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EXPRESSION OF WISH

IN ENGLISH AND ARABIC

A CONTRASTIVE STUDY

A THESIS

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BY

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To my wife

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

Wish expression is the way by which wishes are expressed. These wishes are either fulfilled or unfulfilled. There are certain devices that are used in English and Arabic and these devices are used to express wishes. Fulfilled wishes are expressed by most devices of wish expression in both English and Arabic. In turn, unfulfilled wishes are expressed by two devices in English and several particles in Arabic.

The problem of the research is centered around three major aspects. The first aspect is the wish (non)fulfillment. The second aspect is the existence of the devices used to express wishes. The third aspect is the use of the time tenses in the devices mentioned above. The three aspects stated are of a common correlation on the ground that these aspects exist in English and in Arabic. Therefore, the devices used to express wishes in the two languages are correlated and there are similarities and differences which can be revealed in a contrastive analysis.

The procedures adopted in this research involve the following ; the investigation of the constructions used to express wishes in English, then those used in Arabic, the analysis of literary texts as a manifestation on the use of these constructions in the two languages.

The research consists of five chapters. The first chapter introduces the subject as to problem, objectives, hypotheses,procedures,limit and value.The second chapter treats the subject in English with regard to devices of wish expression and the texts manifesting the use of these devices. The third chapter is to introduce the subject in Arabic, this is in the devices of wish expression and text manifestation. The fourth chapter is on the contrastive analysis of the devices used in English and Arabic. The last chapter is concerned with conclusions, recommendation and suggestions for further research.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROBLEM

One of the significant aspects in language is the linguistic means by which wishes are expressed. There are two types of wishes: fulfilled and unfulfilled.

In English, fulfilled wishes are expressed by certain devices such as main verbs, auxiliary verbs, invocation, imprecation, the passive, the imperative, stereotyped phrases, fossilised wishes and miscellaneous types of wishes.

In Arabic, fulfilled wishes are expressed by some devices such as verbs, invocation, imprecation , the passive , the imperative, prohibition, the past tense, the verbal noun, fossilised wishes and miscellaneous types of wishes. e.g.

    1. I would **like** to talk to him.
    2. **May** he win !
    3. God save us !
    4. Best wishes.

    5. اهُ
    I would prefer to see them.

    6. هُ
    May Allah have mercy on him !

    7. ت أيامُ
    May your days be fine.

    8. نياتنا القلبية
    Our cordial wishes.

As for unfulfilled wishes, they are expressed in English by two devices: auxiliary verbs and subordinate clauses. In Arabic, they are expressed by a few particles . e.g.

    9. O **could** they but believe you !
    10. O **were** he only here !
    11. O **that** he had not come.

    12. كانوا يَ
    If they had only known !

    13. يَسير
    Perhaps the matter is easy.

    14. ريب
    Is there no coming relief !

In both English and Arabic, different tenses are used in the devices related and each tense indicates a certain reference of time. All these aspects are correlated and therefore they represent a problem.

1.2. OBJECTIVES
The study aims at :
   1.Highlighting the common aspects of wish expression in English and Arabic.

   2. Exploring all the aspects of wish expression such as tense types and the devices used.

1.3. HYPOTHESES
It is hypothesized that:

   1. The devices used to express wishes in English and Arabic are correlated and overlapped into each other.
   2. The devices show similarities and differences that can be contrasted.

1.4. PROCEDURES
The procedures adopted can be summed up as follows:

   1.Investigating the constructions used to express wishes in English.
   2.Investigating the constructions used to express wishes in Arabic.
   3. Analyzing certain literary texts to manifest the use of such constructions.
      4.Comparing the constructions of the two languages.

1.5. LIMIT
   The scope of the present study is limited to the constructions that are used to express wishes in English and in Arabic in all their types, in addition to the type of the wishes, .i.e. , whether they are fulfilled or unfulfilled and the time tenses used in the wishes.

 The manifestation of wish expression is limited to **The Canterbury Tales** in English and ليْلة و ليَ in Arabic.

1.6. VALUE
   This study is of a good value in some implications. Researchers engaged in contrastive studies might find it interesting to shed light on the type of the wishes treated in this research in accordance with the fulfillment of these wishes.This is well noticed in both English and Arabic and it can be fruitful. Translators may see how some devices which are used in English are compared here through the equivalents of Arabic and compare that with what other possible equivalents that are often used. In other words, the comparison mentioned above can be considered as a model for these devices.

CHAPTER TWO
WISH EXPRESSION IN ENGLISH

1.1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Wish expression in English is for the most part included within subjunctive mood. This is represented by the use of the verb **were**, **the bare infinitive** and **subject-operator inversion**.It is dealt with within sentence form and type as in **if** and **that-subordinate clauses**, **interjectional forms** and **stereotyped phrases**. It is discussed under other functions such as **request** and **invitation**. The other approaches in which wish expression is considered are **tense type** and **modal verbs**. All these approaches handle certain aspects of the subject in English.

2.2. WISH IMPLICATION

Any wish implies fulfillment or non-fulfillment, which means that it is either fulfilled or unfulfilled. If a wish is fulfilled, then what is wished can be achieved. If it is not fulfilled, what is wished may not be achieved.

