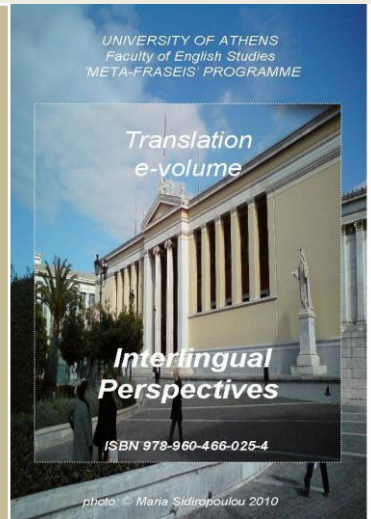


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Material designing:
a translation
perspective to modal
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MATERIAL DESIGNING: A TRANSLATION PERSPECTIVE TO MODAL MARKER USE

Aglaia Rouki and Antigoni Diamantopoulou

Abstract

The paper examines the potential of parallel corpora to reveal aspects of cultural preference in the use of language phenomena, with a view to informing TEFL. It claims that the use of two parallel mini-corpora compiled for the purposes of the present research provide interesting evidence of cross-cultural tendencies in the use of the modal system, which the educator may draw on, in material designing. The paper proposes a set of sample exercises tackling aspects of modal marker use, drawing on raw data from the English and Greek press. It argues that such tailor-made approaches to intercultural variation can adequately meet the needs of culture specific learner groups.

Key words

Modal competence, epistemic modality, translation, un/certainty, intercultural perspective

1. A contrastive approach to modal systems

The use of modality across languages has been in the centre of interest of many linguists for many years (Faaza 1989, Renzhi 2003, Kranich 2009, Bonyandi 2011). Modality in English is examined in relation to widely spoken languages and yielded interesting results.

Faaza (1989) aimed at describing epistemic and deontic modality in standard English and Arabic in order to identify similarities and differences between the two systems. The research aimed to help foreign learners of modern standard Arabic to obtain knowledge of the

patterns expressing modality in Arabic to facilitate the task of English-Arabic translation transfer.

Renzhi (2003) found that the modal systems in English and Chinese are very different in their hyperonyms, distinctive properties, and syntactic behaviour in the assertive, the non-assertive, and the passive.

In examining epistemic modality in English popular scientific texts and their German translations, Kranich (2009) found that when a not strictly equivalent modal element is chosen by the translator, there is a tendency for greater certainty than the modal of the English source text.

Kuczma (2010) in examining modality in legal texts (an analytic study of translation between English and Polish) focused on the frequency of modality markers in Polish and English legal texts as well as their distribution and forms of translation. Analysis of selected modal auxiliaries drew attention to problems translators may face when dealing with modal auxiliaries.

Bonyandi (2011) examined modal use through textual analysis of editorials culled from *The New York Times*, and the Persian English newspaper, *Tehran Times*. The study firstly aimed at identifying the linguistic manifestation of modality employed in the two newspapers followed by highlighting the classroom implications of the findings. A higher number of predictive modals in *The New York Times* suggested that identifying what would happen in the future was the main concern of the editorial writers in NYT. On the other hand, comparing the modals of necessity in the two papers the study suggested that editorial writers in *Tehran Times* were occupied with what should be done.

The present study examines two subcorpora of press material, subcorpus A (25 English-Greek article pairs, Greek version 12.180 words) and subcorpus B (14 English-Greek article pairs, Greek version 6.632 words) with a view to suggesting goals to be considered in material designing, focusing on the use of the modal system in the English production of Greek learners.

