Case Study

Relevance of Modality Markers in Translating from Spanish into English: A Case Study of *Los Intereses Creados*

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ABSTRACT

The function of modality is to express the degree of the intrinsic and extrinsic assessment and judgement of a speaker or writer in terms of truth-value in propositions. One of the branches of translation studies is pure descriptive translation studies, which can be a product-oriented, function-oriented, or process-oriented. This study is product-oriented in that it examines descriptively an existing translation. This paper is a case study of Jacinto Benavente's drama, entitled *"Los Intereses Creados"*. The study was done qualitatively and quantitatively to describe the relevance and translatability of modality markers from Spanish into English. The investigation was done in a hyponym of literary translation, drama. Both source text and target text were wholly read. The data related to modality were identified, collected, and analysed. The analyses were carried out, following Toolan's theory of modality. The analyses revealed that the English target text used more modality markers than the Spanish source text. The research revealed also that the frequency and infrequency of modality were more determined by language peculiarities and norms than by the translator; it indicates that the peculiarities and norms of both Spanish and English languages are the determinants of the translation procedures of modality.

Keywords: Modalities, norms, peculiarities, shifts, translation

INTRODUCTION

Translation has undergone a lot of stages and it has become an independent discipline in the 20th century due to the paper presented by Holmes (2000), entitled "The Name and Nature of Translation Studies." A translation is a discipline that categorizes itself into scientific, legal, computational or literary

translation. Newmark (1983) illustrated that translation dealt with two elements: the invariant element (the information) and the variant element (the communicative and associative elements).

Vinay (1996) stated that the problem of translation was a problem of thinking because the ways people think were different from one language to another. That is why it is necessary to distinguish between translation errors and purely grammatical (or stylistic) errors in the target text. Wilss (1996) believed that translation was "an intelligent activity" which was not inborn but acquired through the suitable learning process. Its problem solving requires that each problem is given specific consideration and capacity. Catford (1965) defined translation as a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. He was of the opinion that translation and linguistics were interrelated. He believed that translation theory must depend on general linguistic theory.

However, translation literature has fallen short of studying deeply meaning and linguistic aspects, which can be determined by language peculiarities. This is because the main problems of translation are problems related to meaning gain and meaning loss. Therefore, the aims of this paper are to investigate and specify language peculiarities that determine the occurrence of modality in translating from Spanish into English. The objectives of this paper are:

   (a) to examine the translation of modalities;

   (b) to investigate language peculiarities and language norms that determine the occurrences of modality from Spanish into English;

   (c) to evaluate the meaning loss and meaning gain in the translatability of modality.

The study in this paper follows Toolan's (1998) theory of modality. Due to the wide range of modalities, this study limits itself to expressive modality. The tested hypothesis of the researchers is that the translator's latitude may affect the meaning of modality in translation. Moreover, this study is significant in that the literature review on modality translation reveals that there is a gap of knowledge on the relevance of modality markers in drama translation and language peculiarities in translating from Spanish into English. It is also significant because it is expected to contribute to the translation field, and help translators, interpreters, linguists, and translation students to know how to identify the functionality of modality and to deal with the problems of modality translation from Spanish into English.

Literature Review

Drama Translation. Barbara and Crampton (1989) were of the opinion that the translation of drama needed to be done more closely with the production skills than the faithfulness to the original since it differentiated between readability and speakability. Basnett-McGuire (1985) considered the difficulty of translation

to be in the nature of the text in terms of linguistic features on which performability must depend.

Ferenčík (1970) stated that the evolution of literary works translation functions through objective factors outside the work *per se* like the time, language evolution, criterions, reader, others, and subjective factors inside the work itself like the author, translator, subject, level of literary quality, and others. Snell-Hornby (1997) discussed that semiotics had become necessary in the study of drama. It dealt with signs like icon (similarity between the icon and the object it represents), index (contextual connection or physical contiguity between sign and object), and symbol (the laws and cultural conventions that allowed the interpretation of the connection between sign and object.