2.2.1. FULFILLMENT

The wish expressed here implies fulfillment. Thus, it is realizable or it is likely to be fulfilled. Fulfillment depends on the time referred to and the tense used. So, the wish is fulfilled when ;
1. *Present Simple Tense* is used :
    1. I hope you pass your exams.

<div align="right">Swan (1980:62).</div>

Here, the fulfillment is possible, since there is a reference to the future. The fact that wishes which refer to future are fulfilled is asserted by two aspects. The first aspect is that it is impossible to consider a past situation (which had happened and therefore it is no longer important)a fulfilled wish. The second one is the use of the imperfect tenses , like *the present simple*:
    2. Mike wishes he had a job.

<div align="right">Leech (1989:546).</div>

The verb **would** or **could** followed by **the bare infinitive form:**
    3. *Would* that he *would* lead !

<div align="right">Lains (2003:80).</div>

and:
4. If you *could* but *disclose* their plot , Joe !

Gordon and Krylova (1974:115) say "for a realizable wish we use other verbs and constructions.
e.g. I want to see him.
   I should like him to call me up!
   I wish to see it for myself. "

2.*Future* tense is used. This includes the verb forms *would* and *will*. Dart (1982:207-208) says "*wish* followed by a verb phrase with *would* + base form represents a wish that is possible to realize.

I wish she would stop crying.

The prime minister hopes that she will be re-elected."

4. A *subjunctive* form is used. Jespersen (1933:293) says " The subjunctive is used in main sentences to express (realizable) wish , chiefly in set phrases like; *God bless you ! …..Long live the King ! Money be hanged ! ... Far be it from me to depreciate such pleasures .*"

2.2.2. NON-FULFILLMENT

As with fulfilled wishes, tenses used in a wish may indicate non-fulfillment. A wish is not fulfilled when;

1. *Past simple* tense is used:

      5. She wishes she *understood* Chinese .

                              Berk (2000:151).

      6.Oh that he never tried his best .

                              Nills (2003:49).

The use of the past simple tense indicates that the time to which a wish refers is the present. In general, any wish expressed with the past tense (simple, perfect or continuous) is not fulfilled.

Curme (1947: 237) says " A past tense , ………, conveys the idea of unreality , indicating that the fulfillment is not expected : O were he only here ! O had I wings ! "

2. *Past perfect* tense is used :

      7. I ' d rather you had helped them.

                              Bailey (1996: 47).

This tense is used to indicate that the wish expressed is in the past. Swan (1980:428) says "The past perfect can be used to express an unrealized hope, wish. … I had hoped we would be able to leave. "

3.*Present perfect* is used :

      8. O might I have known it in time !

                              Curme (1947: 238).

Curme (1947: 237-238), Bolinger (1977:169) and Berk (2000:67) state that this tense remarks non-fulfillment.

4.The subjunctive verb form " were " is used :

      9.I wish it *were* over.

                              Zandvoort (1962:88).

The verb *were* makes the wish sound hypothetical or past-related. This contributes to the non-fulfillment of the wish. Schibsbye (1965:38) says "The only living use of the subjunctive in ordinary English is the use of *were* in object clauses with unreal content: I would I *were* there ! I wish I *were* dead."

2.**3. TENSE AND REFRENCE**

Given that tense is the form used in the wish and reference is the time indicated in that wish, wishes imply three time tenses as it is stated below.

2.3.1. PAST
A: Form
Past is used represented by the following tenses .
1. The past simple:

> 10. Woe betide anyone who *offended* you.
>> Wood (1962: 264).

2. The past perfect :

> 11. If only we *had bought* a yacht.
>> Chalker (1984:137).

3.The past perfect continuous :

> 12. I *had been hoping* to meet him for a long time.
>> Alexander et al. (1975: 163).

B :Reference
Past is referred to through these forms and tenses.
1.The past perfect tense as in example (11) stated above.

2.The verb *could* followed by *bare infinitive*:

> 13. O *could* I *feel* as I have felt.
>> Onions (1971:109).

3. The verb would preceded by the past simple tense:

> 14. I *wished* the child *would* show more affection for me.
>> Gordon and Krylova (1974: 116).

4.The verb **could** or might + have + past participle form of the verb :

> 15. *Might* I *have stayed* longer with them.
>> Finney (2002: 26).

5. The past perfect continuous as in example (12).

2.3.2. PRESENT
A : Form
It is demonstrated through the tenses below .
1. The present simple tense :
>>> 16.I hope he comes on time.

<div align="right">Matreyek (1983:107).</div>

2. The present continuous tense :
>>> 17. Suffice it to say the drama of morality is growing.

<div align="right">Schibsbye (1965:37).</div>

3. The present perfect tense :
>>> 18. Please , Neale , don't have read it yet !

<div align="right">Bolinger (1977:169).</div>

B : Reference
Present is referred to as follows :
1. When the past tense is used .
>>> 19. It 's time I did some work.

<div align="right">Long (1961:134).</div>

2.When the verb **were** is used .
>>> 20.Were the whole realm of nature mine.

<div align="right">Tipping (1964:299).</div>

Rowe and Webb (1951:130) say " In I wish it were possible. Here the construction shows that the event desired is impossible : it is only thought of as possible."

Gordon and Krylova (1974:111), Quirk et al. (1985:1010) and Alexander (1988: 226) agree that *were* refers to present and to future.