2. Modality in Greek

The Greek language employs a repertoire of linguistic devices (grammatical and lexical) that realise the totality of the modal system. Clairis & Babiniotis (Κλαίρης & Μπαμπινιώτης 1999) suggested a taxonomy of grammatical and lexical means which express modality in Greek. The grammatical markers of modality involve the use of the modal verbs *πρέπει* and *μπορεί* as well as the verbal syntagms that are organised on the grounds of tense, aspect and mood (Philipaki-Warburton and Spyropoulos 2006). Modality is also expressed through the use of a) lexical verbs like *ελπίζω* (*I hope*), *θέλω* (*I want*), *νομίζω* (*I think*), b) adverbials like *ίσως* (*perhaps*), *κατά τη γνώμη μου* (*in my opinion*), c) adjectives like *απαραίτητος* (*necessary*), *πιθανός* (*possible*), *σίγουρος* (*certain*), d) impersonal constructions like *φαίνεται* (*it seems*), *είναι απαραίτητο* (*it is necessary*), *είναι πιθανό* (*it is likely*), etc. Two main realisations of epistemic modality in Greek are:

a) the ‘semi-auxiliary’ (Tsangalidis 2003: 742, Tsangalidis 2004: 234) modal verbs *πρέπει* and *μπορεί*

b) the subjunctive and future periphrases that consist of the two modal particles *να/na/* and *θα/tha/* followed by the verb. The verbal syntagms with the particle *ας/as/* have been reported to only marginally express an epistemic sense (Joseph and Philippaki-Warburton 1987: 180).

Efstathiadi (2009) provided a detailed analysis of how modality in English is acquired by Greek learners. The use of two central pragmatic devices, namely hedges and boosters, is also very wide. Epistemic hedges like *ίσως* (*perhaps*), *μάλλον* (*rather, more*), *νομίζω* (*I think*) and boosters such as *βέβαια* (*surely*), *ξέρω* (*I know*), *πιστεύω* (*I believe*), *πρέπει* (*must*), enable speakers to keep a balanced attitude in their discourse (Efstathiadi 2009).

As suggested in Lyons (1977: 816, in Palmer 1979), what is conventionally regarded as the future tense is not solely used for making statements about the future but also for covering a wide range of non-factive utterances that involve supposition, inference, wish, intention or desire. Coates (1983: 169) notes that “insofar as futurity always involves an element of doubt or uncertainty, it inevitably overlaps with modality”.

Epistemic modal markers may indicate uncertainty or reassurance. They may contribute to the establishment of common ground and the creation of solidarity between the hearer and the speaker to facilitate communication between the participants. They act as positive politeness devices, adding an affective dimension in the discussion of discourse that implicates the need for cooperation and deference among the participants (Efstathiadi 2009).

The present study focuses on the shifts observed in rendering English modal markers into Greek, in raw press data, to suggest aims and goals in material designing activities (Sidiropoulou 2015).

3. Parallel press samples

The majority of the articles dealt with political, environmental and social issues and were of various lengths and writing styles. Instances of shifts and intact rendition of modal items were identified in the two subcorpora (e.g. 64,34% & 35,66% respectively, in subcorpus B). What the various shifts seem to have in common, is that they raise the level of certainty in the Greek version. There seem to be cultural values raising/lowering certainty, which can be important determinants of a writer's (or a translator's) behaviour and treatment of phenomena in discourse. Example 1 shows this tendency, through rendition of *could* as *μπορεί* rather than *θα μπορούσε*. Example 2 shows this tendency through rendition of *would* as *θα* (future particle). Koutsantoni (2005) confirms this tendency in scientific writing: Greek authors appear a great deal more certain and committed to their claims than native English speaking authors. This is shown to be a result of an uncertainty avoidance, tendency that characterize Greek society (ibid). The same holds for other 2013-2014 T.E.G.MA. subcorpora as suggested in Andriotou and Metaxa 2016, Drakaki et al 2016, this e-issue.

