for analytic mandative subjunctive and more pervasive use of indicative forms (“modal preterite”) in British English vs. American English is confirmed, and the second aim is to see whether, according to Leech (2009), *the were-subjunctive* is indeed more pervasive in American English than in British English. In view of the first aim, we conducted a search by focusing on three different mandative verbs (in both the present and past): *request that/requested that; urge that/urged that; demand that/demanded that*. We introduced the complementizer “that” in our search to avoid contexts where these verbs take nominal complements and thus to make sure they select complement clauses. For our second aim, we conducted a search focusing on typical contexts (triggers) for the volitive-*were subjunctive*, i.e., *wish/wished* & if clauses, followed by either 1st or 3rd singular (pronominal) subjects in order to narrow down the results to those contexts which only display the *were-subjunctive* and not a “modal past”, i.e., “*wish I were*”/“*wished I were*; *wish he were*”/“*wished he were*; *wish she were*”/“*wished she were*; *wish it were*”/“*wished it were*”/“*if I were*”/“*if he were*”/“*if she were*”/“*if he were*” + cases of inverted conditionals (*were he*, *were she*, *were it*).

4. The Mandative Subjunctive in the BNC & COCA

Basically, the following table below shows the three different mandative verbs (in both the present and past): *demand that/demanded that; urge that/urged that; request that/requested that*, in the *BNC* and the *COCA* corpuses:

Table 1: The occurrences for the mandative subjunctive in BNC and the COCA

	BNC	COCA
Demand that	331 occ.	1996 occ.
Demanded that	322 occ.	1655 occ.
Urge that	46 occ.	174 occ.
Urged that	134 occ.	326 occ.
Request that	161 occ.	873 occ.
Requested that	102 occ.	762 occ.

Below, in Tables 2, 3, & 4, the results are given for *demand that*; *urged that*, *requested that* and the forms identified in their complement clause: either the *mandative subjunctive* (the *be*-subjunctive), or a *modal form* (*should* + V) or else an *indicative* (if available).

In addition to that, what is identified as '*indicatives*' are those contexts where, in the complement clause, there is a 3rd person subject & the verb bears the agreement marker *-s*; these forms are clearly *non-subjunctive* forms. All the other contexts, where the subject is any other person or number and the verb appears in its '*base*' or '*plain*' form are taken as "*mandative subjunctives*", i.e., as an instance of the *be*-subjunctive (even though, in the absence of negation or a sentence-medial adverb, there is no clue to differentiate these forms from a present simple indicative).

Table 2: Demand and demanded that in the BNC and the COCA

The complement clause contains a:		Mandative subjunctive	Modal Mandative	(Mandative) Indicative
BNC	demand that	75/100 75%	21/100 21%	4/100 4%
	demand that	74/100 74%	26/100 26%	0/100 0%
COCA	demand that	98/100 98%	2/100 2%	0/100 0%
	demand that	100/100 100%	0/100 0%	0/100 0%

Table 2 shows the occurrences of the *demand that* in the BNC, the following results came up: for economy reasons, only 100 examples are considered out of the total number of occurrences (331). Taking these 100 examples as our references, there were 75 out of 100 (75%) with the *mandative/be subjunctives*, 21 out of 100 (21%) featured with *modal mandatives* with (*should/analytic*) and 4 out of 100 (4%) contained the *indicatives*.

Whereas the occurrences of the *demand that* in the COCA show up: 100 examples are considered out of the total number of occurrences (1996) regarding *demand that*, there were 98 out of 100 (98%) with the *mandative/be subjunctives*, 2 out of 100 (2%) featured the *modal mandatives* and 0 out of 100 (0%) contained the *indicatives*. It's very essential to mention that the *mandative subjunctive* is preferred in both the BNC and the COCA, but as it may be expected; the percentages are much higher in the COCA. The modal mandatives percentages are higher in the BNC.

In the *BNC*, the occurrence of the *demand* that is investigated, the following results show: 100 examples are taken out of the total number of occurrences (322), there were 74 out of 100 (74%) with the *mandative/be subjunctive*, 26 out of 100 (26%) featured *modal mandatives* and 0 out of 100 (0%) contained the *indicatives*.