But, Schibsbye (1965:38) says " *were* does not denote time , only unreality."

3. When certain subjunctive forms are used like the verb **may :**
>>> 21. May you live to be hundred !

<div align="right">Alexander (1988: 237).</div>

The stereotyped phrase **Heaven forbid :**
22. Heaven forbid that he should surrender .

<div align="right">Finney (2002: 24).</div>

And the **bare infinitive form:**
23. God confound you !

<div align="right">Curme (1947:237).</div>

24. Virtue be damned .

<div align="right">Jespersen (1974:638).</div>

4. When the verb **could** or **would** is preceded by present simple or future simple.

Lains (2003: 72) says

> When the subordinate clause refers to a later time than the main clause, the simple conjugation with the auxiliaries *would* or *could* is usually used in the subordinate clauses. in the following examples, the main clauses refer to present time and the subordinate clauses refer to future time.
>
> I wish she would change her mind.
> He will wish we would join him.
> She hopes you could come soon.

2.3.3. FUTURE

A : Form

It is shown in several constructions .

1. The use of the verb **will:**

> 25. Fred hopes they will tell him the truth.
>
> Bailey (1996: 47).

2. The use of the verb **could** or **would** preceded by the subordinator **if :**

> 26. **If** only it **would** rain !
>
> Long (1961:150).

27. If only their life **could** always be like this !

> Gordon and Krylova (1974: 126).

3. The use of the **to-infinitive** form preceded by the **present simple:**

28. He **wants** everyone **to work** harder.

> Leech (1989: 546).

B : Reference

The future is referred to when:

1. The present simple tense is used.

29. I hope she gets the job she's applied for.

> Alexander (1988:179).

2. Subjunctive mood is used. Berk (2000:80) says " We wish for the future by a few traditional subjunctives., i.e., the infinitive-based forms: God forbid that ! May Heaven be with you ! He be destroyed. This includes **that-subjunctive** : My good wish is that nobody **go** with them"

3. The past simple tense is used preceded by the present simple tense. Jespersen (1933:258) says " After *it is (high) time*, we have an interesting use of the imaginative preterit in speaking really of the future…………… It is high time that I were hence."

However, Swan (1980: 429) and Alexander (1988: 226-227) state that future reference is possible when these tenses are used in wishes expressed with the verb forms   **it is time , would rather** and **wish.**

4. The verbs *prefer* and *love*:
30. I would prefer Stan to wait for me.

31. We would love to go fishing.

<div align="right">Nills (2003: 68).</div>

5.The verb **could** or **would** is preceded by the **present simple** tense:
32. I wish we could meet more often .

<div align="right">Leech (1989 : 547).</div>

33. I wish you would stay a little longer !

<div align="right">Curme (1947 : 239).</div>

2.4. DEVICES OF WISH EXPRESSION
These devices are the constructions that are used to express wishes. They involve main verbs, auxiliary verbs, invocation, imprecation, the passive, the imperative, subordinate clauses , interjectional forms, stereotyped phrases, fossilized wishes and miscellaneous types of wishes.

2.4.1. MAIN VERBS
2.4.1.1. WISH
This verb is used in different forms in which different tenses are used. Therefore, wishes expressed by that verb may refer to past, present or future and they may also be fulfilled or unfulfilled. The forms in which the verb **wish** are used can be divided into three main forms depending on the way the wish is expressed.

A :Main Clause (subject + predicate: *wish*) + **subordinate clause** (subject + predicate).

In this form, **that** is optional saves in a minor type in which it is not used at all. Wishes refer to past, present or future. This form is further subdivided into three main forms.

1. In the main clause **present simple** tense is used and in the subordinate clause:
1. The subjunctive verb form **were :**
34. I wish I were there.

<div align="right">Onions (1971: 109).</div>

The indicative form **was** is also used but it is less common than the subjunctive form.
35. I wish Tessa was here now.

<div align="right">Alexander (1988: 225).</div>

2. the **past simple** tense.
36. I wish I earned lots of money.

<div align="right">Chalker (1984: 237).</div>

3. the **past perfect** tense.
37. The captain wishes they had released him.

<div align="right">Nills (2001:70).</div>

4. the **past perfect continuous :**
38. She wishes she had been staying with us last week.

<div align="right">Bailey (1996: 49).</div>

5. the auxiliary **would** followed by **bare infinitive** form :
39. I wish that a plane would get here.

<div align="right">Long (1961: 173).</div>

The verb **would** is not used after the verb **wish** if the subject in the main clause is the same as that in the subordinate clause. Chalker (1984: 138) says " You cannot wish about your own volition.* I wish I would…* She wishes she would……, etc."

6.The auxiliary verb **would** followed by **have+ past participle** form of the verb.
40. I wish you would have told me about this.

<div align="right">Finney (2002: 19).</div>

7. the auxiliary verb could followed by the bare infinitive form.
41. I wish I could work miracles.

<div align="right">Dart (1982: 207).</div>

8. the auxiliary verb could followed by have + past participle form of the verb.
42.I wish I could have told him.

<div align="right">Alexander et al. (1975: 162).</div>

9. the auxiliary verb might followed by the bare infinitive form.
43. I wish I might go round the world.

<div align="right">Gordon and Krylova (1974: 116).</div>

The present perfect tense is rarely used in the main clause. If used, the past simple tense is used in the subordinate clause :
44. For a long time we've wished we had two cars.