Example 1

ST This *could* reveal the interface between the two great theories of physics: general relativity and quantum mechanics (Primordial gravitational wave discovery heralds 'whole new era' in physics *The Guardian* 17/03/2014)

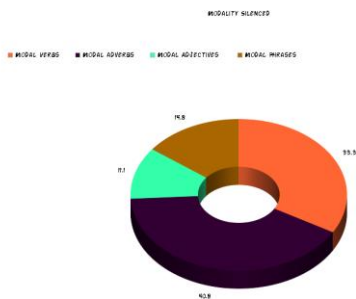
TT Αυτό, με τη σειρά του, *μπορεί* να οδηγήσει στον εντοπισμό του σημείου όπου τέμνονται δύο μεγάλες θεωρίες της Φυσικής: της σχετικότητας με την κβαντική μηχανική (Η ανακάλυψη αρχέγονων βαρυτικών κυμάτων φέρνει νέα εποχή στη Φυσική *Kathimerini*, 09/03/2014)

Example 2

ST All three coalition partners have said *they would not cooperate* with a party led by Jankovic, ...
(Slovenian PM Bratusek loses party leadership, govt likely to fall *Reuters* 25/04/2014)

TT ..έχουν δηλώσει ότι *δεν θα συνεργαστούν* με ένα κόμμα του οποίου ηγείται ο Γιάνκοβιτς, ...
(Κυβερνητική κρίση στη Σλοβενία, *To Βήμα* 26/04/2014)

Higher certainty, in Subcorpus 1, has occasionally been expressed through silencing a wide range of modal markers, in the Greek version of the data, such as modal verbs (33,3%), adverbs (40,8%), adjectives 11.1%), phrases (14,8%), as shown below.



As anticipated in the quantified view of the silenced items, example 3 shows a modal verb (*should*) which is ignored in the Greek version, example 4 shows a modal adverb (*almost*) which has been omitted from the Greek target text.

Example 3

- ST He was trying to understand why there was no trace of some exotic particles that *should* have been created in the Big Bang (Space Ripples Reveal Big Bang's Smoking Gun *New York Times* 17/03/2014)
- TT Προσπαθούσε να καταλάβει γιατί δεν υπάρχουν ίχνη εκείνων των πρώτων σωματιδίων που [-] δημιουργήθηκαν κατά τη Μεγάλη Εκρηξη, το Big Bang (Οι επιστήμονες κατάφεραν να δουν την αρχή της Μεγάλης Εκρηξης *Η Καθημερινή* 23/03/2014)

Example 4

- ST For *almost* four years,...
- (Manchester Central Library reopens after £50m revamp *The Guardian* 21/03/2014)
- TT Έπειτα από [-] τέσσερα χρόνια...
- (Η υπερβιβλιοθήκη του Μάντσεστερ *Το Βήμα* 25/03/2014)

There are only a few instances where the modalized view appears in the Greek version, toning down certainty, as in ex.5, but this is a rather infrequent phenomenon.

Example 5

- ST Confirming inflation would mean that the universe we see,...
- (Space Ripples Reveal Big Bang's Smoking Gun *New York Times* 17/03/2014)
- TT Αν πράγματι ισχύει αυτό που περιγράφεται στη θεωρία του κοσμολογικού πληθωρισμού, κάτι τέτοιο θα σήμαινε ότι το ορατό μας σύμπαν...
- (*Guardian*: το εξαφανισμένο Boeing και η ήττα της δημοσιογραφίας *To Vima* 18/03/2014)

Example 6 is another counterexample: the Greek version is the one which carries the lower modal force through the *θα* (*will*) particle.

Example 6

ST when democracy *is* not constantly *transgressed* by an authoritarian state; when the threat to national sovereignty *is* lifted and national dignity *is* respected...

(The left in Greece must rise up against Golden Dawn *The Guardian* 8/10/13)

TT Όταν η δημοκρατία δεν *θα* παραβιάζεται συνεχώς από ένα αυταρχικό κράτος. Όταν δεν *θα* υπάρχει απειλή για την εθνική κυριαρχία και η εθνική αξιοπρέπεια *θα* είναι σεβαστή. (Η Αριστερά στην Ελλάδα πρέπει να ξεσηκωθεί ενάντια στη Χρυσή Αυγή *Η Αυγή* 8/10/13)

Findings suggest that translation seems to have the potential to provide manifestations of cross-cultural tendencies revealing features of authentic data as used by native speakers in real life communication situations. These manifestations of cultural preference, if taken advantage of by competent educators, can considerably enhance learners' intercultural competence. The benefit for language learners seems immense especially if L1 is a less widely spoken language, such as Greek; textbooks used for EFL purposes usually fail to focus on major intercultural points of variation by ignoring the potential of the L1.