In the *COCA* corpus, the occurrence of the *demand* that is also investigated, the following results came up: 100 examples are taken out of the total number of occurrences (1655), there were 100 out of 100 (100%) with the *mandative/be subjunctives*, 0 out of 100 (0%) featured the *modal mandatives* and 0 out of 100 (0%) contained the *indicatives*. It's so notable to say that in both the *BNC* and the *COCA* the *mandative subjunctive* is preferred, but as it may be expected; the percentages are much higher in the *COCA*. The *modal mandatives* percentages are higher in the *BNC*.

The following examples are taken from the *BNC* and *COCA* corpora:

(1) The crisis committee had decided to *demand that* Mrs. Mandela should produce Stompie and disband her private bodyguard. (*BNC*)

(2) So even though he wouldn't accede to *demand that* he go around denouncing Putin and Assad for war crimes. (*COCA*)

(3) Those who opposed to the Queen's visit had *demand* that she be refused the honor here and in Limassol. (*BNC*)

(4) I have *demand* that he condemn Donald Trump's attacks on an independent judiciary. (*COCA*)

In the *BNC* corpus occurrences of the *urge* that are examined, and the following results came up: 46 examples are taken out of the total number of occurrences (46), there were 25 out of 46 featured the *mandative /be subjunctives*, 21 out of 46 featured the *modal mandatives* and 0 out of 46 contained the *indicatives*.

In the *COCA* corpus, the occurrence of *urge* that is examined as well, the following results came up: 100 examples are taken out of the total number of occurrences (174), there were 96 out of 100 (96%) with the *mandative/be subjunctives*, 2 out of 100 (2%) featured the *modal mandative subjunctive* and 2 out of 100 (2%) contained the *indicatives*. In the *BNC* corpus the *modal mandative* has got higher percentages. The *mandative subjunctive* percentages are higher in the *COCA*.

The occurrences of *urged* that in the *BNC* corpus, and the following results showed: 100 examples are taken out of the total number of occurrences (134), there were 43 out of 100 (43%) with the *mandative/be subjunctives*, 57 out of 100 (57%) featured the *modal mandatives* and 0 out of 100 (0%) contained the *indicatives*.

In the COCA corpus, the occurrences are verified of *urged that*, the following results came up: 100 examples were considered out of the total number of occurrences (326), there were 92 out of 100 (92%) the *mandative/be subjunctives*, 8 out of 100 (8%) featured the *modal mandatives* and 0 out of 100 (0%) contained the *indicatives*. The modal mandative, in the BNC has got higher percentages, and the mandative subjunctive percentages are higher in the COCA corpus, as shown below:

Table 3: *Urged* and *urge that* in the BNC and the COCA

The complement clause contains a:		Mandative subjunctive	Modal Mandative	(Mandative) Indicative
BNC	urge that	25/46 54%	21/46 45%	0/46 0%
	urged that	43/100 43%	57/100 57%	0/100 0%
COCA	Urge that	96/100 96%	2/100 2%	2/100 2%
	urged that	92/100 92%	8/100 8%	0/100 0%

The following examples are taken from the *BNC* and the *COCA*:

(5) Officials in the Ministry of War to *urge that* Russia develop strategic railways and reduce her dependence on imported arms. (*BNC*)

(6) We continue to *urge that* congress move away from the fundamentally flawed and harmful policies. (*COCA*)

(7) Some of his staff had *urged that* he abandon the Duchess" s ball, such an act, he knew. (*BNC*)

(8) She *urged that* we get over there quick with a deposit to hold it (*COCA*)

The occurrence of *request that is examined* in the *BNC*, the following results displayed that 100 examples are taken out of the total number of occurrences (161), there were 76 out of 100 (76%) with the mandative subjunctives, 24 out of 100 (24%) featured the modal mandatives and 0 out of 100 (0%) contained the indicatives.

While in the *COCA* corpus, the occurrence of *request that were investigated*, the following results showed: 100 examples were taken out of the total number of occurrences (873), there were 99 out of 100 (99%) with the

mandative/be subjunctives, 1 out of 100 (1%) featured the *modal mandatives* and 0 out of 100 (0%) contained the *indicatives*. It's highly important to indicate that in both the *BNC* and the *COCA* corpuses, the *mandative subjunctive* is preferred.

The occurrences of the *requested that* in the *BNC* corpus were investigated, the following results showed: 100 examples were considered out of the total number of occurrences (102), there were 62 out of 100 (62%) with the *mandative/be subjunctives*, 38 out of 100 (38%) featured the *modal mandatives* and 0 out of 100 (0%) contained the *mandative indicatives*.

