



Comparative Analysis of (will, would and shall with khâh) in English and Persian

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ABSTRACT

This Article focuses on analyzing Simple future tense making English modal verbs **will/would** and **shall** in comparison with Persian model verb **khâh**. They applied to mark future happening action in both Languages. In English, **would** is known as the past form of **will** and **shall** is mostly used in first person. All considered as equal to Persian verb **khâh**.

This study covers grammatical and Structural comparison of these verbs. The required examples are taken from English-Persian translation books in order to examining whether English modal verbs are properly construed into Persian or not.

The intended areas which are included into the scope of this study are grammatical characteristic, tense forming, negativity and question making.

Keywords:

English, **will/would** and **shall**, verb **khah**

Introduction: **Will/would** is the most used component of English modal verbs. **Will** can be interchanged with **shall** at singular and plural first Person. That's why, in this study **will**, **shall** and **would** are considered as equal to **khâh** in Persian.

Grammatically, **will/would** and **shall** identically preceded the main verb without being inflected in individuals or either having any affixation; but, in Persian **khâh** has full agreement and inflectional suffixes can be attached.

Using the **will** and **shall** in expressing futurity: and future perfect progressive.

- He **will** be working. (future progressive)
- She **will** have worked. (future perfect)
- I **shall** have been working. (future perfect progressive)

The verbs **will** and **shall**, when used as future markers, are in practice largely interchangeable. Generally, **will** is far more common than **shall**. According to grammar rules, **shall** is to be used with first person

subjects (*I* and *we*), and **will** is to other subjects (*you*, *they*, *she*, *he* & *it*).

According to *Eastwood* "we use **will** + base form for the future, **will** + be + base form for future continuous. In the first person we can use either **will** or **shall** (it is less usual in the USA) in statements about the future. We do not normally use **shall** with other subjects," [*Eastwood*, 1994, P: 103].

- ✓ This book **will** change your life.
- ✓ He **will** be giving a good account of himself in this presentation.
- ✓ I **shall** be at home tomorrow.
- ✓ We **shall** go to party next week. NOT: ~~he shall go to party next week.~~

Alexander remarks "**will** fits into the four patterns for future tense forms such as *simple future*, *future progressive*, *future perfect simple* and *future perfect progressive* and **would** can be said to be past in form, but this usually has little to do with its *use* and *meaning*."

- ❖ I **will** see. (simple future)
- ❖ I **will** be seeing. (future progressive)
- ❖ I **will** have seen. (future perfect simple)

- ❖ I **will** have been seeing. (future perfect progressive)
- ❖ When we were young we **would** spend our holidays in America.

He adds "**would** can be called "past" when used in indirect speech," [Alexander, 1988, P: 221, 222].

- ❖ She said that you **would** leave early. (past)

Kukucz mentions "**will/would** have no *to*-infinitival, takes suffix /s/ in third singular person and *-ing* and *-ed* endings," [Kukucz, 2009, P: 9, 10].

- ❖ I **will** leave here soon. ~~Not I to will leave here soon.~~
- ❖ He **will** finish his lesson next year. ~~Not he wills finish his lesson next year.~~
- ❖ We **shall** have a party pretty soon. ~~Not we shalling have a party pretty soon.~~
- ❖ If I was informed earlier, I **would** buy it. ~~Not If I was informed earlier, willed buy it.~~

Jenny Marie observes "the negative and interrogative forms of **will/would** are made without expansion. It is not necessary to include a "to do" or "to be" form when creating question or making negative statements with modal verbs," [Jenny Marie, 2000, P: 7].

- ❖ He **will not/won't** come tomorrow. ~~Not he doesn't will come tomorrow.~~
- ❖ **Shall** we have exam next week. ~~Not are we shall exam next week.~~

In Persian, the modal auxiliary verb **khâh** is variously described by Persian grammarians. By considering the point of views which are stated by many scholars such as *Bateni* (1348), *Khanlari*(1370), *Rahimian* (1995), *Vindfur* (1979), *Sharyat* (1364) and *mahutyan* (1997), we can conclude that the auxiliary verb **khâh**, the root of infinitive (*khâstan*), is mostly appeared as future marker verb by having full agreement with subject of sentences.

