

Karolina Kaczmarek, PhD
*Laboratory of Legi-Linguistics
Institute of Linguistics
Faculty of Modern Languages and Literatures
Adam Mickiewicz University
Poznań, Poland*

Aleksandra Matulewska, PhD
*Laboratory of Legi-Linguistics
Institute of Linguistics
Faculty of Modern Languages and Literatures
Adam Mickiewicz University
Poznań, Poland*

Przemysław Wiatrowski, MA
*Department of Modern Polish Grammar and Onomastics
Institute of Polish Philology
Faculty of Polish and Classical Philology
Adam Mickiewicz University
Poznań, Poland*

The Methods of Expressing Obligation and Prohibition in English, Hungarian and Polish Statutory Instruments. Comparative Analysis of Deontic Modality.

The authors analyze the structure of prohibitive clauses (PL: *przepisy zakazujące*; HUN: *tiltó jogszabályok*) and imperative clauses (PL: *przepisy nakazujące*; HUN: *utasító jogszabályok*) in English, Hungarian and Polish statutory instruments, including the EU ones. The emphasis is put on the modal verbs used in English clauses and their Hungarian and Polish equivalents. The clauses are analysed from semantic and syntactic perspective. Grammatical and lexical exponents of deontic modality in Polish, English and Hungarian are compared. The semantic components constituting modally marked utterances are described. Prohibitive clauses in English are usually expressed by modal verbs and constructions with *shall not*, *may not*, *is not to be*, *cannot*, *must not*, whereas in Polish the following are possible: *nie + verb* (e.g. *nie wolno*, *nie może*, *nie dopuszcza się*, *nie zezwala się*), *zabrania się*, *zakazuje się* and in Hungarian: *tilos*, *nem lehet*, *nem+verb* (*nem szabad*). Prohibitive clauses in English are usually expressed by modal verbs and constructions with *shall*, *must*, *is to be*, *may only*, *is bound*, *bind*. In Polish on the other hand such clauses may contain the following elements: *powinien*, *musi*, *należy*, *jest zobowiązany*, *jest wymagane*, verbs in future tense, verbs in present tense whereas in Hungarian one may encounter the following: *kell*, *szükséges*, *szükség*

van, köteles, kötelezik, verbs in present tense. The differentiation is made between (i) original Polish, English and Hungarian legal texts created by legislators of those countries and (ii) European Union legislation created by EU legislators. The conclusions are that as a result of translations of EU legal texts into Polish and Hungarian by translators not knowing Polish and Hungarian languages of the law new (non-standard from the legal point of view) methods of expressing deontic modality have appeared. In a way a sort of new EU Polish and Hungarian legal languages have been created on the basis of the respective colloquial ones.