

*An Effective Way of Teaching the Expression of
Future Matters in English;
Part Two: Objective versus Rhetorical Uses of
Simple Future Tenses:
Chapters Four and Five*

英語における未来表現の効果的な教授法の試み
第2部：単純未来表現における客観的用法と修辭的用法の対比
第4～第5章

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英語の未来表現の11パターンの中での、行為者に完全な所有権がある計画の宣言 [F2]、および行為者としてのゼロ所有権の予定の予告 [F3 a] それぞれの客観的応用と修辭的応用を区別し、比較してから、所有者不明の予定の予告と命令文や依頼文などの様々な表現効果を比べて、使い分けの基準を明白にする。

Key words

- ① objective vs. rhetorical applications ② complete executant-ownership
③ zero executant-ownership ④ ownership-opaque

キー・ワード

- ①客観的応用対修辭的応用 ②行為者の完全な所有権
③行為者としてのゼロ所有権 ④所有者不透明

Chapter Four:

**(F2) Declaration of a plan of voluntary action, of which the executant has complete ownership, and so it can easily be changed or abandoned:
objective choices; rhetorical choices**

Let us start from the following examples:

F2 State-verb: We **are going to hope** that, sooner or later, our son will be released from prison.

F2 Process-verb: When she gets her first paycheck, she **is going to treat** her mother to a delicious meal.

F2 State-verb: He **is going to live** in Tibet.

F2 Process-verb: I **am going to go** to Bali for my next summer holiday.

Here are two possible choices with which an Addresser can express **almost** the same content:

F1 a **Will** he **come** to my party, do you think?

F2 **Is** he **going to come** to my party, do you think?

Now, what is the difference in communicative effect, between the uses of **F1 a** and **F2**, in the above examples?

4.1. F2 and F1 a compared

Among the various ways of expressing future matters that are offered by English, **F2** is the least complicated. We can demonstrate this most clearly by comparing the respective effects of the following two questions:

i) **F1 a** **Is** he **going to come** to my party, do you think?

ii) **F2** **Will** he **come** to my party, do you think?

Example (i) expresses its subject, */he/* as someone who has **complete ownership** of his plan of **voluntary** action. Thus, it in effect asks, ‘Do you think he **has decided** to attend my party, and **can be expected to voluntarily** carry out his plan?’ This is the **Default-choice** for the matter being asked about.

On the other hand, example (ii) is a **Special-needs choice**; for it treats its subject merely as a **more or less** predictable phenomenon – like the weather. It effectually asks, ‘Does what you know of his **nature** cause (or allow) you to **predict** his attendance at my party?’

The **implication** can be, say, that his **nature causes** him **involuntarily** not to respond to invitations to parties, or else to reply to say that he will attend, but then to change his mind at the last minute. The male person that is referred to is thus implicitly represented as **not**

fully in control of what he does – and also **not subject to any one else's control**, either. Whether or not he will in fact attend the party is **expressed** as an **involuntary** outcome: as '**ownership-impossible**'.

Next, here are two possible choices with which Addresser **B** can express almost the same content:

A: **F2** Where **are** you **going to go** during the summer vacation?

B: **F2** I'm **going to go** to Bali, again.

A: **F2** Where **are** you **going to go** during the summer vacation?

B: **F1 a** Oh, I expect I'll **go** to Bali, again.

Here, the difference in communicative effect between **F2** and **F1 a**, in **B's** replies, is considerable. One rule that concerns the degree of **politeness** of the answer to a question determines that, in order to act politely, the Addresser that answers (*i.e.* **B**) **must not change any of the wording** used by the questioner (*i.e.* **A**) that he (*i.e.* **B**) needs to use, in order to answer that question. Therefore, in the first example, above, **B's** use of **F2** in his answer is the **Default Choice**.

So, what about the second example? Why does **B** break this rule, by choosing instead **F1 a**?

Basically, in example (iv), **B is** being slightly rude. And his awareness of his own rudeness shows, in his use of a prefatory /oh/.

/Oh/ is here used as a **discourse-filler** – being a short, weakish sound or interjection that shows that the Addresser needs a little time to think, before giving the information that is expected of him. This signals that he **does not yet have a plan**. And therefore it softens the abruptness of the shift, from **A's F2** to his own **F1 a**. Yet this is a change that is unavoidable; for, since he does not yet have any plan to **own**, to use **F2** would be deceptive, or fail to reflect his (**B's**) actual feelings – which may be that he feels embarrassed about having no positive plan as to how to make best use of his precious summer holiday – especially as **A's** question assumes that he will, as a matter of course, already have made such a plan.

Instead, by using (iv) **B** implies something like, 'Now that you have reminded me of this, I realize that I have made no plan at all. Well, I'm afraid I can only be the **sort of person** that **involuntarily tends to** repeat trips that he knows he's going to enjoy, rather than being

adventurous, and trying new trips, in a positive way. Thus, I can only predict what I'll probably [almost **involuntarily**] do (*←I expect*).'

Thus, this **Special-needs** choice – which is close in effect to **F1 b**, and thus **downplays** the Addresser's own **autonomy** – is frequently used in order to sound rather **humble** and **self-deprecatory**.

Next let us consider two possible choices with which an Addresser who is a waiter in a restaurant can express almost the same content; but one of them is far more polite, **as used by a waiter**:

F1 a What **will** you **have** for dessert, madam?