<div align="right">Long (1961: 234).</div>

45. He has wished they went home.

<div align="right">Berk (2000: 80).</div>

The subordinate clause could be a " to-infinitive "clause following the main clause. Here, **that** is not used and only the present simple tense is used in the main clause. Such construction is rather formal in English. Swan(1980:623), Lains (2002:30) and Alexander (1988: 224) assert that the verb **wish** means **want** when it is followed by **to-infinitive** clause:

46. Miss Garbo wishes to be alone.

<div align="right">Leech (1989: 547).</div>

47. I really wish to buy a new car.

<div align="right">Nills (2003:35).</div>

2. In the main clause **past simple** tense   and in the subordinate clause:
   1. the subjunctive verb form **were:**
   48. She wished there were one to her own flat.

<div align="right">Schibsbye (1965: 38).</div>

   2. the **past perfect** tense:
   49. She wished she had not heard it.

<div align="right">Jespersen (1954: 125).</div>

3.the verb **would, could** or **might** followed by **bare infinitive** form:

50. You wished that he would arrive the next day.

<div align="right">Wallman (1993: 119).</div>

51. He wished he could see them.

<div align="right">Rowe and Webb (1951: 162).</div>

52. I wished you might stay with us a little longer.

<div align="right">Gordon and Krylova (1974: 116).</div>

3. In the main clause future simple tense and in the subordinate clause :
   1. The past perfect tense:
   53. They will wish they had listened to us sooner.

<div align="right">Finney (2002: 14).</div>

2. the auxiliary verb would followed by the bare infinitive form:
   54. He will wish that we would join him.

<div align="right">(ibid.).</div>

B: Main Clause (subject + predicate: *wish*) + subordinate Clause (indirect object + direct object). This form has two forms 1 and 2.
1. In this form, the present simple tense is used in the main clause, wishes expressed are fulfilled and the time referred to is present or future:

55. I wish you every success in your new career.

<div align="right">Leech and Svartvik (1979: 174).</div>

56. We wish you a nice trip.

<div align="right">Bailey (1996: 43).</div>

The subject is often deleted and the wish starts with the verb **wish.** This is characteristic to informal letters :

     57. Wish you peace.

<div align="right">Finney (2002: 16).</div>

The verb **wish** may take the **ing-form** of the verb either alone as in :

     58. Wishing you prosperous weekend.

<div align="right">Lains (2003:21).</div>

or preceded by the adverb **here** as in :

     59.Here's wishing you all the best in your new job.

<div align="right">Swan (1980: 624).</div>

2. In this form, the past simple tense is used in the main clause , wishes refer to past and they are unfulfilled

60. He wished me good luck.

61. They wished us a happy new year.

<div align="right">Leech (1989: 156).</div>

C : Subject (the verb **wish** as a noun) + the verb **is** + **that-clause** (**that** + subject + **bare infinitive** form).

This form is called the *present subjunctive mood*. It is a verb form that is used in American English, mainly in formal situations.

It takes the bare infinitive form whether the subject is singular or plural, be in first, second or third person. The noun **wish** is often preceded by a possessive pronoun like **my**, **our** , **his** , ..etc. Wishes expressed by this form refer to present and future as well , and they are fulfilled :

62. My holiday wish is that nobody go to Los Angeles.

<div align="right">Finney (2002: 18).</div>

63. It is my ardent wish that he come at once.

<div align="right">Schibsbye (1965: 37).</div>

2.4.1.2. HOPE

This verb is mainly used in wishes taking two clauses ; main clause and subordinate clause , in addition to some other forms.
Main clause (subject + predicate: **hope**)+ (**that**) subordinate clause (subject + predicate). In this form, the finite and the infinitive verb form are used, **that** is optional unless the subordinate clause is **to-infinitive** clause and the wishes are either fulfilled or unfulfilled. It is subdivided into two forms according to the tenses used.

1. In the main clause present simple tense and in the subordinate clause:
    1. the present simple tense:
    64. I hope you enjoy your vacation.

<div align="right">Leech (1989: 166).</div>

    2. the present continuous tense:
    65. I hope you are feeling well.

<div align="right">Dart (1982: 209).</div>

    3.the present perfect tense:
    66. I hope Hugh has apologized.

<div align="right">Long (1961:134).</div>

    4. the future simple tense:
    67. I hope (that) he will arrive on time.

<div align="right">Leech and Svartvik (1979: 159).</div>

    5. the past simple tense :
    68. I hope you told him.

<div align="right">Alexander et al. (1975: 211).</div>

    6.the auxiliary verb could followed by the bare infinitive form :
    69.She hopes that he could reach early.

<div align="right">Bailey (1996 : 48).</div>

    7.the to-infinitive form :
    70. I hope to sell it next week.

<div align="right">Matreyek (1983:107).</div>

2. In the main clause the past simple tense , and in the subordinate clause:
    1. the auxiliary verb would followed by the bare infinitive form :
  71.We hoped we would find them. Finney (2002: 18).

    2. to + have + the past participle form of the verb :
    72. I hoped to have seen you at the meeting.