El-Shiyab (1997) stated that translators could face serious problems in translating theatrical texts because they did not only contain linguistic, social, and cultural features but also paralinguistic ones. In theatre translation, paralinguistic features "have to be understood as if they were performed."

Modality. Owing to language differences and the linguistic systems of languages, translation studies has to focus on language functionality. According to Schäffner (1999) linguistic translation studies "were basically interested in the norms of the language systems. The linguistic units of the source language (SL) and target language (TL) were compared in order to set up mechanisms (in the sense of normative translation principles) for overcoming differences in language structures" during the translation activity in order to achieve the desired communication. Among the units of languages and translation, modality plays a big role because it is a meaning carrier. In the same vein, modality, Crystal and Davy (1969) pointed out, was a semantic grammatical aspect, which was not classified as a significant feature of a province, status, and genre; it only depended on "the suitability of form to subject matter", which made it be a stylistic means to achieve utterance goals. For Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), the function of modality was to express the attitude of the speaker towards the utterance, according to whether it was considered a fact, a belief, a necessity, and others. They argued that it was a language-specific expressive means in that every language had its own modal expressive markers.

However, Carter et al. (1997) stated that modality had to do with the relationship between the writer and the reader of the text. Moreover, Bell (1991) wrote that there was a difference between mood, modality and modulation. The mood is concerned with the relationships among subject, predicator, and complement. These relationships function in terms of social value and syntactic structure and communicative value. Modality is used to express a communicator's opinion in terms of probability or frequency, whereas modulation is used to express proposals rather than propositions.

English modal auxiliaries are can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must,

ought to, used to, need, and dare (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985). However, Halliday and Natthiessen (2004) pointed out that modality dealt with the speaker's judgement, or request of the judgement of the listener, on the status of what was being said. It can be characterized by 'indeterminacy', which is related to the nature of the systems. They classify modality into probability, usuality, obligation, and inclination. The orientation of modality can be subjective, objective, explicit, or implicit; the value of modality can be either high or low and the polarity of modality can be either direct or transferred. Moreover, Depraetera and Reed (2006) argued that English modality embodied a range of semantic notions such as ability, possibility, hypotheticality, obligation, and imperative meaning, which played a semantic impact on the speaker or the addressee in an utterance.

Toolan (1998), classified modality into two. First is expressing modality, which can be either verbs or adverbs. It can express (a) probability (certainly, likely, belief, will, may, can, obvious); (b) obligation (should, must need to); (c) willingness (would, will); and (d) usuality (always, never, rarely, occasionally, often). Their function is to qualify the communicative strength and weakness of the speaker's utterances and reveal the speaker's attitude and judgements. Second is metaphorized or advanced modality, which is a kind of modality which is different from the conventional modal expressions. Saeed (2003) categorized modality into (a) epistemic modality and (b) deontic modality. In the former, the speaker

signalled degrees of knowledge, whereas, in the latter, the speaker expressed his attitude to social factors of obligation, responsibility and permission.

Spanish modality uses modal markers like *poder, saber, deber, hay que, soler, tener que* to express 'various shades of meaning like possibility and suggestions, speculations, obligation, probability or supposition (Butt & Benjamin, 2004; Kattan-Ibarra & Pountain, 2003, Muñoz & Thacker, 2006).

Salazar-Garcia (2018) pointed out that epistemic contents intervened at the higher layers, whereas deontic and facultative contents had a lower scope. Lavid et al. (2016) studied the annotation of modality from the functional/semantic perspective in terms of commonalities shared between English and Spanish and the syntactic perspective in terms of language-specific preferences. They pointed out that there were high inter-annotator agreement rates for both the coarser functional-semantic tags as well as for the more specific subtypes. Comparing Spanish and French, Laca (2016) studied epistemic modality and perfect morphology; she pointed out that the semantic contrast between a deictic tense (the present) and an anaphoric tense (the imperfect) evidenced by epistemic modals demonstrated that tense morphology on modals was interpretable.