F2 What **are** you **going to have** for dessert, madam?

In the above examples, the difference in **communicative effect**, and also in degree of **politeness**, between the uses of **F2** and **F1 a**, is again far from insignificant.

4.2. **F2 compared with rhetorical use of F1 a**

This effect of downplaying the Addresser's **autonomy** can also accompany a use of **F1 a**, in place of **F2**, in which the Addresser is not directly **related** to the future matter mentioned, but **is still expressing humility**. For instance, a **waiter** in an up-market restaurant that has well-trained staff will ask a customer,

v) **F1 a** What **will** you **have** for dessert, madam?

On the other hand, another **customer**, dining with the Addressee, might, while they are looking at menus in order to decide their respective choices for the last course, ask her,

vi) **F2** What **are** you **going to have** for dessert, my dear?

And one would suppose that, since the Addressee here has **complete ownership** of her choice of dessert, the waiter, too, would use **F2**. But, in terms of **politeness**, he **must not**. But why?

Here, we should first recall that */have/* means 'be provided with', and **not** 'choose'; so, in using **F1 a** the waiter is not even inquiring into the customer's choice; he is asking her to

predict an **inevitable** future result – that of her inevitably receiving a particular last course. And this is an important determiner of the degree of politeness expressed.

In example (vi), the Addresser is treating his Addressee as an **equal**. That is to say, he offers her – or even grants her – complete **ownership** over her choice.

On the other hand, a *waiter* **must** treat his customer-Addressee as a **superior**. Which is to say, that her having complete ownership is **so much a matter of course** that he **cannot** even offer such ownership – let alone grant it. In order to **acknowledge her complete superiority to him in status**, as a customer in the restaurant for which he himself merely works, he must avoid using **F2**. Instead he must treat her decision as, for him, **an inevitably-given future state-of-affairs**.

We have already seen a similar use of **F1** in **F1 c**: *I will not tolerate such behavior in my subordinates!* emphasizes that ‘this is **the inevitably-given state-of-affairs** – so be warned!’

And, in example (vi), the Addressee is of such high status that she cannot be treated as anything other than equivalent to a huge, and august, natural phenomenon that is ‘an **involuntary** law unto itself’ – yet one that understands its own **nature**. So, instead of asking her to **declare a plan** – as, in example (v), her equal can ask her to do – the waiter **must** ask her to **predict what will happen**, from her knowledge of her own **nature, as though** that event were **beyond all control**:

v) **F1 a** What **will** you **have** for dessert, madam?

By making this **Special-needs choice**, he emphasizes the difference in their respective statuses: ‘her word is the staff of restaurant’s command’; and whatever wish she expresses will **inevitably** be obeyed.

(He can increase the same effect by not even addressing the customer directly, but instead using the extremely polite third-person in addressing his Addressee:

F1 a What **will** madam **have** for desert?

This places his Addressee even higher above him – so high that he cannot even address her directly – just as in 「陛下」, used to **address** the Emperor, or the original function of 「お〔ん〕前」, or that of 「御前〔さま〕」. This is, in fact, very like asking, *What do you think the weather will do?!*)

And, by the way, if the Addresser is another customer, yet happens also to be the person that is **hosting** the dinner (and thus paying for it), she or he too may use the same expression as the waiter; for it is **polite** for a host to pretend to be the servant of her or his guests. Thus, that Addresser may use not example (vii),

vii) **F2** What **are** you **going to have**, my dear?

but, instead,

F1 a What **will** you **have**, my dear?

Humility is not, however, **always** the effect of substituting **F1 a** for a more logical use of **F2**. Let us compare this next pair of examples:

v) **Waiter: F1 a** What **will** you **have** for dessert, madam?

viii) **Customer: F1 a** I **should like** a lemon sorbet, please.

v) **Waiter: F1 a** What **will** you **have** for dessert, madam?

ix) **Customer: F1 a** I **will have** a lemon sorbet.

Wherein may lie the difference in the communicative effect of the Customer's replies, in (viii) and (ix); and which is the more polite reply?

As I have already suggested, in using **F1 a**, the waiter's question places him in subordinate status. On the other hand, a well-brought-up person does not necessarily **accept** higher status as soon as this is offered to her by her Addresser. She too will feel that she needs to be **polite** in return. So, while both use some form of **F1 a**, we need to consider which Addresser is the **more** polite – the customer in (viii) or the customer in (ix)?

At first sight, you may feel that the customer in (ix) is the more polite of the two, because she obeys the rule, concerning **answering questions**, that I have referred to twice before – that of **not changing any wording of Old Information that has already been used in the question** – whereas the customer in (viii) changes */will have/* to */should like/*.

But this rule may, at any time, be overridden by a **more powerful** rule, which concerns **politeness in all utterances**. This rule says that one must **express matters concerning**

one's own wishes, desires, or needs, as indirectly as possibly. And the customer in (viii) has obeyed this, more important, rule better than has done the customer in (ix). If so, how has customer in (viii) done this?

We can answer this question best by first considering the effect of the reply of the customer in (ix).

What this Addresser does is to **accept** the high status accorded to her by the waiter's question. This means that **she too** treats **herself** as 'a huge, and august, natural phenomenon that is "an involuntary law unto itself", yet understands its own nature'. This is to say that, in effect, she tells the waiter, 'You are quite right about my status – it is **indeed** far above your own. And so I shall tell you what will **inevitably happen**.' But, although (as above) one does in fact often hear such replies in restaurants, in such a situation this is **not** what a truly **polite** customer will choose.