4. The exercises

The value of this paper lies in that it introduces Greek advanced learners of English to the idea that certain modal verbs fulfill various functions, and the different use of modality across the two versions. For example, we think that the vast majority of students would never consider the translation of the modal verb *can* as *θα* to be correct; however, the data show that the translators made use of such options in their attempt to ensure communicative appropriateness in journalistic discourse. Modality does not seem to be treated adequately by the TEFL grammar books, as most of them are restricted to some kinds of modal markers and focus mainly on translating modality from one language to the other, without taking into account the variation between the English and Greek language systems on

the grounds of cultural, social and other kinds of differences across the two systems. We'd rather claim that a more effective treatment of modality may be achieved (or we'd better say 'could' be achieved or 'should' be achieved) through exercises which seem to focus on selected aspects of modal marker use.

Exercise 1

Purpose: To raise awareness that the degree of certainty can be modified across language versions through the use of modal markers.

Instruction: One of the language versions seems to systematically modify credibility options. Please read the following journalistic text pairs to decide which version enforces certainty as a device enhancing credibility and objectivity.

Choose EN or GR to suggest which version it is. Then count the instances of EN and GR extracts you gathered to suggest which one of the versions displays a stronger tendency for raising certainty.

	<i>English-Greek fragment pairs</i>	<i>Please circle</i>
1	Financial markets have been shining... Οι χρηματαγορές εμφανίζονταν ιδιαίτερα ενοϊκές...	EN GR
2	...then it can indeed mark the difference between life and death. ...τότε μπορεί να καθορίσει ζητήματα ζωής και θανάτου.	EN GR
3	He was trying to understand why there was no trace of some exotic particles that should have been created in the Big Bang. Προσπαθούσε να καταλάβει γιατί δεν υπάρχουν ίχνη εκείνων των πρώτων σωματιδίων που δημιουργήθηκαν κατά τη Μεγάλη Έκρηξη, το Big Bang.	EN GR
4	The reverse was much more severe... Η τάση ήταν βέβαια πολύ πιο ισχυρή...	EN GR
5	It <i>could</i> be compared to the levelling spirit of a kind of new New Deal Ήταν ένα είδος New Deal.	EN GR
6	And that system, [...] may provide scientists with unprecedented power to rewrite the code of life. Οι αλληλουχίες αυτές, [...] παρέχουν παράλληλα στους	EN GR