METHODS

The study of this paper followed Toolan's theory (1998) of expressive modality. The text used in this study as an instrument of the

study was a hyponym of literature, drama. The text was chosen to carry out this study for convenience; it was expected to be useful in other genres. The source text (ST) was a play by Jacinto Benavente, entitled "Los Intereses Creados". It was translated "The Bonds of Interest" by J.G. Underhill and published by Frederick Ungar Publishing Co, New York (1967).

The corpus is justified in that it was written by a Nobel Prize winner for literature in 1922, who is considered the foremost Spanish dramatist of the 20th century. The translator, John Garrett Underhill is an American author and stage producer who has translated the works of Jacinto Benavente. The publisher is Frederick Ungar Publishing Company founded in 1940 and has published over 2,000 titles.

This study was both quantitative and qualitative and it was done manually for convenience. In doing so, the original and translated texts were wholly read, the modality markers were identified and collected. Then, the analyses were carried out in the source text and the target text (TT), following the systematic classification of expressive modalities according to Toolan's theory. That is, first, probability modality was identified, collected, and analyzed; secondly, the modality of obligation was identified, collected and analyzed; third, the modality of willingness was identified, collected and analyzed; fourthly, the modality of usuality was identified, collected and analyzed. Some examples related to the problems of transiting expressive modalities from

Spanish into English would be analyzed and discussed; the analyzed occurrences of the ST would be underlined, whereas the analyzed occurrences of the TT would be underlined and bolded. The source language (SL) is Spanish and the target language (TL) is English. Due to the limitation of space, the pages of similar occurrences will be given in each discussion category.

RESULTS

Table 1 to 4 show the results of the frequency and infrequency of expressive modality. The results reveal that the expressive modality is used more frequently in the target text than in the source text due to language peculiarities and norms, which are fully discussed in the discussion of this paper.

DISCUSSIONS

Following Toolan (1998), expressing modality is a way by which a speaker or writer can express their attitude and judgement in terms of probability, obligation, willingness and usuality by using modal markers.

Probability

In this category, although there is some literal translation as far as a modality of probability is concerned, more modal markers of probability are found to be used in the TT than in the ST due to some language peculiarities, for example:

> *No lo diréis por mí, que he visto amanecer muchas veces cuando no tenía donde acostarme.* (p. 36).

Table 1
Modality of probability

Spanish language	Occurrence frequency	English language	Occurrence frequency
Poder	**28**	Can	**58**
Poder	**5**	Could	**19**
Future suffixe *(ré, ras, rá, remos, réis, ràn)*	**87**	Will	**150**
Conditional	**10**	Would	**59**
Future suffix	**30**	Shall	**50**
Poder	**11**	May	**13**
Poder	**4**	Might	**9**
None	**None**	Believe	**None**
None	**None**	Obvious	**None**
None	**None**	Certainly	**3**
None	**None**	Likely	**None**
None	**None**	Perhaps	**2**

Table 2
Modality of obligation

Spanish language	Occurrence frequency	English language	Occurrence frequency
Deber / haber de	**12**	Should	**30**
Deber / haber de	**11**	Must	**28**
None	**None**	Need to	**None**

Table 3
Modality of willingness

Spanish language	Occurrence frequency	English language	Occurrence frequency
Future suffixe *(ré, ras, rá, remos, réis, ràn)*	**None**	Will	**11**
Conditional	**None**	Would	**7**

Table 4
Modality of usuality

Spanish language	Occurrence frequency	English language	Occurrence frequency
Siempre	**6**	Always	**19**
Nunca	**27**	Never	**31**
None	**None**	Rarely	**None**
Nunca	**1**	Hardly	**1**
None	**None**	Occasionally	**None**
Más veces	**1**	Often	**1**

That **cannot** truthfully be said of me. I have often seen the sunrise when I had no place to lay my head. (p.37).