(By the way, this use of **F1 a** is very different in communicative effect from that seen in the following example:

Waiter: **F1 a** What **will** you **have** for dessert, madam?

Customer: **F1 a** I think [OR I suppose] I'll **have** a lemon sorbet.

The reason for this difference is that *I think* or *I suppose* emphasizes that she has no choice but to make a prediction about herself, because she has not yet really made up her mind – thus humbly downplaying her own **autonomy**.)

On the other hand, the customer in (viii) sacrifices one rule for a stronger one. She too makes a **prediction**: *I should like* ~ /; but notice that, here, her prediction concerns not what she will **inevitably receive**, but only what she will **inevitably enjoy** receiving, **should the prevailing conditions make that a possible future event**. In effect, she says something like 'I **predict** that I will enjoy eating a lemon sorbet, **if** it proves possible for me to do this; but I also see that your restaurant is very busy; so, by now, there may well be no more lemon sorbet, left in the kitchen. While I **can** confidently predict my enjoying eating a lemon sorbet, at the same time I **cannot** at all **as** confidently predict that the present conditions will inevitably **allow** me to do that.'

Thus, the customer in (viii) is in fact the more polite of the two; for she makes a prediction that is limited by certain conditions, the fulfillment of which is a matter that she expresses as '**ownership-impossible**'. And what she is **not** saying is, '**Of course** I shall

inevitably receive a portion of lemon-sorbet, because I have infinite power here, and so my desire for this outcome **makes** it **inevitable**.’ On the other hand, that is exactly what the customer in (ix) **does** say.

The customer in (ix) may, in fact, be an arrogant person; or she may instead be a person whose sense of the rules of **politeness** is not very reliable, and who often overlooks the potential arrogance of the use of **F1 a**. And, as already observed above, by now it is quite common to overhear customers unthinkingly replying to waiters’ **F1 a** questions with **F1 a** answers, such as */I’ll have a lemon sorbet/*.

4.3. F2 compared with rhetorical use of F3 c

Finally, let us return to example (vii):

vii) **F2** What **are** you **going to have**, my dear?

This Addresser could also ask,

vii¹) **F3 c** What **are** you **having**, my dear?

Strictly speaking, **F3 c** should only be used to ask the Addressee what she **has already ordered**, but **has not yet been served to her**, as in

F3 c Remind me, my dear: what is it that you **are having** for dessert?

or (more likely, because the Addressee’s order **has already been** placed),

F3 c Remind me, my dear: what was it that you **were having** for dessert?

Here, because the waiter has presumably already reported the order to the restaurant kitchen, the Addressee is given only **partial ownership (F3 c)** of the future **schedule**. Consequently, that future schedule is now **owned** by **both** the Addressee **and also** the kitchen staff. (And – should the Addresser also be the host, and so paying for the meal – he too has some ownership of the schedule in question.)

On the other hand, perhaps because both */What are you going to have?/* and */What are you having?/* use a present participle, it seems that some Addressers unconsciously assume

that **F2** and **F3 c** may be used interchangeably – as though both meant almost the same thing.

The fact that **F3 c** is *shorter*, and is therefore *less trouble to say*, may also contribute to this blurring of the basic distinction between **F2** and **F3 c**: thus, for many Addressers, the use of **F3 c**, as in example (x), instead of **F2**, as in example (xi), below may not necessarily be intended to express only partial ownership; (x) may just be, as it were, a lazy abbreviation of (xi):

- x) **F2** Where **are** you **going to go** for your summer holiday?
- xi) **F3 c** Where **are** you **going** for your summer holiday?

Nevertheless – as we shall see when we later consider the normal uses of **F3 c** – I think most Addressers that are sensitive to language would choose (xi) only if they assumed, or knew, that the Addressee had already made his travel-arrangements (bought tickets, booked seats and hotel-rooms, *etc.*), and thus *no longer had complete ownership* of his travel-schedule, as again in (xii), below:

- xii) **F3 c** Process-verb: In summer, my parents **are taking** me to Paris. (I myself should prefer to go to New York.)

4.4. Rhetorical use of F2 compared with F1 a

I began this chapter by saying that **F2** is the least complicated of the ways of expressing future matters that are offered by English. But there is a common **Special-needs** pattern of use of **F2** that is, objectively speaking, quite illogical, and so is another example of **rhetorical** choice.

As far as we know, only such living beings as people and animals have brains, and so they alone have some degree of willpower. While, on one hand, even a very small animal, such as a rat, can make a plan and then carry it out – whether from simple reasoning about its needs or from instinct – on the other hand, nothing else in the universe has a brain, and therefore willpower.

Something that has no brain cannot make a plan, let alone act according to one. And so, objectively speaking, example (xiii) is a use of **F2** that is logically acceptable, while example (xiv) is not.

- xiii) **F2** Don't worry about your cat. She's **going to come home** in her own good

time.

xiv) **F2** Look at those clouds! Eventually, it's **going to rain**.

In (xiv), /*it*/ means 'the weather today'. None of the sky, the clouds in the sky, or the moisture in the clouds has a brain. So, if the Addresser of (xiv) applies the English-language system of expressions of future matters **objectively** – and because the clouds don't look as though they will discharge their moisture 'soon', but rather 'later on' (cf. *eventually!*) – she must choose not **F2** but, instead, **F1 a**:

xv) **F1 a** Look at those clouds! Eventually, it **will rain**.