	επιστήμονες μια πρωτοφανή δυνατότητα να ξαναγράψουν τον κώδικα της ζωής.	
7	The court, known as the cassazione, could either send it back for a third second-tier appeal, or it could confirm the convictions definitively. Η δίκη τώρα θα παραπεμφθεί στο Ανώτατο Ακυρωτικό Δικαστήριο της Ιταλίας, το οποίο θα επικυρώσει ή θα ανατρέψει την ετυμηγορία.	EN GR
8	Most of those hurt in the mid-afternoon accident on Friday appeared to have suffered minor abrasions, ... οι περισσότεροι από τους τραυματίες υπέστησαν εκδορές...	EN GR
9	All three coalition partners have said they would not cooperate with a party led by Jankovic,έχουν δηλώσει ότι δεν θα συνεργαστούν με ένα κόμμα του οποίου ηγείται ο Γιάνκοβιτς, ...	EN GR
10	I predict that nothing will happen. There will be a tremendous amount of huffing and puffing of hot air; well-oiled muscles will be flexed and machinery moved about. Τίποτα δεν φαίνεται κατάλληλο για αυτή την περίπτωση. Κάθε απειλή ακούγεται άδεια. Αλλά τουλάχιστον έχει αρχίσει να επικρατεί ο πραγματισμός», καταλήγει ο Τζένκινς.	EN GR
11	This is a clear declaration of war against the Turkish state and our nation." ...ο Αχμέτ Νταβούτογλου έκανε λόγο για «κήρυξη πολέμου εναντίον της Τουρκίας»	EN GR
12	Confirming inflation would mean that the universe we see, extending 14 billion light-years in space with its hundreds of billions of galaxies, is only an infinitesimal patch in a larger cosmos. Αν πράγματι ισχύει αυτό που περιγράφεται στη θεωρία του κοσμολογικού πληθωρισμού, κάτι τέτοιο θα σήμαινε ότι το ορατό μας σύμπαν, το οποίο «καταλαμβάνει» 14 δισεκατομμύρια έτη φωτός στο Διάστημα, με τις εκατοντάδες δισεκατομμύρια γαλαξίες του, αποτελεί ένα απειροελάχιστο κομμάτι ενός μεγαλύτερου κόσμου.	EN GR
13	An intriguing new study suggests that what really draws people to such treats, and prompts them to eat much more than perhaps <i>they know</i> they should, is not the fat that they contain, but primarily the sugar. Μια εξαιρετικά ενδιαφέρουσα νέα μελέτη καταλήγει ότι αυτό	EN GR

	που προσελκύει τον κόσμο σε τέτοιου είδους εδέσματα και τους κάνει να τρώνε πολύ μεγαλύτερες ποσότητες από αυτές που θα έπρεπε, δεν είναι το λίπος που περιέχουν αλλά κατά κύριο λόγο η ζάχαρη.	
14	...with little consideration of how that wealth is created ...χωρίς, ωστόσο, να γίνεται η παραμικρή αναφορά στο πώς δημιουργήθηκε αυτός ο πλούτος	EN GR

Key: 1 GR, 2 EN, 3 GR, 4 GR, 5 GR, 6 GR, 7 GR, 8 GR, 9 GR, 10 EN, 11 EN, 12 EN, 13 GR, 14 GR

Exercise 2

Purpose: To make students aware that the notion of certainty, which is a modal notion, is expressed in the two languages and not necessarily through a modal verb but also through different lexico-grammatical items.

Instruction: In the following examples the L2 modal item has been italicized. Please trace the L1 modal items, choose a pair of grammatical categories which convey the modal notion and underline the option which carries lower certainty. Then say which is the version which scores lower in certainty.

a.	b.	c.	d.	e.
modal	modal	modal	modal	modal
verb	expression	adverb	noun	adjective

	<i>L1 and L2 fragment pairs</i>
1.	There are few issues in which the <i>need</i> for strategy is more pressing in Europe ... Η ύπαρξη στρατηγικής από την πλευρά της Ευρώπης είναι ζωτικής σημασίας ...
2.	While U.S. prices have been recovering, they are still <i>appealingly</i> low by comparison with many other parts of the world. Μολονότι οι τιμές έχουν αρχίσει να ανακάμπτουν, παραμένουν ακόμη σχετικά χαμηλές συγκρινόμενες με τις αντίστοιχες αλλού.
3.	Adams has <i>always</i> denied any direct involvement in the IRA,... Ο Ανταμς αρνήθηκε κατηγορηματικά τη συμμετοχή του στο έγκλημα,

- 4 ...which *in some ways* explains much of the recent history of Venezuela.
...κάτι που στην πραγματικότητα μπορεί να ερμηνεύσει θαυμάσια την πρόσφατη ιστορία της Βενεζουέλας
5. It's *well known* that when Benny played Frida...
Είναι γνωστό πως, όταν ο Μπένι έπαιξε στη Φρίντα ...
6. “We *need* to have a better balance in the way these media are used.”
Κατά συνέπεια είναι απόλυτη ανάγκη να βρεθεί μια καλύτερη ισορροπία στον τρόπο με τον οποίο χρησιμοποιούνται τα ψηφιακά μέσα.