In the above extracts, no modal marker is used in the source extract, whereas a modal marker of probability, 'can', is used in the target extract. The verb, *diréis*, is in the simple future. But in the target text, a modal auxiliary is used before a verb in the passive voice. The reader is left to infer the aspect of probability in the source extract, whereas, in the target extract, the reader understands concretely that there is an aspect of probability by the use of 'can'. The translation procedure used here is modulation in that there is a shift of perception from abstractness to concreteness and from active voice to passive voice. These occurrences are found to occur on pages 16, 20, 46, 60, 80, 84, 92, 94, 100, 104, 118, 120, 136, 144, 154, 156, 158, 162, 166, 132, 146, and 156 of the ST, which correspond to pages 17, 21, 47, 61, 81, 85, 93, 95, 101, 105, 119, 121, 137, 145, 155, 157, 159, 163, 167, 133, 147, and 157 of the TT.

Sometimes, the category of modulation is not from abstractness to concreteness; it can be by shifting the point of view, for example:

No he de volver a casa de mi padre después de su acción horrible. (p. 132).

I **can** never go back to my father's house - not after the horrible thing which he did last night. (p. 133).

In the above extracts*, he de* is used in the source extract; it is from *haber de*. *Haber de* in Spanish is used to express obligation and imperative mood, which can be translated into English with having to and will have to (Kattán-Ibarra, 2003). However, in the TT, a modal marker of probability, 'can', is used. The translation procedure used here is modulation; in this aspect, there is a shift of point of view in that the translator shifts from an obligation modality to a modality of probability. The use of 'can' is because of the source sentence, *no he de volver a casa de mi padre después de su acción horrible* can also sound Spanish if it is translated as, '*no puedo volver a casa de mi padre después de su acción horrible.*' These cases are found to occur also in other places on pages 132, 146, 148, and 156 of the ST, which correspond to pages 147, 149, and 157 of the TT. Moreover, "*no he de volver a casa*" can be translated as "I will not have to go back to my father's house". Therefore, the modulation procedure is not required by the SL and TL peculiarities. However, the decision of the translator is optional since it is not required by the peculiarities of the SL and TL.

'May' is another marker of probability. It is found that it is more used in the TT than in the ST, for example:

Y yo también he de beber, aunque sea atrevimiento. (p. 50).

And I too must drink, though it **may** seem presumtuous. (p. 51).

In the above extracts, no modal marker is used in the source extract, whereas

a modal marker, 'may', is used in the target extract. In the source extract, the verb is in the subjunctive because it is preceded by subordinating conjunction that must be followed by a verb in the subjunctive. The use of the subjunctive gives a sense of abstract improbability and unlikeliness; the subjunctive tú is used in Spanish to express desires, doubts, the unknown, the abstract, and emotions, which the reader or listener infer abstractly. Unlike the source extract, there is a sense of probability and that aspect of probability is concretely expressed by using 'may' in the target extract. The translation procedure used by the translator is modulation in that the translator shifts from abstractness to concreteness and from the subjunctive mood to the indicative mood. Syntactically speaking, the subjunctive is required in the SL because of the use of the verb after the subordinating conjunction, '*aunque*'. In this case, no subjunctive mood is required in the SL. Therefore, the translator has respected the SL and TL specificity. This case of using the modal marker, 'may or might' in the target extract to replace some abstractness occurrences in the ST are also found to occur elsewhere in the texts on pages 47, 92 and 160 of the ST, which correspond to pages 49, 93 and 161 of the TT.

'Will' and 'shall' are other modal markers that are found to occur more in the TT than in the ST due to language peculiarities, for example:

Lo que he pensado es que tú has de hablar poco y desabrido, para

darte aires de persona de calidad ; de vez en cuando te permito que descargues algún golpe sobre mis costillas… (p. 20)

The best thing, it seems to me, **will** be for you to talk as little as possible, but be very impressive when you do so and put on the airs of a gentleman of quality. Then, from time to time, I **will** let you strike me across the back. (p. 21)