However, *Rahimian* and *Mansuri* claim "even though, it is proven that **Khâh** behaves to mark futurity as a basic component of auxiliary verbs. But, it is not usually used to certify the exact occurring events in future, rather it mostly states the prohibition, likelihood and certainty about future happening events," [Rahimian and Mansuri, 1396, P: 7].

- Hafta âyanda hama bâ ham ba ayâdat rayis **khâhim** raft.

(We **will** go to visit our boss next week.)

According to *Dastlan and mohammadebrahimi* "**Khâh** is mainly used as a primary auxiliary that expresses future tense in Persian. It can be inflected for number and takes negative marker /na-/; but this modal has no inflected past form," [Dastlan and mohammadebrahimi, 2014, P: 4, 7].

- First person singular: *khâh - am= khâham*,
- First person plural: *khâh - im= khâhim*,
- Second person singular: *khâh - i= khâhi*,
- Second person plural: *khâh - id= khâhid*,
- Third person singular: *khâh - ad= khâhad*,
- Third person plural: *khâh - and= khâhand*.

It results both verbs **will/would** and **khâh** are similarly used to mark futurity in languages. However, there is a wider possible ways in English compared to Persian. **Will** and **shall** (an exclusive verb for first person) are interchangeable verbs mostly applied for future and **would** is said to be the past form. In Persian, **khâh** is considered just at marking future. It has no past form and has nor passive form.

Objectives of the Study:

Both English and Persian learners find modal verbs uses difficult in writing and speaking language, therefore, they are usually applied them incorrectly. It makes hard to understand the written or spoken language, so It is required that the correct application of modal verbs should be presented in material for learners. Thus, this study aims to provide a comparative investigation concerning English and Persian future tense making modal verbs in order to denoting their grammatical and semantic distinctions and resemblances. The examples are taken out of English-Persian translation books to better clarify the statement. Hence, it either endeavors to go over those translation books to know whether English modal verbs are accurately reacted into

Persian translation or not. If any misconstrued is encountered, the correct translation will be suggested.

Grammatical characteristics

According to *Kukucz* “**will/would** have no *to*-infinitival, takes suffix /s/ in third singular person and *-ing* and *-ed* endings,” [*Kukucz*, 2009, P: 9, 10].

Dastlan and mohammadebrahimi remark “**Khâh** the root of infinitive (*khâstan*) can be inflected in all individual by attaching personal suffixes,” [*Dastlan and mohammadebrahimi*, 2014, P: 4, 7].

Examples:

➤ And you **will** find algebra and geometry almost hopeless with instruction.

(v mutawajje **khâhi** shud ki dars hây aljabr v handasa bidun wujud malim, Nâumid kunanda ast).

[*Martin Eden*, P: 88]

➤ That did not necessarily mean that he **would** jump. But he might.

(en be ân ma’ni nabud ki, hatman az âb berun **khâhad** parid. Wali imkân dâsht).

[*The old man and the sea*, P: 19]

➤ And from the way I line it up, I **will** explore a whole lot more quickly by myself.

(v az râhi ki, man kârhâ ra radif mikuman, pish khudam khili tundtar iktishâf **khâham kard**).

[*Martin Eden*, P: 89]

➤ When I need the work of specialists, I **shall** refer to their books.

(har waqt nyazi be kâri mutakhassis hâ payda kardam, be kitâbhâyshân murâjia **mikuman**)

[*Martin Eden*, P: 112]

The above examples show a wider distinction than resemblance between verbs. **Will/would** have no full agreement with subjects. They are identically applied in all individuals. By contrast, in Persian **khâh** has full agreement and partly appeared as compound words like *khâham+kard*.

In English, **Will/would** has neither /*ing*, *ed*/ endings and nor has infinitive form. In Persian, **khâh** is known as the root of infinitive *khâstan* and makes its singular and plural forms by affixing inflectional suffix (personal suffixes) like /*am*, *im*, *i*, *id*, *ad* & *and*/.