<div align="right">Tipping (1964:306).</div>

2.4.1.3. WANT

This verb expresses a wish which is fulfilled when present tense is used and unfulfilled when past tense is used. Finney (2002: 17) and Lains (2003:46) see that the use of the verb *want* to express wishes is exclusively informal, interpersonal matter.

The form this verb takes:
Main clause (subject + predicate: **want**) + subordinate clause (subject) **to-infinitive** clause.

The present simple and the past simple tense are used in the main clause.The subordinate clause may start with the **to-infinitive** clause or subject followed by the same clause. The present simple refers to present and future and the past simple refers to past. It is used in the following form:

Main clause (subject + **want**) + subordinate clause (subject+ predicate).

When the verb **want** is used in the past simple, the wish is unfulfilled and it refers to present :

73. They wanted Dora to sing.

Jespersen (1970:286).

74. We wanted to establish peace.

Wallman (1993: 64).

When the present simple tense is used , the wish is fulfilled and it refers to present or future :

75. I want to tell you how much we have enjoyed last night.

Quirk et al . (1985: 148).

76. I want him to come.

Gordon and Krylova (1974: 115).

The position of the subject after the main clause and its implicitness is obvious through this example given by Leech and Svartvik (1979:161):

77. I want (you) to read this newspaper report.

2.4.1.4. LIKE

This verb is used to express a wish about a future situation, which is often a fulfilled wish. When the verb like is used to express a wish, it is always preceded by the auxiliary verb *would* or *should*. With the first person, *would* or *should* is used ,while the second and third person, only *would* is used.The verb like is used in one form:

Main clause (subject + predicate: **would , should like**) + subordinate clause (subject) : **to-infinitive clause**.

Here , the subordinate clause may or may not start with a subject.
1. The verb *like* preceded by would followed by a subject:
78. We 'd like the meeting to take place as soon as possible.

Leech (1989: 547).

79. He would like them to keep in touch.

Bailey (1996: 49).

2. The verb *like* followed by no subject :
80. I would like to talk with you.

<div align="right">Matreyek (1983: 107).</div>

2.4.1.5. PREFER

Prefer is a verb used to express a wish in relation to present , future or past. A wish expressed with that verb takes two clause ; the main clause and the subordinate clause. The main clause is that in which the verb *prefer* is used. The subordinate clause is a to-infinitive clause which is often preceded by subject. *Prefer* is used in two forms; the bare infinitive and the finite verb forms.

1. The bare infinitive form
In the bare infinitive form, the verb prefer is preceded by the auxiliary verb *would*, the wish is fulfilled and the time referred to is present or future :
81. I 'd prefer you not to do it.

<div align="right">Alexander et al. (1975: 163).</div>

82. They would prefer to run a series of sports.

<div align="right">Lains (2003: 23).</div>

2. The finite form

In this form , the auxiliary verb would is used followed by have and the verb prefer, the wish is unfulfilled, since it refers to past:
83. I would have referred to vote now.

<div align="right">Nills (2003: 33).</div>

2.4.1.6. LOVE

This verb expresses fulfilled wishes in which present or future is referred to.When it is used, this verb is preceded by the auxiliary verb *would*. The verb *love* is used in the following form:
Main clause (subject + predicate: **love**) subordinate clause (subject + predicate).

This form is shown by these examples:
84. I would love to sail if I could afford it.

<div align="right">Alexander (1988: 320).</div>

85. We would love Jim to say something right.

<div align="right">Nills (2003: 28).</div>

2.4.2. THE AUXILIARY VERBS

2.4.2.1. MAY

This verb is used to express present and future wishes which are fulfilled. The verb *may* is used in subject-operator inversion for the wish starts with that verb followed by subject and predicate. The verb form used here is the bare infinitive. Stylistically, a wish expressed by the verb *may* often ends with exclamation mark. It is used in the form below:

May + subject + predicate (bare infinitive clause).

86. May she rest in peace.

<div align="right">Swan (1980: 327).</div>

87. May I love to see !

<div align="right">Onions (1974: 132).</div>

Nevertheless, the auxiliary verb *may* is sometimes deleted and the subject-verb inversion is still used :

88. Long live the king !

<div align="right">Berk (2000: 103).</div>

89. Mine be a cot beside the hill.

<div align="right">Rowe and Webb (1951: 131).</div>

Bailey (1996: 47) says "may-deletion, together with SV-inversion, makes for optative force, as in *Long live the Queen!* and *Happy be his life !*, which are in fact '*May the Queen live long* ' and ' *May his life be happy* .' "

Tipping (1964:23) calls this ' subjunctive equivalents ' ; God save the Queen   May God save the Queen.

The verb *may* could be used in subject-operator inversion plus fronting part of the predicate :

90. Much good may it do them !

<div align="right">Jespersen (1974: 62).</div>

91. Sweet moments may they spend !

<div align="right">Berk (2000: 103).</div>

2.4.2.2. HAD

Had is the past tense of the verb *have*. It express unfulfilled wishes which are concerned with past.Wishes expressed by that verb are used in subject-operator inversion and the tense used is the past perfect.

The verb *had* + subject + main verb + complementation.

92.O had he only been here !