And yet (xiv) is a choice that Addressers frequently make. *Semantically* speaking, it is ill-formed, for the weather cannot form a plan, because it has no brain. But, *pragmatically* speaking, it is in fact well-formed. Why can this be?

Let us start from a very similar example of Japanese usage:

xvi) また雨が降りあがりそうだ。この梅雨め！まったくもう！

What the Addresser of (xvi) is doing is to **personify** the *tsuyu* season's characteristic weather; this is clear from his use of /*～あがる*/ and also /*～め*/.

This is what the Addresser of (xiv), too, has done. I myself suspect that this pattern of use began in Britain, where the weather is very unreliable, and often extremely unpleasant; and many people find their moods, and even their health, influenced by it. So it is hardly surprising that people should have taken to treating the weather as though it were something with a mind and 'a will of its own' – willful and unpredictable, and sometimes apparently malevolent.

This use of **personification** may be extended to other things without brains – for example, cars that give trouble:

F2 Damn it! This bloody car's not **going to start!**

Another common, illogical but rhetorical use of **F2** can be seen in the following example:

F2 If you aren't more careful, some day you **are going to have** your wallet

stolen.

All changes can be divided into **voluntary** and **involuntary** ones: for example, */write/* is (usually) a voluntary change, while */sneeze/* is not. And, if an Addresser is applying the English system for expressing future matters **strictly objectively**, of **F1** and **F2** she will of course choose **F2** (or **F1 c**) only to express **voluntary** changes, and **F1 a** or **F1 d** (or **F1 b**) to express **involuntary** ones.

Having something stolen from one is obviously an **involuntary** change. So why has the Addresser used not **F1 a** but instead **F2** (that this is not an example of the use of **F1 d** is shown by */some day/*, which means not 'soon' but 'later on')?

Again, this is an illogical but common rhetorical choice, which we may call '**quasi-plan**'. What it implies is 'Judging from the careless way in which you manage your wallet, anyone would be justified in thinking that you were **deliberately planning** to get it stolen.' That is to say, this emphasizes the Addressee's carelessness much more strongly than **F1 a** does:

F1 a If you aren't more careful, some day you **will have** your wallet **stolen**.

and so it meets the Addresser's Special communicative Needs.

4.5. Ambiguity between objective use of F1 d and rhetorical use of F2

When the event predicted is something involuntary that will happen 'soon', however, it can be difficult to decide whether the Addresser intends a **rhetorical** choice of **F2**, or an **objective** use of **F1 d**:

F1 d OR F2? If you drink any more whiskey, you **are going to be** sick.

Here, without any **tone of voice** being indicated, it is equally possible **either** that the Addresser intends, 'The way you are drinking tonight would make anyone believe that you are **trying to** overload your body, and make yourself ill' [= **F2**], thus adding to her prediction a subjective criticism of the Addressee as someone who is deliberately behaving in a stupid way, **or else** that the Addresser is simply making an objective prediction [= **F1 d**]; and only **tone of voice** will reveal which she intends: a calm, deliberate tone for **F1 d**, but a rather irritated, or again anxious, tone for **F2**.

4.6. *The semantic relation between F1 d and F2*

What does */be going to ~ /* basically mean?

It means '**already** be **on a path** or **course** that will **lead to** ~ happening'.

The element, '**already**', explains its use to express **F1 d** – an involuntary change that will occur '**soon**', or an involuntary state that will start '**soon**': the **cause** has already started to operate, or will operate very shortly. Another way of expressing this is */be about to ~ /*.

Though **F2** specifies no segment of future time, the cause – this being the executant's **plan** – has already started to take effect: her, or his, or their, affairs are **already** 'in train' so as to result in the execution of the plan – whenever.

In the case of **F1 d**, **no one** has chosen that course (*i.e.* it is **ownership-impossible**); in the case of **F2 the executant** has chosen it (*i.e.* she has **complete ownership**).

4.7. *Further ambiguity between F1 d and F2*

As **F1 d** and **F2** share the same phrasing, */be going to ~ /*, you may meet with utterances in which, at first sight, it seems difficult to decide whether */be going to ~ /* is being used to express **F1 d** or **F2**. And, case by case, this **may** or may **not** be important with regard to interpreting the utterance correctly.

If it **is** important, then, in many cases, a little thought about the **meaning** of the main verb, */~/*, and **other possible choices** of main verb, may often help one to decide what is intended by the Addresser.

Let us take the following example:

xviii) **Is** he **going to die**?

At first sight, this could be asking either of two things:

- 1) Is his life **inevitably** going to end soon? [(xviii) expresses **I d**]
- 2) Has he already **planned to cause** his life to end? [(xviii) expresses **F2**]

But, if we think about the Addresser's choice of verb, we can soon see that she has chosen a verb, */die/*, that expresses an **involuntary** (= **ownership-impossible**) change. Thus, we cannot ask whether or not someone committed suicide by saying, or writing, **simply**,

Did he **die**?

Regardless of **whether** he in fact committed suicide **or not**, if he is already dead the answer can only be ‘Yes, he did’ – which tells us nothing about the cause of his death. If we want to know whether or not someone committed suicide, and (for whatever reason) wish to use */die/*, we have to ask,

Did he die **by his own hand**?