In the above extracts, no modal marker is used in the source extract, whereas a modal marker, 'will', is used in the target extract. The verbs in the source extracts, *es* from *ser* and *permito* from *permitir* are in the simple present and they are not preceded by any modal marker; the reader is left to infer abstractly the aspect of probability. However, in the target extract, the modal marker, 'will', is used before the verbs, be and let, which concretely indicates the aspect of probability. The translation procedure used by the translator is modulation. These cases are found to occur elsewhere in the texts on pages 24, 26, 28, 30, 38, 46, 48, 50, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 58, 96, 98, 108, 114, 116, 118, 122, 128, 130, 132, 138, 142, 146, 150, 152, 154, 164, 166, and 168 of the ST, which correspond to pages 25, 27, 29, 31, 39, 47, 49, 51, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 59, 97, 99, 109, 115, 117, 119, 123, 129, 131, 133, 139, 143, 147, 151, 153, 155, 165, 167, and 169 of the TT. These cases are also found to occur elsewhere with 'would' in the texts on pages 22, 44, 74, 118, 124, 126, 149,

156, and 160 of the ST, which correspond to pages 23, 45, 75, 119, 125, 127, 150, 157 and 161 of the TT.

Apart from abstractness, another aspect of modulation is found to determine the translation of probability modality, for example:

> *¡Esto ha de ser mi ruina! Con tan gran señor en mi casa.* (p. 40).

> This **will** be the ruin of me ! With such a dignitary stopping in my house. (p. 41).

In the above extracts, a modal marker of obligation is used in the source extract, whereas in the target extract a modal marker of probability is used. In the source extract the modal marker, *ha de* is from the verb *haber de* comes is used before the verb, *ser*; it means must and indicates obligation. Unlike the source extract, a modal marker, will is used before the verb, 'be' to express probability. The translation procedure used here is modulation in that the translator shifts from one category of modality to another category with a different point of view. Such cases are found to occur elsewhere in the texts on pages 20, 26, 28. 31, 38, 58, 80, 116, 138, 146, 150,154, 160, and 164 of the ST, which correspond to pages 21, 27, 29, 32, 39, 59, 81, 117, 139, 147, 151, 155, 161, and 165 of the TT. Semantically speaking, the sentence in the TT can be translated literally as 'this has to be my ruin!' Therefore, the modulation used by the translator is optional because it is not required by the TL peculiarities. The following is another example:

> *Debió advertir al señor Capitain. El le hubiera acompañado gustoso.* (p. 106).

> He out, certainly, to have notified the Captain. He **would** have been delighted to have gone with him. (p. 107).

In the above extracts, no modal marker of probability is used, whereas a modal marker of probability is used in the target extract. In the source extract, the verb, *hubiera acompañado gustoso*, is in the past perfect subjunctive, which makes the reader infer abstractly the probability aspect. In the target extract a modal marker of probability, 'would', and is used; it concretely indicates to the reader the probability aspect. Such cases are found to occur elsewhere in the ST on pages 20, 30, 34, 56, 60, 64, 68, 90, 92, 94, 106, and 115, which correspond to pages 21, 31, 35, 57, 61, 65, 69, 91, 93, 95, 107, and 117 of the TT. In this case, the translator has used modulation by replacing the subjunctive mood with the conditional mood in the TT; this kind of modulation is obligatory because it is required by the TL peculiarities.

'Shall' is also a probability marker that is found to occur more in the TT than in the ST due to language norms and peculiarities, for example:

> *Corre y separa a tu hija de ese hombre, y no la permitas que baile con él ni que vuelva a escucharle en su vida.* (p. 84).

Run and separate your daughter from this man and never permit her to dance with him again, no, nor to listen to him, so long as she **shall** live. (p. 85).

In the above extracts, no modal marker is used in the source extract to indicate probability, whereas a modal marker is used in the target extract to express probability. In the source extract, the reader is left to infer abstractly the probability aspect. However, in the target extract, a modal marker, 'shall', is used, which make the reader see and comprehend the aspect of probability concretely through the modal marker, 'shall'. The translation procedure used in this case is modulation in that the translator shifts from abstractedness to concreteness. This case is found to occur elsewhere in the texts on pages 102, 120, 126, 144, and 160 of the ST, which correspond to pages 103, 121, 127, 145, and 161 of the TT. In this case, modulation is optional in that it is not required by the TL peculiarities; the sentence can be translated literally as, 'no, nor to listen to him for all of her life.' This indicates that the translator uses, sometimes, oblique translation techniques unnecessarily.