<div align="right">Curme (1947: 238).</div>

93. Had I but taken your advice !

<div align="right">Zandvoort (1962: 219).</div>

The verb *had* could be used as a main verb meaning " to possess." In this case, the tense used is the past simple and the time referred to is present:

94. O had he a real friend !

<div align="right">Berk (2008 : 78).</div>

2.4.2.3. WERE

This is a subjunctive verb form in the past tense. It expresses unfulfilled wishes that refer to present. Nills(2003:22) and Wallman (1993:166) state that the verb *were* is rarely used now unless it is followed by main clause. The verb *were* is used at the beginning of the wish as subject-operator inversion is used :

Were + subject + predicate (complementation)

95. O were he only here !

<div align="right">Curme (1947:237).</div>

96. Oh were she not guilty !

<div align="right">Wallman (1993: 126).</div>

2.4.2.4. MIGHT

This verb is used to express unfulfilled wishes referring to past and present. Wishes expressed by *might* are used in subject-operator inversion. The verb *might* takes the bare infinitive and the finite verb forms :

Might + subject + predicate (main verb + complementation).

The main verb may take the bare infinitive form (where the wish refers to present):

97.Might he come in time !

<div align="right">Jerspersen (1954:115).</div>

98.Might they succeed !

<div align="right">Berk (2000:43).</div>

The main verb may also take the perfect tense (where the wish refers to past) :

99. O might I have known it in time !

<div align="right">Curme (1947: 238).</div>

100. Might we have made that !

<div align="right">Finney (2002: 12).</div>

2.4.2.5. COULD

The verb *could* is the past of *can*. It expresses fulfilled wishes related to present.Most wishes expressed by this verb start with an interjection and end with exclamation mark. Nills (2003:30) says

> The speaker is not only conveying a wish, but he also implies that what is wished is not and never will be attained. One may consider this area thru interjections and exclamation marks commonly used in specific auxiliaries which are rare in the modern language. e.g. *would, could, might* ,….etc. Oh would he had but defeated them forever! O could you only go ahead! O might he find the truth !

Wishes expressed by *could* are used in subject-operator inversion :
Could + subject +predicate (main verb + complementation).
101. O , could you but see her !

<div align="right">Jespersen (1954: 115).</div>

102. Could I only be a journalist !

<div align="right">Wallman (1993: 175).</div>

2.4.2.6. WOULD

This is a verb that is used in different forms expressing fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes. According to Berk (2000:120) and Finney (2002:18) the use of use of *would* at the beginning of sentences to express wishes is restricted to traditional literature. The verb forms used are the finite and the bare infinitive and the time that is referred to is past , present and future. All the wishes expressed by *would* are used in one form :
Would (that) + subject + predicate (finite or bare infinitive clause / past subjunctive).

In this form, *that* is optional, the subject is implicit and interjections and exclamation marks are common. When the clause is a finite one, the past simple or the past perfect is used. With the past simple , the wish refers to present. With the past perfect , the wish refers to past. In either case, the wish implies non-fulfillment :
102. Would that everyone treated me considerately!

<div align="right">Quirk et al. (1985:1011).</div>

103. Oh would he had kept the faith !

<div align="right">Berk (2000; 216).</div>

When the clause is a bare infinitive clause , the auxiliary verb *would*, *may*, *might* or *could* is used. Using *would* or *may* means that the wish is fulfilled and it refers to future.With *might* or *could*, the wish is unfulfilled as it refers to past:
104. O would that he would lead !

<div align="right">Lains (2003:23).</div>

105. Oh would that a cot may (might) be mine !

<div align="right">Rowe and Webb (1951: 131).</div>

106. Would I could doubt it !

<div align="right">Jespersen (1933: 255).</div>

When the past subjunctive verb form *were* is used , the wish is unfulfilled and it has a reference to present :

107. Would (that) I were there !

<div align="right">Onions (1971: 43).</div>

The verb *would* is usually followed by a fixed phrase ; *to God* or *to Heaven* :
108.Would to God we could believe him !

<div align="right">Long (1961:150).</div>

109. Would to Heaven he were with us !

<div align="right">Finney (2002:18).</div>

The subject could be explicit preceding the verb *would* :
110. I would that he knew their names !

<div align="right">Nills (2003: 35).</div>

111.He would to God it were his fancy.

<div align="right">Jespersen (1945:310).</div>

2.4.2.7. WILL

This verb expresses fulfilled wishes related to present and future. Wishes expressed by *will* are used in subject-operator inversion and they end with exclamation mark. The use of *will* to express wishes is not common. Swan (1980:623) says " *Will* is used mostly in interpersonal ways , to express wishes that affect other people through orders, requests, offers, promises .. etc."

The verb form used is the bare infinitive :
112. Will you have some more tea ?
 113. Will you post this letter for me ?

<div align="right">Close (1962: 113).</div>

114. Will you drink ?

<div align="right">Swan (1980: 623).</div>

2.4.3. INVOCATION

Invocation is wishing the addressee good by invoking *God*, *The Lord* or *Heaven*. This device is widely used in modern English.Wishes expressed by invocation refer to present and future , and thus they are fulfilled. In invocation, the wish is fulfilled , it takes the present subjunctive and it often ends with exclamation mark. *Bless* is the common verb in use :
Subject + verb + direct object
115. The Lord bless him !

Berk (2000:80).

116. Heaven help us !

Chalker (1984: 95).

The subject is often deleted but it is implied in the wish :
117. Save the nation !

Bailey (1996:47).

118. Bless you !

Leech (1989: 451).