This shows that */die/ by itself* can **only** express an **ownership-impossible** change. At the same time, the Addresser of (xviii), above, had at least two other possible choices:

Is he going to **kill himself**?

Is he going to **commit suicide**?

Both verbs differ from */die/* in that they express the result of a **complete-ownership plan**. That the Addresser has **not** chosen either of these verbs shows that (xviii) is intended as expressing **F1 d**, and not **F2**, and means ‘Is the end of his life inevitably very near in future time?’

Thus the question of **the possibility of ownership** on the part of the subject of the change or state expressed is the standard by which **F1 d** and **F2** can often be distinguished, by considering the relationship between ownership and the meaning of the main verb.

As mentioned above, the same idea as is expressed by **F1 d** can also be expressed by a **present** tense, */be about to ~ /*. And, **if** the Addresser of this example,

Is he going to **die**? [**F1 d OR POSSIBLY F2**]

intended to use **F1 d**, and **because** the expression of **F1 d** is **morphologically identical** to that of **F2** and is therefore slightly **ambiguous of meaning**, then that Addresser would not use */be going to ~ /* but, instead, */be about to ~ /*:

I d Is he about to die?

4.8. *Objective use of F2 and rhetorical use of F1 a further compared*

Even with verbs such as */kill [one]self/*, or */commit suicide/* – which imply complete ownership of the change by its executant – it is possible to **implicitly cancel the executant's ownership**, by using, instead of **F2, F1 a** (but not **F1 d**, which – as above – is morphologically identical to **F2**).

Thus, an Addresser might **predict**,

xix) **F1 a** If we do not look after him better, he **will kill** himself.

When compared with a use of **F2**,

xx) **F2** If we do not look after him better, he **is going to kill** himself,

the use of **F1 a** in example (xix), above, suggests, again, that this change is **ownership-impossible**: there is something in his **nature**, or character, that makes it **inevitable** that he will end his own life – if **later**, rather than sooner. And therefore the Addresser feels that she and her Addressee must look after 'him' better – from now on.

Chapter Five:

(F3 a) report of a schedule of 'voluntary' action that is unilaterally imposed, and so is impossible to change – 'this is how things stand'

5.1.1. *Semantic origins of F3 a and F3 b i*

- i) **F3 a** State-verb: We **are not to doubt** the truth of what he says. After all, he is our boss. [involuntary]
- ii) **F3 a** Process-verb: You **are to tidy** your bedroom. ['voluntary']
- iii) **F3 a** Process-verb: You **are never to speak** to my daughter again. ['voluntary']
- iv) **F3 a** Instant-verb: I fear I **am never to see** my father again. [involuntary]

How can the verb */be/* have come to be coupled with an **infinitive** form, */[not] to ~/*? For, as English, this is rather an exceptional verbal formation.

My own guess is that it may have developed as a customary abbreviation of */be required [not] to/*; and also that it is in some way related to */have [got] [not] to/*.

For example,

You **are required to tidy** your bedroom

is, in communicative effect, identical with

You **are to tidy** your bedroom

and

You **have [got] to tidy** your bedroom

in at least two respects: (1) the executant has **zero-ownership** of the schedule that is expressed; (2) the schedule is expressed as **ownership-opaque**.

5.1.2. The origins of the rhetorical force of F3 a

The similarity among

You **are to tidy** your bedroom

and

You **have [got] to tidy** your bedroom

and also

You **are required to tidy** your bedroom

is that **all** of these, basically, mean 'You are **now** in a situation in which tidying your bedroom **is no longer** something that **you alone** can **choose** whether or not to do'.

And, here, let us note that all of

You **are** to ~

You **are required** to ~

You **have [got]** to ~

and

You **are** now in a situation in which ~

use **state**-verbs (shown in **bold type**); and the Addressee is told simply that this is the state in which he must recognize that he **already is**. This seems to be the major source of the

rhetorical force of F3 a. While, on one hand, one may be able to choose whether or not to bring about some **change** that is required of one, or desist from bringing about some *change* that is forbidden to one, here the emphasis is on not the change but a **state** that the Addressee is reminded, or bidden, to recognize as already prevailing: ***'this is how things stand for you.'***

Deciding whether or not to bring about some **change** is a relatively simple mental operation. On the other hand, deciding how to get out of a particular state requires much more active ingenuity. Thus, for example, of the following two examples, the second has much more **persuasive** force:

v) **F1 b** Instant-verb: If I were you, I **shouldn't marry** him.

vi) **F1 a** State-verb: Marry him and you'll **be** in trouble.

Example (v) offers guidance about not bringing about a certain **change**. On the other hand, (vi) posits a change, and then **predicts** an **inevitably resultant state**. Since a **state** is something that ***inherently continues*** – that is to say, ***has no inevitable finish*** (while every **change** must have a finish), the subjective effect on the Addressee is likely to be a feeling of helplessness; and giving the Addressee this feeling is likely to make a major contribution to **persuading** her that she should **not** marry that particular man: if she does, there will be 'no easy way out' of her consequent troubles. 'A state has **no** inherent end; what on earth will you be able to do, to bring that state to an end?'

And exactly the same nuance is the major part of the rhetorical force of

F3 a Process-verb: You **are to tidy** your bedroom.

'This is the **state** in which you now find yourself. What on earth can you do, to end this state?'