Tense formation

According to *Alexander* point of view “**will** fits into the four patterns for future tense forms such as *simple future*, *future progressive*, *future perfect simple* and *future perfect progressive* and **would** can be said to be past in form, but this usually has little to do with its *use and meaning*”, [*Alexander*, 1994, P: 221].

In Persian, by remarking *Dastlan and mohammadebrahimi* “**Khâh** is mainly used as a primary auxiliary that expresses future tense in Persian. It can be inflected for individuals,” [*Dastlan and mohammadebrahimi*, 2014, P: 4].

Examples:

➤ "Destiny **will** reveal itself."

(sarnawishti kud mushakhas **khâhad** kard)

[*English-Persian stories*, P: 8]

➤ "It's a beauty, ain't it?" he laughed back. "I didn't know I was talking out loud." "You **will be** singing next," was the policeman's diagnosis.

(ba khanda guft: “chiqadar qashangga, magar na? asla hawasam nabud ki daram biland biland harf mizanam”. Pulis guft: “pushti sarash ham mizani zir âwaz”.)

[*Martin Eden*, P: 30]

➤ "Someday I **shall** write it up – “The Degradation of Toil” or the “Psychology of Drink in the Working-class,” or something like that for a title.”

(ruzi, en mâjarâ râ ruy kâg’az **khâham** âward. Bâ enwâni haqârat hây kâr ya rawânshinâsi maygusâri dar tabaqai kârgar, ya enwani az en qabil”.)

[*Martin Eden*, P: 135]

The underlined and highlighted verbs demonstrate that both verbs are similarly utilized to mark futurity, this is ever the basic functions that both have. Here, two differences determined: *first*, **will** has far beyond application domain compared to **khâh**. In other words, **will** can be used to all future tenses such as simple, progressive and perfect future, while **khâh** is solely applied in simple future.

Secondly, there is a tentative verb like **shall** in English which is standby to **will** and both are interchangeable verbs, whereas there is solely the verb **khâh** in Persian.

Past tense:

According to *Alexander* "in some contexts, **would** is appeared as past form of **will**, more precisely, in conditional sentences. In addition to, it can totally be called "past" when used in indirect speech," [*Alexander*, 1994, P: 222].

However, in Persian according to *Rahimian* and *Mansuri*, "**khâh** is roughly proven as a future marker auxiliary verb in persian. Thus, it is lack of past form," [*Rahimian* and *Mansuri*, 1396, P: 9].

Examples:

- During a momentous battle, a Japanese general decided to attack even though his army was greatly outnumbered. He was confident they **would** win, but his men were filled with doubt.

(dar tuli nabardi muhim va sarnawishtsâz janrâli jâpâni tasmim grift bâ wajudi sarbâzânî bisyâr ziyâdash hamla kunad. Mutma'en bud ki piruz mishawad, ammâ sarbâzânash tardid dâshtand va dudil budand.)

[*English-persian stories*, P: 18]

- The old man said. "If Durocher had continued to come here each year your father **would** think him the greatest manager."

(pir mard guft: agar durushar ham har sâl enjâ âmada bud padarash khyâl mikard, buzurgtarin sar dastai u ast.)

[*The old man and the sea*, P: 7]

The basic difference between verbs at forming past reference is more remarkable. In English, **would** sometime is said to be past form, more particularly in conditional sentences and indirect speech as seen in above examples. In contrast, **khâh** has no past form. It just might be translated in Persian as are in English.

It results that **will** is the only English modal verb which is widely applied in all future tenses and **would** is considered a past form; while in Persian the auxiliary **khâh** is just restricted at marking only future. On the contrary, English verb is lack of conjugation and inflection. It keeps its same form in all individuals. But, in Persian **khâh** receives all inflectional suffixes and sometime compounded with other verb especially by the verb *Kard*.

Peculiar of English

Eastwood holds "both **Will** and **would** is possibly applied at forming future perfect, perfect continuous and has passive form," [*Eastwood*, 1994, P: 122].

Examples:

- It **will** be clarified after coming back. (ba'daz enki âmad hamma giz wâzih **khâhad** shud.)