2.4.4. IMPRECATION

In imprecation, the speaker wishes that *God* or *Heaven* would do something bad to the addressee. Wishes expressed by imprecation are fulfilled being refer to present or future. The verb form used in imprecation is the present subjunctive :
Subject + verb + direct object
119. God damn you.

Schibsbye (1965: 37).

120.Heaven destroy him !

Finney (2002: 14).

Wishes in imprecation might be expressed without subject :

121. Perish the thought !

(ibid.).

122. Hang it !

Curme (1947: 237).

Moreover, the subject and the object might also be deleted and the wish consists of a verb only:

123. Damn !
124. Dash !

Jespersen (1974: 638).

Rarely the old formula " The devil take…. " is used to express a wish:

125. The devil take the goose.

<div align="right">Tipping (1964: 305).</div>

126. the devil take you.

<div align="right">Quirk et al. (1985: 839).</div>

2.4.5. THE PASSIVE

It is the use of the past participle form of the verb preceded by the subject. Jespersen (1974: 638) calls it " the passive", Quirk et al. (1985: 156) call it " passive subjunctive", and Bailey (1996:48) calls it " formulaic passive. " Wishes expressed by that device are fulfilled wishes with a reference to present or future. The passive is used in the form :
Subject + the verb *be* + main verb (the past participle form).
127. Grammar be hanged !

<div align="right">Onions (1971: 43).</div>

128. God be praised !

<div align="right">Quirk et al. (1985: 156).</div>

A wish in which the passive is used may start with the main verb followed by the verb be and the subject :
129. Hallowed be your name !
130. Blessed be God !

<div align="right">Lains (2003: 22).</div>

In addition , the deletion of the subject is possible:
131. Blessed be !

<div align="right">Finney (2002: 14).</div>

2.4.6. IMPERATIVE

In imperative , the verb in the bare infinitive form is used at the beginning of the sentence; the subject (the addressee) is almost not stated. Wishes in imperative are fulfilled and they often refer to present or future. There are three forms of imperative in which wishes are expressed.

1. Verb + complementation
The bare infinitive verb form is used in that form and the subject (the addressee) is not explicit:
132. Be happy !
133. Get well !

<div align="right">Bolinger (1977: 166).</div>

134. Enjoy yourself.

<div align="right">Leech (1989: 167).</div>

135. Give my best wishes to X.

136. Remember me to X.

<div align="right">Swan (1980: 545).</div>

The current tendency is to use the verb *have* in informal situations. Finney (2002: 16) says " The verb *have* has become a fossil when forming a wish in the imperative. Have a nice journey! Have funny time ! "

The use of *please* in this form is common. Its use is to make the wish more desirable. It is used before the verb :
137. Please give my best wishes to Sally.
138. Please remember me to your father.

<div align="right">Leech and Svartvik (1979: 174).</div>

2.**Please** + verb (bare infinitive + finite verb form) + complementation.

  In this form, the bare infinitive is *be* followed by a continuous or perfect tense. The verb *do* followed by *not* is used to negate the wish. Often the subject (the addressee) is not stated :

139. Please , don't have come now !

<div align="right">Bailey (1996: 52).</div>

140. Please , be thinking about me.

<div align="right">Bolinger (1977: 168).</div>

When the subject is explicit , it precedes the verb :
141. Please , Robert , be doing something for me !

<div align="right">Finney (2002: 18).</div>

3. The verb **let** + subject + verb (bare infinitive) complementation.

  Berk (2000:102) says "*Let* is concerned with wishes which involve mainly third person pronouns *him*,   *them*, etc. "

  But Wallman (1993:39) says " The optative "let" can express a wish directed to different persons "Let us proceed!" or "Let anyone know that ! ""
This form is shown in these examples :
142. Let them come here.

<div align="right">Quirk et al. (1985: 148).</div>

143. Let's listen to some music.

<div align="right">Leech and Svartvik (1979: 162).</div>

2.4.7. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES
These are clauses in which the main clause is deleted. They stand as independent sentences. These clauses are formed by two subordinators; **if** and **that**.

2.4.7.1. IF-CLAUSE
It is a clause that starts with the subordinator *if*. *If-clause* is called exclamatory clause because it ends with exclamation mark (Bailey; 1996 :33). It is called conditional clause for it implies a condition (Wallman ; 1992:126, and Lains; 2003:45). It is called subordinate clause because of the use of the subordinator *if* (Berk;2000:89). This clause consists of subject followed by a predicate and it is used in the following form :
  If + subject + predicate

If only is a fixed construction. *But* , *only* and *just* can also be used after *if*. The form stated above is divided into three forms in terms of the tenses and the auxiliary verbs used.

1. **The finite verb form**; the tense is used is the past (perfect and perfect continuous). The bare infinitive verb form is used; *could* or *might* followed by bare infinitive. Wishes expressed in that form are unfulfilled and they refer to past :
144. If only you had let me know that earlier.
Alexander (1988: 225).

145. If he had just been doing that !
Berk (2000:80).

146. If I could but explain !
Quirk et al. (1985: 842).

147. If only a cot might be mine !
Rowe and Webb (1951:131).

2.The finite verb form; the present simple or the past simple. The bare infinitive verb form is used; the auxiliary verb *could* or *would* is used followed by bare infinitive.The past subjunctive verb form *were* is used. Here, the wishes are unfulfilled and they refer to present:
148. Oh if only he wins !
Finney (2002:18).