And the answer that the Addressee is urged to acknowledge as being inevitable is, 'Oh dear! **Nothing at all!**'

5.1.3. Two different kinds of declaration: F3 a, and F2

In making comparisons with other choices, we have, in previous chapters, already considered two other examples of **F3 a**:

F3 a You **are to go** up to your room, and [**are to**] **do** your homework. ['voluntary']

F3 a Cinderella **is to go** to the ball! ['voluntary']

The main characteristics of **F3 a** are:

- 1) the executant of the schedule has **no ownership at all** of the schedule;
- 2) therefore the executant **is offered no choice at all but to execute** the schedule;
- 3) the **actual, unilateral ownership** of the schedule does **not** (usually) **have to be acknowledged**.

Though I have used the term '**report**' for this subcategory, too, use of **F3 a** in fact **amounts to a declaration**: 'this is what *it has been decided will happen*, and therefore *will* happen', or 'this is how things are to be'. But, as you can see from (1~3), above, it is a declaration of a kind that is **entirely opposite** to that of **F2**, as can be expressed in the following way:

F3 a	F2
1) the executant of the schedule has no ownership at all of the schedule;	1) the executant of the plan has complete ownership of the plan;
2) therefore the executant is offered no choice at all but to execute the schedule;	2) therefore the executant can choose to change or abandon the plan at will ;
3) the actual, unilateral ownership of the schedule does not (usually) have to be acknowledged .	3) the executant's unilateral ownership of the plan is acknowledged .

5.1.4. Enforcement of future changes or states: the effect of the use of F3 a compared with the effect of the use of direct commands and prohibitions

(1~2), above, mean that, when the verb expresses a **voluntary** state or change, that voluntariness is effectually **cancelled**. An Addresser that uses **F3 a i** in a **positive** statement is, **in effect**, giving the Addressee a **command**, which he is either to himself obey, or communicate to a third person or third persons, who is or are then to obey it.

When it is used in a **negative** statement, as in examples (i) and (iii), shown again below,

it is *effectually* equivalent to an act of **prohibiting** the occurrence of some change or state:

- i) **F3 a** State-verb: We **are not to doubt** the truth of what he says. After all, he is our boss. [involuntary]
- iii) **F3 a** Process-verb: You **are never to speak** to my daughter again. ['voluntary']

Thus, **F3 a** is the only way in which an Addresser can effectually express the (**ownership-opaque**) enforcement of a future change or state.

Occasionally, as in (i) above, the Addresser herself may be one of the executants that must obey the effectual command or prohibition, and is communicating this to one or more others, who must likewise obey it.

Yet, whichever be the case, the *communicative effect* of this expression of a command or prohibition is very different from that of using a *direct* command or prohibition. Let us compare the following sets of examples:

- ii) **F3 a** Process-verb: You **are to tidy** your bedroom.
- vii) **Tidy** your bedroom!

- iv) **F3 a i** Process-verb: You **are never to speak** to my daughter again.
- viii) Never **speak** to my daughter again!
- viii¹) **I forbid** you **to speak** to my daughter again.

A direct command or prohibition is, in a way, always *potentially* a confrontation of, or challenge directed at, the Addressee. In a way, it says – or at least *may* say – ‘**I dare you** to disobey me.’ It also acknowledges the inevitable voluntariness (on the part of the executant) of a desired but voluntary change or state. Thus, by choosing the **imperative** form of the verb, the Addresser *implicitly acknowledges* two things: (1) that the Addressee *may possibly refuse* to obey; and (2) that the schedule expressed by the command *is being imposed by the Addresser, herself*:

[I am telling you to t]idy your bedroom.

[I am telling you n]ever [to] speak to my daughter again.

That is part of what the **imperative** form communicates; and thus the Addressee is,

implicitly yet unmistakably, told **by whom the command is being issued**.

On the other hand, by using instead **F3 a**, an Addresser can, when necessary, avoid doing **all** of these things. **Contextually**, it may be perfectly clear to the Addressee **who it is** that actually has ownership of the schedule being unilaterally imposed: in each of the cases of both (ii) and (iii), below, this is quite obviously the Addresser herself:

ii) **F3 a** Process-verb: You **are to tidy** your bedroom. ['voluntary']

iii) **F3 a** Process-verb: You **are never to speak** to my daughter again. ['voluntary']

Nevertheless, these utterances **do not acknowledge this semantically**; and, psychologically-speaking, an anonymous **authority** – invisible, but placed somehow 'beyond' or 'behind' the Addresser herself – may seem (especially to a child) far more **irresistible**: it may appear much harder to confront, or argue with, because it is **presented** as **unidentifiable**. Thus, though a command may seem more direct, and therefore more effective, in fact expressing what is in fact an order, but using **F3 a** has (or can have) a communicative impact that is much stronger: **someone, or something, neither mentioned nor implicitly specified is going to make sure that** this schedule is executed, **without fail**. Thus, we can call **F3 a** a schedule that is 'ownership-opaque'.

(An Addresser **can**, of course, explicitly express the **owner** of any schedule being unilaterally imposed, if doing this suits her communicative needs – needs such as that of avoiding any implicit admission of ownership of the schedule **on her own part**:

Daddy says you **are to tidy** your bedroom.)

Thus, pragmatically speaking, of (ix) and (x), below, B will find (x) much harder to refuse to obey:

(ix) Please **sit down**.

(x) You **are to sit down**, please.