It is also found that 'shall' is sometimes modulated from *haber de* and *poder*, for example:

Y yo he de traer a toda mi compañía con antorchas y luminarias. (p.50).

I **shall** bring my whole company with torches and festival lights. (p. 51).

In the aforesaid extracts, a modal marker of obligation is used in the source extract, whereas in the target extract a modal marker of probability is used. In the source extract, *he de* is from *haber de*, which indicates that obligation is used before the verb. Nevertheless, in the target extract, a modal marker of probability, shall, is used. In this case, the translator has used a modulation translation procedure in that the translator shifts from the obligation to probability. This case is found to occur elsewhere in the texts on pages 58, 72, 102, 128, 130, 134, 148, 152, and 168 of the ST, which correspond to pages 59, 73, 103, 129, 131, 135, 149, 153, and 169 of the TT. In this case, modulation is optional in that it is not required by the TL peculiarities; the sentence can be translated literally as 'I have to bring my whole company with torches and festival lights.' This indicates that the translator uses, sometimes, oblique translation techniques unnecessarily.

'Certainly' is the last probability marker which is found to be used. It is found to occur only in the TT, for example:

Debió advertir al señor Capitán. (p. 106).

He ought, **certainly**, to have notified the Captain. (p.107).

In the above extracts, there is no probability modality in the source extract, whereas in the target extract there is a modality marker of probability, 'certainly'. The use of the modal marker of probability marker in the target extract is optional in

that it is not determined by language norms and peculiarities. The sentence can sound English if it is translated as 'he ought to have notified the Captain.' This case is found to occur elsewhere in the texts on pages 155, and 162 of the ST, which correspond to pages 155 and 163 of the TT.

Obligation

'Should' is one of the modal markers of obligation; it is found that it is more used in the TT than in the ST, for example:

> *El autor sólo pide que <u>aniñéis</u> cuanto sea posible vuestro espíritu.* (p. 14).

> He asks only that you **should** be as young in spirit as possible. (p. 15).

In the above extracts, no modal marker is used in the source extract, whereas a modal marker is used in the target extract. In the source extract the verb, *aniñéis* is in the present subjunctive, and the reader must infer the obligation abstractly and contextually. Nevertheless, in the target extract, the modal marker of obligation 'should' indicates the modal aspect of obligation concretely. But like the case in the ST, the subjunctive can be used in the TT to express a hypothetical idea. The translation procedure used here in this category is modulation in that the translator moves from abstractness to concreteness. This case occur elsewhere on the texts on pages 18, 24, 30, 40, 52, 56, 70, 74, 76, 92, 114, 136, 150, 152, 156, and 162 of the ST, which correspond to pages 19, 25, 31, 41, 53, 57,

71, 75, 77, 93, 115, 137, 151, 153, 157 and 163 of the TT. In this case, modulation is optional in that it is not required by the TL peculiarities; the sentence can be translated literally as 'he asks only that you be as young in spirit as possible.' This indicates that the translator uses, sometimes, oblique translation techniques unnecessarily.

'Must' is another modal marker of obligation that is found to be more used in the TT than in the ST, for example:

> *¡En qué <u>poco te estimas</u>! Pues qué, un hombre por sí, nada vale?* (p. 24).

> How low an opinion you **must** have of yourself! Is a man in himself, then, worth nothing? (p. 25).