Key: 1. Need d/ ύπαρξη -. 2. *Appealingly* c/ σχετικά c. 3. Always c/ κατηγορηματικά c. 4. *in some ways* c/ μπορεί ... θαυμάσια a...c. 6. Need a/ απόλυτη ανάγκη e-d

Exercise 3

Purpose: To make students aware of items which add a modal gloss to an utterance. Learners are asked to translate a number of English expression containing modal markers (and perhaps fill in the rest of the sentence content). In doing so, they do not have to produce the exact same rendition of the professional translator, but they are expected to identify words indicating modality. The exercise aims at making learners aware of the L1 certainty-raising tendency in order to help them adjust it in English.

Instruction: A) Please identify the item which conveys modality in the following sentence fragments and underline it. Then translate the phrase into Greek.

- 1) For almost four years...→
- 2) Nearly half of them die....→
- 3) They eat much more than perhaps they know they should →
- 4) These foods can provoke addictive behaviour→
- 5) This is a clear declaration of war→
- 6) The company saved itself almost £3bn annually in a tax...→
- 7) And carbon dioxide levels also increased slightly→

B) Now look at the Greek translation provided by the Greek translator journalists. Please identify which items have been excluded from the original How many of them have a modal meaning?

- 1) Έπειτα από τέσσερα χρόνια...
- 2) Και οι μισοί από αυτούς πέθαναν...
- 3) Τρώνε μεγαλύτερες ποσότητες από αυτές που θα έπρεπε.
- 4) Αυτά τα τρόφιμα προκαλούν εθιστική συμπεριφορά.
- 5) (Είναι) κήρυξη πολέμου...
- 6) Μεταφράζεται με την Microsoft σε αποφυγή φόρου 3,5 δις ευρώ...
- 7) Αυξήθηκαν και τα επίπεδα του όζοντος του θείου.

C) Now, please, think of alternative devices which may lower certainty in translating these sentences back to English (open ended part).

Exercise 4

Purpose: To raise students' awareness as to various modal markers, which may convey a similar modal notion and may be appropriately used in the same contexts. No option is inappropriate in these contexts, not even the odd-one-out, so students are becoming aware of the speaker's potential to manipulate the modal potential of the utterance.

Instruction: The L2 authentic fragment phrases which follow are provided with four different options to be filled in, only three of which are correct. Try to sort the one which fails to relay the same meaning as the translated counterparts.

L1/L2 texts - options

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Όντως, η εντατική εργασία υπήρξε το άλλο μεγάλο μυστικό της επιτυχίας τους
Indeed, a tireless work ethic one of the secrets to Abba's success

<i>appears to be – was – seems to be – could be</i> |
| 2 | Άλλες φορές υιοθετούσαν τις νέες τάσεις
At times they trends |

	<i>could embrace - used to embrace - would embrace - embraced</i>
3	... θα πρέπει να γίνουν περισσότερα πράγματα More be done to ensure that... <i>ought to - can- should - need to</i>
4	...σε μια πολιτική εξέλιξη που είναι πιθανό να ανατρέψει την κυβέρνησή και να προκαλέσει πρόωρες εκλογές. ...a move that bring down her government and trigger an early election. <i>is likely to - may - will - could</i>
5	Για να αντιμετωπίσει την Άκρα Δεξιά, η Αριστερά πρέπει να αποδείξει στην πράξη ότι η κυριαρχία του νεοφιλευθερισμού δεν είναι αναπόφευκτη. To confront the extreme right the left demonstrate in practice that the ascendancy of neoliberalism is not inevitable. <i>ought to - might - needs to -has to</i>
6	Γι' αυτό όμως, θα πρέπει να προσφέρει ένα ρεαλιστικό αντικαπιταλιστικό πρόγραμμα. For that, however, it offer a realistic anti-capitalist programme <i>must - should - is able to - needs to</i>

Key: 1. Was, 2. Embraced, 3. Can, 4. Will, 5. Might, 6. Is able to

Exercise 5

Purpose: To provide students with further insight into the use of the modal system interacting with the tense system across English-Greek. Greek students often have difficulty expressing the past/future orientation of the action (past [*may have done*]/future [*may do*])

Instruction: Read the Greek version and choose the option that better corresponds to the type of modality and verb tense used in Greek.