5.2. A note on /please/ and politeness

As /please/ is an adverb that used almost entirely concerning **future matters**, it seems appropriate to add a note concerning its real communicative effect, which is often completely

misunderstood by EFL learners.

Despite their inclusions of */please/* – which may initially lead learners to suppose otherwise – in pragmatic effect **neither** (ix) **nor** (x) is particularly **polite**.

As we have noted in the previous chapter, **politeness** requires the expression of the Addresser's own needs or desires as indirectly as possible. This is because one of the first objects of polite behavior is (1) to make one's Addressee feel as **free** as possible to do **what he himself wants to do**; and another is (2) modestly to **lower** the **status** that the Addresser expresses as assumed for herself, by herself ('You, and not I, are the important person, here'), and particularly in relation to her own **autonomy**.

To do this, the Addresser must use either an **indirect invitation** (through inquiry as to the Addressee's wishes) to sit, or else beg ('**imprecate**') the Addressee to seat himself:

Indirect invitation: **Would you like to sit down?**

Imprecation: **Do sit down, won't you?**

The **invitation** is **very polite**, even though it does not (and cannot) contain */please/*, because the Addressee is **consulted**, as to his wishes; and the **imprecation** is **polite** – though less so than the **invitation** – because the Addresser at least expresses her own lack of presumption of control over the Addressee's freedom, which, she implies, 'forces' her to **resort to** begging him to seat himself.

The Modern English **adverb**, */please/*, however – and although it derives from the conditional adverbial clause, */should [OR if] it please you [so to do]/* – has by now entirely lost its former conditional force, and so **no longer draws an Addressee's attention to his freedom of choice**.

Instead, it is now used in three ways:

- 1) As a **token** of politeness, taught to (and extracted from) young children that have not yet mastered the (more complex) speech-patterns that express **real** politeness;
- 2) [**extension** of 1] as a (rather childish) **intensifier**, which merely says '**I really** want this to happen';
- 3) in public, transient transactions, a **token** of **impersonal, formal courtesy**: it implies something like, 'If we in fact were beginning a personal relationship that was going to last for some time, I should have to be properly polite to you; as

we are not, however, I am merely signaling that my position requires me to slightly *soften my commands*.’

Child’s politeness-token: Parent: What do you want to drink?

Child: Milk.

Parent: Now, what *should* you say?

Child: Milk, **please**.

Intensifier: Mummy, *please* can I have more pocket-money?

Token of impersonal formal courtesy: Your passport, **please**.

None of these uses constitutes a *real* expression of politeness – indeed, because of its present associations with **transient, impersonal** interactions, if the Addressee is someone with whom an adult Addresser *does* have an enduring personal relation, a use of */please/* may strike that Addressee as slightly *impolite*.

Thus, an airline-employee is, in one sense, acting as a representative of the airline that employs her; and any airline of course hopes to be chosen again – that is to say, to remain in an enduring and pseudo-personal relationship with each customer. And so a *well-trained* employee working at a check-in counter will use not */Your passport, please/*, but the following **personal request**:

May I see your passport, sir?

Though it does not contain */please/*, this is, in fact, **very polite**, while

May I **please** see your passport, sir?

is in fact *less* polite, because the */please/* is unnecessary as a token of *impersonal* courtesy (the Addresser has already used */May I ~ /* (= **personal** politeness), and thus */please/* can only be an **intensifier**, which (impolitely) draws attention to the Addresser’s *own needs or desires*. Therefore, a well-trained check-in clerk might use it **only** if she has made a more polite request all of *twice already*, and her Addressee’s unnecessary failure to respond to these requests is now holding up her work, and thus perhaps delaying other passengers queued up behind the Addressee. Here, */please/* would act as a reminder that this is the **third** time she has had to ask to see the Addressee’s passport, and thus in fact convey **an indirect criticism** of her Addressee.

To return to (ix), below, however, the Addresser is here imposing her will on the Addressee quite directly – if also formally:

- (ix) Please **sit down**.
- (x) You **are to sit down**, please.

In the case of (x), above, the use of */please/* is almost mocking, or insulting: the use of **F3 a** forcibly draws the Addressee's attention to the fact that he **has no choice whatsoever**, and thus **can never be polite**: using a token of politeness **with this** can only add insult to injury.

5.3. Use of F3 a compared with explicit expressions of obligation: justifications for refusal to carry out a schedule

Since a schedule unilaterally imposed gives the executant not even **part**-ownership of that schedule, it of course constrains his freedom. Another way in which an executant's freedom can be expressed as constrained is through expressions of **obligation**, such as */must ~/* and */have [got] to ~/*. So how does an Addresser usually choose, between expressing a schedule unilaterally imposed on her, and expressing an obligation?

Here are two possible choices with which Addresser B can express an excuse for a **refusal** to respond to a request:

- (xi) **A:** I feel so tired, tonight. Could you do the washing-up for me?
B: Sorry. I **have to get** this report **finished** by tomorrow.
- (xii) **A:** I feel so tired, tonight. Could you do the washing-up for me?
B: **F3 a i** Sorry. I **am to get** this report **finished** by tomorrow.

Here, what is the difference in communicative effect, between B's replies in (xi) and (xii)? The obligation that is expressed in (xi) does constrain B's freedom, just as much as does the schedule unilaterally imposed that is expressed in (xii). But an **obligation** is a constraint **to** which the executant has, to some extent, voluntarily **submitted** – or **at least** voluntarily **acknowledges**. That is to say, an executant that feels bound by an obligation has **some** degree of **ownership** of that (sense of) obligation.