In the above extracts, there is no modal marker in the source extract, whereas in the target extract, a modal marker, must is used before the verb, 'have' to express obligation. In the source extract, the reader is left to infer the modal aspect abstractly. In the target extract, the reader directly can know that the clause contains an obligation by reading the modal marker of obligation, 'must'. The translation procedure used to translate this aspect is modulation because of the translator shifts from abstractness to obligation. This occurrence is found to occur elsewhere in the texts on pages 32, 46, 48, 56, 74, 84, 88, 94, 98, 100, 112, 126, and 134 of the ST, which correspond to pages 33, 47, 49, 57, 75, 85, 89, 95, 99, 101, 113, 127, and 135 of the TT. In this case, modulation is optional in that it is not required by

the TL peculiarities; the sentence can be translated literally as, 'how low an opinion you have of yourself!' This indicates that the translator uses, sometimes, oblique translation techniques unnecessarily.

Willingness

The markers of willingness that are found to occur in the texts are 'will' and 'would'. They are found to occur more in the TT than in the ST, for example :

> *De vez en cuando te permito que descargues algún golpe sobre mis costillas…* (p. 20).

> Then from time to time, I **will** let you strike me across the back. (p. 21).

In the above extracts, no modal marker is used in the source extract, whereas a modal marker is used in the target extract. In the source extract, the verb is in the present; the willingness aspect is not used and the reader has to infer that abstractly. Nevertheless, in the target extract, the modal marker, 'will', is used to express willingness. Normally 'will' come after the pronouns, you, he, she, it, and they when it expresses probability. But when it is used with the pronoun I and the pronoun we, it expresses willingness. This case is found to occur elsewhere in the texts on pages 20, 24, 30, 42, 96, 114, 150, and 154 of the ST, which correspond to pages 21, 25, 31, 43, 97, 115, 151, and 155 of the TT. In this case, the modal auxiliary is required in the TL because it indicates that the subject

will do an action willingly. Therefore, the modulation is obligatory.

'Would' is another marker of willingness, which is found to occur more in the TT than in the ST, for example :

> *Yo sé de vuestra historia mil notables sucesos que, referidos, me asegurarian toda vuestra confianza…* (p. 68).

> I am acquainted with a thousand notable events of your history, which, if they were told, **would** alone be sufficient to assure me of your attention… (p. 69).

In the above extracts, the verb, *asegurarian* is in the conditional tense; the conditional suffix in Spanish has two meanings, (a) conditional meaning and (b) a willingness modal aspect. Like the conditional suffix in Spanish, the modal marker, 'would', can be used to express both conditionality and willingness modality. The translation procedure used in this aspect by the translator is literal translation procedure in that the conditional tense in Spanish is translated with 'would' plus a verb. This case is found to be used elsewhere in texts on pages 70, 78, 80, 108, 126, 144, 148, 152, 158, and 162 of the ST, which correspond to pages 71, 79, 81, 109, 127, 145, 149, 153, 159, and 163 of the TT.

Usuality

The markers of usuality, which indicate how frequently the proposition is true, are found to occur on the texts. They are: ever, never,

always, perhaps, often, and rarely. They are found to occur more in the TT than in the ST because of language norms and peculiarities, for example:

> *yo, no; pero mi señor, como tan señor, conoce a cuantos poetas existen y <u>existieron</u>, siempre que sean dignos de ese nombre.* (p. 42).

> No, I do not; but my master, being such a great gentleman, knows all the poets who exist or who **ever** did exist, provided always that they were worthy of the name. (p. 43).

In the above extracts, no modal marker is used in the source extract, whereas in the target extract a modal marker of usuality is used. In the source extract, the verb, *existieron* from *existir* is not preceded by any modal marker, which makes the reader infer abstractively the usuality aspect. However, in the target extract, a modal marker of usuality is concretely expressed by the modal marker, ever. The translation procedure used by the translator is modulation in that he shifts from abstractness to concreteness. This case is found to occur elsewhere in the texts on pages 42, 44, 52, 54, 62, 70, 78, 90, 92, 104, 120, 124, 126, 152, 154, and 162 of the ST, which correspond to pages 43, 45. 53, 55, 63, 71, 79, 91, 93, 105, 121, 125, 127, 153, 155, and 163 of the TT. In this case, modulation is optional in that it is not required by the TL peculiarities; the sentence can be translated literally as, '… all the poets who exist or who existed.'