	<i>L1/L2 texts - options</i>
1	Η σκληρή λιτότητα μπορεί να βοήθησε την Ελλάδα να επιτύχει την μεγαλύτερη δημοσιονομική προσαρμογή στην παγκόσμια Ιστορία. Grueling austerity.....Greece to achieve the biggest fiscal adjustment in global history.

	A. may have helped B. must have helped C. might help
2	Αντ' αυτού ανακάλυψε τι μπορεί να το προκάλεσε, τι έκανε δηλαδή το σύμπαν να εκραγεί Instead he discovered what.....the universe bang to begin with. A. may make B. might have made C. should have mad
3	Ένα πιθανό στραβοπάτημα στη θεωρούμενη πορεία της κοσμικής εξέλιξης μπορεί να τροφοδοτήσει το διάστημα μια ξεχωριστή ενέργεια. A potential hitch in the presumed course of cosmic evolutionspace itself with special energy A. could have infused B. can have infused C. may infuse
4	Η δρ Αβένα τονίζει ότι μπορεί να έχει κάποιος μεγάλη αυτοπεποίθηση, αλλά αν το κέντρο ανταμοιβής του εγκεφάλου ενεργοποιείται κατά τρόπο που να δημιουργείται ένας πραγματικός πόλεμος με τη δύναμη του χαρακτήρα και την ισχυρή θέλησή του. Dr. Avena said that people ".....all the willpower in the world. But if the brain reward system is being activated in a way that causes them to have a battle against their willpower A. could have made B. should have C. can have
5	Ηδη είναι γνωστό, για παράδειγμα, ότι το σύστημα αυτό μπορεί σε κάποιες περιπτώσεις να τροποποιήσει και άλλα γονίδια, εκτός από αυτά στα οποία στοχεύει, προκαλώντας ανεπιθύμητες παρενέργειες. It is already known, for instance, that Crispr sometimes..... genes other than the intended ones. That could lead to unwanted side effects. A. could...have changed B. can...change C. can...have changed
6	Θα μπορούσε πάντως κάτι τέτοια να ισχύει εκτός από τα βακτήρια και σε άλλους οργανισμούς; «Το γνώριζα ότι ήταν όπως ο ποροβολισμός έναρξης ενός αγώνα δρόμου», λέει η Ντούντνα.this.....in organisms besides bacteria? "I knew it was like firing a starting gun in a race," Dr. Doudna said. A. May...work B. Would....work C. Might....have worked

Key: 1. A , 2. B, 3. A, 4. Cr, 5. B, 6. C

Exercise 6

Purpose: To sum up, in the learners’ mind, alternative modal options and the tendency for lowering modal force in English. After completing the exercise, students are provided with the options preferred in the original English texts, but what is made clear is that this is not the only modal that serves this function.

Instruction: Please trace two alternative modal items (verb/adverb/ adjective/noun/ expression) which would lower the force of the modal item on the English side.