In the *COCA* corpus the occurrences of the *requested that* were examined as well, the results displayed that 100 examples were taken out of the total number of occurrences (762), there were 99 out of 100 (99%) with the *mandative/be subjunctives*, 1 out of 100 (1%) featured the *modal mandatives* and 0 out of 100 (0%) contained the *indicatives*. It is important to refer that the *mandative subjunctive* is highly preferred in both the *BNC* and the *COCA*, but as it may be expected that the percentages are much higher in the *COCA*. The modal mandative percentages are higher, as illustrated below:

Table 4: Request and requested that in the BNC and the COCA

The complement clause contains a:		Mandative subjunctive	Modal Mandative	(Mandative) Indicative
BNC	request that	76/100 76%	24/100 24%	0/100 0%
	requested that	62/100 62%	38/100 38%	0/100 0%
COCA	request that	99/100 99%	1/100 1%	0/100 0%
	requested that	99/100 99%	1/100 1%	0/100 0%

The following examples are taken from the *BNC* and the *COCA*:

(9) Bainbridge Council has now agreed to *request that* the bog be designed as in the area of special scientific interest an account. (*BNC*)

(10) A person who is given an exclusively order, can *request that* it be reviewed by the vice president for Business Affairs and Human Resources. (*COCA*)

(11) He then *requested that* it be registered in the book of parliament, to which regent and parliament. (*BNC*)

(12) Flynn *requested that* Russia not escalate the situation and Vladimir Putin said he should not retaliate. (*COCA*)

5. The Were - Subjunctive in the BNC & COCA

The only remaining verbal form is so-called *were subjunctive*. In the place of the usual preterite was, the forms of the verb *were* are used for the *past subjunctive* in the *first-* and third-person singular, (Rothstein and Thieroff, 2010).

The form of “were” is used throughout all persons, it is related with buletic modal operators it expresses *unreal*, *counterfactual* or completely *hypothetical* situations i.e., modal remoteness rather than past time. When the past subjunctive is used a reference to a *hypothetical* or to *counterfactual* situation is made a situation which may lie in the present, past and future. According to (Quirk and Crystal, 2010), ‘The *past subjunctive* is conveniently called the *were- subjunctive*, since it survives as a distinguishable form only in the past tense of the verb *be*’. For (Huddleston and Pullum, 2005) make a distinction between ‘*preterite was*’ and ‘*irrealis were*’ the former is more used than the latter in informal style; the were-subjunctive is ‘a relic of an earlier system’ & conveys ‘varying degrees of remoteness from factuality’. (Aarts, 2011) suggests to talk about the modal situations for example, situations that are hypothetical, or non-factual. Now the occurrences of the *were-subjunctive* are investigated in the *BNC* and the *COCA* corpus, and the *were-subjunctive* has got higher percentages in the *COCA* rather than in the *BNC*, as illustrated below:

Table 5: The occurrences for the *were- subjunctive* in the *BNC* and the *COCA*

The <i>were-subjunctive</i>	Occurrences in BNC	Occurrences in COCA
Wish I were	34	265
Wished I were	2	39
Wish he were	4	59
Wished he were	6	95
Wish she were	3	45
Wished she were	13	62
Wish it were	21	248
Wished it were	7	47
If I were	680	6183
If he were	732	6572
If she were	487	4069
If it were	1373	9336
Were he	70	364
Were she	34	152
Were it	300	1173

A few relevant examples are taken from the BNC and the COCA:

- (13) a. *I wish I were* with you. (BNC)
b. I wrote *I wish I were* going to die at Braith I wrote this inside my sword box. (COCA)
- (14) a. When I was at school I hated it, but I *wished I were* back there. (BNC)
b. I *wished I were* still young enough to appreciate the simple cartoons. (COCA)
- (15) a. He has no taste for languages, but this history is very good. *I wish* he were a more sociable person. (BNC)
b. *He wish* he were being punished for the actual crime. (COCA)
- (16) a. He almost wished he were at home, but then he shocked his head as if to rid. (BNC)
b. He wished he were wearing a hat so he could tip it. (COCA)
- (17) a. She begun to wish she were on surgical ward, but there was no chance of that happening. (BNC)
b. Sometimes I wish she were stronger and would stand up more to him. (COCA)
- (18) a. For a moment she wished she were on the top floor of a very, very high skyscraper. (BNC)
- (19) a. Jenny said savagely and punched her pillow as though she *wished it were* Matthew Preston's head. (BNC)
b. He *wished it were* something as simple as a conspiracy, but it was not. (COCA)
- (20) a. That argument would I think be very persuasive *if I were* able to be confident. (BNC)
b. *If I were* a man who still celebrated his birthday, there would be eighty-four flames. (COCA)
- (21) a. *If he were* a good rivet boy you could may be get a good wage. (BNC)
b. She could see his face as clearly as *if he were* standing in front of her. (COCA)
- (22) a. *If she were* your daughter Jackie what would you have thought? (BNC)
b. Her cheeks were pink, but she didn't look as *if she were* getting sun burned. (COCA)
- (23) a. How would you feel *if I were* to adopt you? He asked me. (BNC)
b. In each movie he wears a grey flannel suit as *if it were* a form of light weight knight" s armor. (COCA)
- (24) a. How old *were he* then, about thirteen? No he were younger than that.

(BNC)

b. If I *were he* I would worrying about Parole too. (COCA)

(25) a. The second reason was that, even *were she* to have a successful pregnancy and birth, she was terrified. (BNC)

b. He was overjoyed to hear from the woman who, *were she* still alive would still be his wife. (COCA)

(26) a. So, to maintain the enhanced level of service that there *were it* set up we would need to put some of our own money into. (BNC)

b. Our village couldn't afford a police department *were it* not for my largesse. (COCA)

6. Discussion of the Results

The mandative subjunctive is used in expressions that convey demands, recommendations, or wishes, and it typically characterized by the use of the base form of the verb, for example, "It's essential that he *be* present". For the present / mandative subjunctive, in British English, modal verbs, particularly "should" construction is more common, and "indicatives" are also found; while in American English, constructions with "should" are much less common and indicatives are not generally accepted. . For the past "were" subjunctive, it has got the highest occurrences in the COCA corpus (*were*-subjunctive is more common in American English), and it has got the lowest occurrences in the BNC corpus (*were*-subjunctive is less common in British English). According to (Leech and Smith, 2009), *the were-subjunctive* is indeed more pervasive in American English than in British English.

7. Previous Studies

Many researchers have previously investigated the mandative subjunctive using corpus-based approaches (Johansson & Norheim, 1988; Overgaard, 1995; Peters, 1998; Crawford & Albakry, 2004). Johansson and Norheim (1988) compared the frequency of the mandative subjunctive to the modal paraphrase "should" following "mandative governing verbs" in two, million-word corpora, the American Brown Corpus (Francis & Kucera, 1979) and the British LOB Corpus (Johansson et al., 1985). They discovered that "the subjunctive" was used 116 times in the Brown Corpus, compared to 14 times in the LOB Corpus; "should" was used 19 times in the Brown corpus, but the LOB Corpus contains it 97 times . According to Johansson and Norheim, this supported the general view that "British English prefers the should construction, while American English is more likely to use the mandative subjunctive" (p. 28). The use of the mandative subjunctive in American and British English was also studied by Overgaard (1995), however her research traces the structure's usage diachronically (during the 20th century), as it is

triggered by both verbs and nouns. Using corpora that represented the two varieties of English at five specific points during the 1900s. Overgaard noticed that "drift the unidirectional change leading to the possible elimination of the non-inflected subjunctive has been reversed in both AmE and BrE, though at a different pace and at different times and for different reasons". The preference for subjunctive and subjunctive paraphrases (such as modals and quasi-modals) after suasive verbs was investigated by Peters (1998), using the ACE (Australian Corpus of English, 1986), a million-word written text corpus. She discovered that the modal paraphrase "should" was the most often used substitute for the mandative structure (29), and that "the subjunctive" count (78) was greater than the paraphrase count (36). The "mandative subjunctive" construction was still most common in American English, according to Peters, who compared her findings to those of Johansson and Norheim (1988), but that the Australian totals "show it to be quite resilient in comparison with the earlier British data from the LOB". In two US news writing corpora, Crawford and Albakry (2004) investigated the marked mandative subjunctive as it is triggered by verbs, nouns, and adjectives: 1) The Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English's Associated Press sub corpus (two million words), and 2) a more condensed, regional corpus gathered from Arizona newspapers (500,000 words). They discovered that verbs were the most powerful triggers of the marked mandative subjunctive (197 cases), followed by nouns (39 instances) and adjectives (11) after normalizing their results to 1,000,000 words. The seven "triggers" of the marked mandative subjunctive that "resulted in the subjunctive at least 10 times/million words" were identified by Crawford and Albakry as follows: demand (57), recommend (30), ask (20), insist (18), propose (18), suggest (15), and request (10). The findings of the current study are compared to those such as Johansson and Norheim (1988), Overgaard (1995), Peters (1998), and Crawford and Albakry (2004), and noted that the "mandative subjunctive" construction is still the norm in American English, while British English prefers the "should" construction. This confirms the observations of Quirk *et al.* (1985: 1012-1013) who emphasizes the fact that the "mandative subjunctive" is especially used in American English, whereas in British English, mandative "should" with the infinitive is more common. In addition to that, the occurrences of the *were-subjunctive* are investigated in the *BNC* and the *COCA* corpus, and the *were-subjunctive* has got higher percentages in the *COCA* rather than in the *BNC*.