[*One seed story*, P: 44]

- The young man kept writing furiously, although he was warned that if he did not stop immediately he **would** be disqualified. (mardi jawân bâ khashm be nawishtan adama dâd, guyâ enki u mutalli bud ki agar u bilâ fâsila dast nigah nadârad u mahrum khâhad shud.)

[*English-Persian stories*, P: 9]

- If he had had the energy, he **would** have refused to consider the lie, because he wanted to forget.

(agar chunin niyruyi midâsht, az barrasi durug' khuddâri mikard, chun dilash mikhâst ânra az yâd bibarad.)

[*Martin Eden*, P: 127]

- The alarm-clock went off, jerking Martin out of sleep with a suddenness that **would** have given headache to one with less splendid constitution.

(zangi sâat be sadâ dar âmad va mârîtin râ chinân az khâb parând ki agar kasi guzi u mibud va gismi za'eftar dâsht, hatman sardard **migrift**.)

[*Martin Eden*, P: 115]

In given Examples **will/would** are constructed at forming perfect tenses and either has passive forms. In first two examples both have made passive form and at the last ones they are appeared in perfect tense. These characteristics are not seen in Persian. They just translate into Persian as are in English. Therefore, it is peculiar to English.

Negation and question

Jenny Marie observes "the negative and interrogative forms of **will/would** are made without expansion. It is not necessary to include a "to do" or "to be" form when creating question or making negative statements with modal verbs. The question is just made by

inversion of modals and subjects and they take negative marker /not/ to form negation" [Jenny Marie, 2000, P: 7].

In Persian, according to *Rahimian and Mansuri*," negative form is made by attaching prefix /na/, but question is often constructed by adding a question marker /âyâ/, or by **khâh** itself," [Rahimian and Mansuri, 1396, P: 7].

Examples:

- "Will you use it to go shopping instead of buying food?" I asked.

(azish pursidam, âyâ az en pul brây kharid bajây g'izâ istifada mikuni?)

[English-persian stories, P: 52]

- But his wife shook her head. "It **will not** be necessary. Ruth says he is going to sea in a few days. When he comes back, she **won't** be here. We will send her to Aunt Clara's. And, besides, a year in the East, with the change in climate, people, ideas, and everything, is just the thing she needs."

(ammâ khânimash dubâra sarash râ takân dâd. "lâzim nist, rut miguyad u dar chand ruzi âyanda be safari daryâ khâhad raft. Waqti u az safar bargardad rut enjâ nakhâhad bud.)

[Martin Eden, P: 140]

- How **would** you like to see me bring one in that dressed out over a thousand pounds?

- **Will** you sit in the sun in the doorway?
(dilâ mikhâhad fardâ yak mâhi bâkhudam biyâwaram ki yak khirwâr wazin dâshta bâshad)

[The old man and the sea, P: 4]

Negation is wider made in English unlike Persian. Because, will/would make their negative forms mostly by receiving suffix /not/ (can be reduced /n't/) and sometime other negative maker words are either used to reverse statement into negative.

On the contrary, Persian has two possible ways to form question unlike English. We can construct Persian question by adding /âyâ/ at the beginning of sentence or by placing khâh before subject as seen in last examples. But, in English it is formed by inversion of will/would and subject of sentences.

Conclusion

This is concluded that;

- English will/would and shall have no infinitive; whereas, Persian auxiliary **khâh** is emerged from its infinitive form.
- English will/would and shall have no *-ing* and *-ed* endings and cannot receive *-s* at third person singular. Thus, singular and plural are not determined in English modals. On the contrary, in Persian, **khâh** can receive inflectional suffixes. Therefore, it has its singular and plural forms.
- English will/would and shall have no full agreement with subjects of sentence and not receive any affix attachment. But, in Persian, **khâh** can be inflected in individuals but no receives any prefix.
- Both English and Persian modal verbs are similarly preceded the main verbs.
- In English **Will** is known to be marker of futurity and **would** is its past form. But **khâh** is just used to mark futurity in Persian.

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