	<i>L1/L2 texts</i>
1	Παράλληλα, η ιταλική κυβέρνηση ανακοίνωσε ότι ο στρατός θα περιπολεί στην περιοχή της Νάπολης για να αποτρέψει την παράνομη απόρριψη. This month, the government announced that a contingent of Italian soldiers..... conduct anti-dumping patrols in the region.
2	«Οι πολιτικοί πρέπει να απαντήσουν γιατί ο κόσμος έχει κατέβει στους δρόμους». “Politicians now respond because people are now marching on the streets.”
3	«Τι θα πίνουμε;». «Ηλίθιε» απάντησε ο άλλος, που ήταν πιο υψηλόβαθμος. «Θα πίνουμε εμφιαλωμένο». “What(we) to drink?” “You idiot,” the boss replied. “We..... drink mineral water.”
4	Η Ουάσιγκτον θα εξισορροπήσει τους πόρους της σε ένα σημείο του πλανήτη, όπου εκεί εθεωρείτο πως θα δοθούν οι αποφασιστικές μάχες του 21ου αιώνα. Washington..... rebalance its resources to a part of the world where, it was believed, the decisive battles of the 21st century be fought.
5	Μόνο ένα τέτοιο κίνημα μπορεί να οδηγήσει μία κυβέρνηση της Αριστεράς και μόνο ένα τέτοιο κίνημα μπορεί να προστατέψει την πορεία μίας τέτοιας κυβέρνησης Only such a movement..... lead a government of the left, and only such movement..... safeguard the course of such a government
6	Θα μπορούσε κάτι τέτοιο να ελαφρώσει τη λιτότητα και να οδηγήσει σε ένα σχέδιο Β για τη ζώνη του ευρώ; this lead to an easing in austerity, a plan B for the euro area?

- 7 Για εκείνους που πιστεύουν ότι η έκφραση των μαζών θα πρέπει να έχει περιορισμένο ή και καθόλου χώρο στις σοβαρές πολιτικές υποθέσεις...
- To those who think the expression of the masseshave limited or no place in the serious business of politics ,...

Key: 1 would/can, 2. have to/need to, 3. may/can probably, 4. might/may, 5. may possibly/could, 6. Could/may 7. should/ might

The assumption in this study has been that parallel raw material is highly instrumental in highlighting intercultural variation in the EFL classroom. Teachers are advised to compile parallel mini corpora in order to enhance students' awareness of intercultural variation.

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Appendix. Electronic sources of examples cited in the text - T.E.G.MA. archive 2013 and 2014

- Primordial gravitational wave discovery heralds 'whole new era' in physics
<http://www.theguardian.com/science/2014/mar/17/primordial-gravitational-wave-discovery-physics-bicep> → Η ανακάλυψη αρχέγονων βαρυτικών κυμάτων φέρνει νέα εποχή στη Φυσική
<http://www.kathimerini.gr/758720/article/epikairothta/episthmh/h-anakalyvh-arxegonwn-varytikwn-kymatwn-fernei-nea-epoxh-sth-fysikh> (word count: 475).
- Slovenian PM Bratusek loses party leadership, govt likely to fall
<http://www.trust.org/item/20140425223430-vz5gu> → Κυβερνητική κρίση στη Σλοβενία
<http://www.tovima.gr/world/article/?aid=589917> (word count: 189)
- Space Ripples Reveal Big Bang's Smoking Gun
<http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/18/science/space/detection-of-waves-in-space-buttraces-landmark-theory-of-big-bang.html?ref=dennisoverbye> → Οι επιστήμονες κατάφεραν να δουν την αρχή της Μεγάλης Εκρηξης

<http://www.kathimerini.gr/759424/article/epikairothta/episthmh/oi-episthmones-kataferan-na-doyn-thn-arxh-ths-megalhs-ekrh3hs> (word count: 827).

Manchester Central Library reopens after £50m revamp

<http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2014/mar/21/manchester-central-library-reopens-50m-pound-revamp> → Η υπερβιβλιοθήκη του Μάντσεστερ
<http://www.tovima.gr/culture/article/?aid=580225> (word count: 525).

The left in Greece must rise up

<http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2013/oct/08/greece-left-golden-dawn> → Η Αριστερά στην Ελλάδα πρέπει να ξεσηκωθεί ενάντια στη Χ.Α
<http://www.avgi.gr/article/1109747/i-aristera-stin-ellada-prepei-na-xesikothei-enantia-sti-xrusi-augi> (word count: 624)

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