This indicates that the translator uses, sometimes, oblique translation techniques unnecessarily.

'Never' is a marker of usuality, which is found to be used more on the TT than in the ST, for example :

> *El mundo está ya viejo y chochea ; el Arte <u>no</u> se resigna a envejecer, y por parecer niño finge balbuceos…* (p. 16).

> The world has grown old, but art **never** can recocile itself to growing old, and so, to seem young again, it descends to thses fripperies. (p. 17).

In the above extracts, a negative particle, 'no' is used in the source extract, whereas in the target extract a modal marker, 'never', is used to express modality of usuality. The translation procedure used here is modulation in that the translator shifts from negativeness to a negative modal aspect of usuality. This case is found to occur elsewhere in the texts on pages, 30, 40, 58, 84, 90, 110, 116, 118, 120, 126, 130, 132, 138, 150, and 162 of the ST, which correspond to pages 31, 41, 59, 85, 91, 111, 117, 119, 121, 127, 131, 133, 139, and 163 of the TT. In this case, modulation is optional in that it is not required by the TL peculiarities; the sentence can be translated literally as, 'the world has grown old, but art cannot reconcile itself to growing old…' This indicates that the translator uses, sometimes, oblique translation techniques unnecessarily.

'Always' is a modal marker of usuality, which is found to occur more in the TT than in the ST, for example:

> *Ponte en mis manos, que nada conviene tanto a un hombre <u>como llevar</u> a su lado quien haga notar sus méritos…* (p. 20).

> There is nothing so useful to a man as to have someone <u>always</u> at his heels to point out his merits… (p. 21).

In the above extracts, no modal marker of usuality is used in the source extract, whereas in the target extract a modal marker of usuality, 'always', is used. The reader in the source extract is left to infer the modality aspect abstractively. However, in the target extract, the reader can concretely see the modality aspect, expressed by the modal marker of usuality, 'always'. The translation procedure used here is also modulation in that the translator shifts from abstractness to concreteness. This aspect is found to occur elsewhere in the texts on pages 26, 36, 54, and 96 of the ST, which correspond to pages 27, 37, 55, and 97 of the TT. In this case, modulation is optional in that it is not required by the TL peculiarities; the sentence can be translated literally as, '*there is nothing so useful to a man as to have someone at his heels to point out his merits….*' This indicates that translator uses, sometimes, oblique translation techniques unnecessarily.

CONCLUSION

The research on modality markers from Spanish into English carried out in a hyponym of literature, drama reveals that the English language is characterized by using more expressive modality marker than the Spanish language. It is found that language peculiarities and norms play a big role in the translatability of Spanish modality into English. Abstractness is found to affect modalities in Spanish, whereas concreteness and norms preference are found to enhance modality in English. These language peculiarities and norms are found to be determinants of translation procedures; the research reveals that the translation procedures that function in translating expressive modality are literal translation procedure and modulation translation procedure, which are determined by language peculiarities and language preference norms, which give the translator some options in decision-making. English expressive modal occurrences are found to be modulated from the Spanish occurrences of abstractness. Sometimes, the Spanish obligation modality, *haber de* is modulated to the English modal marker of probability, 'shall'; the Spanish negative particle, 'no' is modulated to the English modal marker of frequency, 'never' in cases related to language peculiarities and norms. Modality of probability is affected more in the ST by the SL peculiarity of abstractness; it is enhanced more in the TT than in the ST because of the peculiarity of concreteness and norms of preference to demonstrate attitude and judgement. The same happens

with the other modality markers of obligation, willingness, and usuality. Due to those language peculiarities and norms, the research reveals that both literal translation and modulation are functional in the translatability of expressive modalities from Spanish into English. Expressive English modality is found to enhance more the expressive means of drama performativity. All in all, this study has been done on one co-hyponym of literature. However, the findings offer insights and recommend that other studies should be done on other drama translations and other text types for more concrete results.

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