8. Conclusion

This empirical research uses the British National Corpus (BNC), and the Corpus of Contemporary American (COCA) in order to investigate that British English speakers, prefer *should* and also allows indicatives in mandative subjunctives, whereas American English speakers prefer the *be/uninflected* forms.

The investigations above concluded that the *mandative be-subjunctive* is preferred in both the *BNC* and the *COCA* corpus, the mandative subjunctive has got higher percentages in the *COCA* corpus as compared to the in *BNC* corpus, while the *modal mandative (analytic/ should)* has got higher percentages in the *BNC* corpus than in the *COCA* corpus. So, British English speakers prefer *should* and also allow *indicative mandative*, whereas American English speakers prefer the uninflected form of the verb (*be-subjunctive*). We can also notice that the *indicatives* appear with (*she/he/it*) take the inflected form of the verb with suffix-s. The *mandative/be subjunctive* in American English is finite which contains a null modal, and the *be- subjunctive* is clearly the norm in American English, while the *be-subjunctive* and the *should* variant are possible in British English (with preference for the analytical form).

It has been concluded from the investigations above that “the *were-subjunctive*” has got the highest occurrences in the *COCA* corpus (*were-subjunctive* is more common in American English), and it has got the lowest occurrences in the *BNC* corpus (*were-subjunctive* is less common in British English). According to (Leech and Smith, 2009), *the were-subjunctive* is indeed more pervasive in American English than in British English.

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الصيغة الالزامية، "be" و "were" في مجموعات النصوص البريطانية والأمريكية على الانترنت: دراسة تبائية

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مستخلص البحث:

تهدف هذه الورقة البحثية إلى دراسة الاختلافات بين الإنجليزية البريطانية والإنجليزية الأمريكية في تفضيل استخدام "should" أو إمكانية استخدام الصيغ الدلالية فيهما، مقابل التفضيل الشائع لصيغ "be-subjunctives" في الإنجليزية الأمريكية. يستخدم البحث بيانات من مجموعة البيانات الوطنية البريطانية من جهة، ومجموعة البيانات الإنجليزية الأمريكية المعاصرة من جهة أخرى، لدراسة السياقات التي تحتوي على مُحَوِّزات متشابهة، مثل "requested that" و "demanded that" و "urged that". تُظهر النتائج أنه لا يزال هناك تفضيل واضح لصيغ "should" في الإنجليزية البريطانية وللصيغ التركيبية في الإنجليزية الأمريكية، على الرغم من أن هذه الورقة البحثية تكشف أيضاً عن وجود عدد كبير من الصيغ التركيبية في الإنجليزية البريطانية التي تتعارض مع الرأي التقليدي الذي يُميز بين النوعين. في المقابل، لا يزال استخدام صيغة "be-subjunctive" مفضلاً بشدة في الإنجليزية الأمريكية. ومع ذلك، فإن وجود الصيغ التركيبية في الإنجليزية البريطانية يُشير إلى وضع أكثر تعقيداً مما كان يُعتقد سابقاً، على الرغم من أن النتائج تدعم جزئياً التصريحات المتعلقة بالتمييز بين الإنجليزية البريطانية والأمريكية من حيث صيغ الالزامية. **الكلمات المفتاحية:** الصيغة الالزامية، الصيغة الدلالية، صيغة الالزام، الصيغة الشرطية، مجموعة البيانات الوطنية البريطانية، مجموعة البيانات الإنجليزية الأمريكية المعاصرة.