Now, **ownership** very much involves **responsibility**: however much she may wish that she were not so obliged to do, or be, something, when an Addresser expresses an obligation, she is effectually confessing that her being bound by this obligation is, in part, her own responsibility: at the very least, she herself is responsible for **not having evaded** the obligation; or, again, she herself is responsible for **having** in some way **brought** the obligation **upon herself**. It is 'her own business', and, at times, 'her own fault'.

For this reason, an Addresser that, as does B in (xi), uses an expression of **obligation**, in order to **justify** her **refusal** of a **request**, in effect confesses to the Addresser that has made the request, (A), that he, the Addresser that is refusing, (B), has – from the point of view of the requester – in some way **mismanaged** his recent life: he admits that he might perhaps have managed to avoid the obligation that now binds him.

Doing this, as does B in (xi), leaves any Addresser that refuses in a position in which he is potentially vulnerable to such subsequent **accusations** – made by the Addresser that has expressed the request – as, 'Well, **you** should have managed things better. I do not accept that you are justified in not responding to my request.' Thus, in the case of (xi), A could easily then retort to B, 'Well, I'm sorry; but **I** am going to bed. **Someone** has to do the washing-up. **You** should have got your report written earlier. I only hope you don't have to stay up all night to get it written, **after** you've done the washing-up. But, ultimately, that's **your own** problem. Do your best. Good luck, and good night!'

This is to say that, because obligations are – if sometimes only in part – the **responsibilities**, of their executants, their degree of bindingness is inherently **vulnerable to negotiation**, possibly resulting in change of schedule. Thus, obligations are absolute, or binding, **only for their executant[s]**; and not at all for other people that are not themselves bound by them, too.

In contrast, by using instead **F3 a**, in (xii) B acknowledges **no responsibility at all**, on his own part, for the schedule that has been imposed, with unilateral and absolute force, upon him – indeed upon his entire world, too – and thus (he implies), indirectly, upon his Addresser, A.

In short, the fulfillment, or non-fulfillment, of an obligation is still **negotiable**, while a schedule unilaterally imposed is **not**. And the **opacity of ownership** of a schedule unilaterally imposed contributes greatly to this implicit non-negotiability.

Thus, an Addresser will choose an expression of **obligation** if she is ultimately ready,

even if unwillingly, to renegotiate, say, her refusal to respond to a request; but will choose **F3 a** – report of a schedule unilaterally imposed – if she really wishes to express that her situation lies '*beyond negotiation*'.

Next, here are two possible choices with which an Addresser can express almost the same content:

- iv) **F3 a** Instant-verb: I fear I **am** never **to see** my father again.
- xiii) **F1 a** Instant-verb: I fear I **shall** never **see** my father again.

How can we explain the difference in communicative effect between the uses of **F3 a** and **F1 a** in the above examples?

5.4. Rhetorical use of F3 a to express a schedule owned by fate, or destiny, compared with objective use of F1 a

Though the owner of a **schedule unilaterally imposed** – unless that ownership is made explicit – remains not even implicitly specified, and because what is being expressed **is a schedule**, the Addressee normally apprehends that someone [or some group of people] must be the owner[s] of the schedule; logically speaking, no other kind of being can (normally) formulate schedules.

There is, however, one use of **F3 a** in which the ownership of a schedule unilaterally imposed **is** implicitly attributed to something that, logically-speaking, cannot formulate a schedule – and perhaps does not even exist. (iv) is one example of this use of **F3 a**:

- iv) **F3 a** Instant-verb: I fear I **am** never **to see** my father again.

In communicative effect, this is very close to a prediction; so let us compare that effect with the effect of the expression of an **objective** prediction – **F1 a**:

- xiv) **F1 a** I fear I **shall** never **see** my father again.

The objective use of **F1 a** in (xiv), above, merely **predicts** a future **inevitable** result of the (merciless) nature of human life – or perhaps of some cruel organization that has captured the Addresser's father. (By using 'I fear', the Addresser softens the inevitability of result that

it expresses, by saying that it is, as yet, only a strong if unwelcome possibility – it is only ‘**probably** inevitable’.) In (xiv), nobody’s **will** is implied as being involved in the coming-about of this result.

On the other hand, the rhetorical use of **F3 a**, as in (iv), draws attention to the fact that a coercive and irresistible will has already designed this schedule, and will somehow cause it to come about [*i.e.* **owns** it, and does so only **unilaterally**]. And the usual implication is that the owner of this will is fate, or destiny, or (in certain contexts) some all-powerful deity – another illogical, but common, choice, ultimately based on implicit **personification** of something that is – even if it exists – presumably in fact an impersonal force.

Fate is also ‘unknowable’: the Addresser of (iv) is speaking from a personal intuition; but, unless she believes in fortune-telling, there is no source of information available to her, that can help her to decide whether or not her fear is justified. Thus, this special use of **F3 a** shares with other uses of the same method of expressing future matters implicit **opacity of ownership**.

In the final three chapters of Part Two, I shall examine the **reporting** of **schedules** that, due to the **incompleteness** of **executant-ownership** inherent in schedules, are understood as being either (1) **inflexible** (difficult to change or abandon) [**F3 b i ~ ii**], or else (2) **flexible** (relatively easy to abandon or change) [**Fc**].