The use of the present simple in *if-clause* is rare. This clause is used now along with the past simple and the subjunctive verb form *were*:
149. If one had but two heads and neither required sleep!
Jespersen (1954:115).

150. If only I could swim !

Leech (1989: 190).

151. Oh , if only you would see a doctor !

Gordon and Krylova (1974:126).

152. If it were only true !

Onions (1971: 44).

Though the subjunctive form is the common form , the indicative form *was* is sometimes used, which is informal :

153. If he was not so mean !

Nills (2003:39).

3. The bare infinitive verb form; the auxiliary verb *could* or *would* is used. Wishes expressed by this form are fulfilled and therefore they refer to future:

154. If it could change as it is expected !

Lains (2003:27).

155. If only it would rain !

Long (1961: 150).

In rare cases is the *if-clause* followed by a main clause that starts with subject, particularly when *only* is used after *if*. This is because the use of *if* without *only* will make the wish sound like a conditional clause:

156. If only it would stop raining , we could go out.

Swan (1980:253).

157. If only I had a map , I could have told him how to get there.

Alexander et al. (1975:162).

2.4.7.2. THAT-CLAUSE

This is a clause which starts with the subordinator *that* followed by no main clause. *That-clause* always expresses unfulfilled wishes, since it either refers to past or to present. *That-clause* often starts with an interjection and ends with exclamation mark. It is used in one form :

That + subject + predicate

This form is represented by certain forms.

1. The finite verb form;the tense used is the past perfect and the wish refers to past :

158. Oh , that we had known what was coming !

Long (1961:134).

2. The bare infinitive verb form; the auxiliary verb *could* is used and the wish refers to past :

159. O that I could see them !

<div align="right">Rowe and Webb (1951:162).</div>

3.The past subjunctive verb form *were* is used and the wish refers to present:

160. Oh that it were mine !

<div align="right">Lains (2002:23).</div>

2.4.8. INTERJECTIONAL FORMS

These are forms introduced with interjections followed by infinitive clauses or prepositional phrases. Interjectional forms are not common in use; they are almost archaic. Wishes expressed by these forms imply the first person. Onions (1971:44) says "A wish involving the first person may be expressed by *Oh* with the infinitive preceded by *to* : Oh to be nothing , nothing ! or by *Oh for* … Oh for a closer walk with God."

Quirk et al. (1985 : 842) state the same proposition: Oh to be in England ! [I wish I were in England]; Oh to be free! [I wish I were free].

There are two interjectional forms as follows ;
1. Oh + to-infinitive clause
Wishes expressed this form refer to present ,they are unfulfilled :
161. Oh to be rich !

<div align="right">Bailey (1996:50).</div>

162. Oh to see them !

<div align="right">Finney (2002:16).</div>

2. Oh + prepositional phrase introduced with the preposition *for*.

In this form, the wish refers to future and therefore it is fulfilled, as in this example given by Wallman (1993:117) :
163. Oh for the next show ! [*I know it will start now*].
164. Oh for a drink !
165. Oh for another glimpse of her !

<div align="right">Quirk et al. (1985: 842).</div>

2.4.9. STEREOTYPED PHRASES

These are six phrases that are used with no change. Because of their survival, stereotyped phrases are called traditional , idiomatic and fixed. Stereotyped phrases, except *it is time* and *would rather*, are subjunctive forms that are not common used. When these phrases are used, they are followed by sentences or clauses.

2.4.9.1. IT IS TIME

This phrase means " the time has come for something to be done." It is often used as *it is high time* and *it is about time*. The contracted *It's* is the common form. Wishes expressed by this phrase are almost fulfilled and they refer to present or future. The form taken by *it is time* is :

It is (about / high) time + subject + predicate

This form is used in three constructions.

1. The finite verb form; the tense used is the past simple. The wish refers to future and it is fulfilled:
166. It's time you went home.

<div align="right">Swan (1980: 429).</div>

167. It's high time we got rid of old furniture.

<div align="right">Gordon and Krylova (1974:117).</div>

2. The infinitive verb form; the auxiliary verb *could* is used , followed by infinitive or *to* plus infinitive. The wish refers to future or present and it is fulfilled. This construction is not common in use, mainly with *could*:
168. It's about time he could join the company.

<div align="right">Berk (2000: 103).</div>

169. It's time (for us) to go home.

<div align="right">Alexander (1988: 226).</div>

3. The past subjunctive verb form *were*; the wish refers to present and it is unfulfilled :

170. It's time you were away.

<div align="right">Jespersen (1954:124).</div>

171. It's high time she were at home.

<div align="right">Bailey (1996:48).</div>

Here, as elsewhere, the indicative verb form *was* is used along with the subjunctive form:
171. It's time the party was over.

<div align="right">Nills 2003:30).</div>

2.4.2.9. WOULD RATHER

This is a phrase that is used to express fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes. Unlike the other phrases , *would rather* is not used at the beginning of the wish as it is preceded by subject. The subject is commonly the first person singular, though the third person singular is used too , but it is rare. *Would rather* is usually used in the contracted form *'d rather*. The following is the form used in this phrase :

Subject + *would rather* + {subject } predicate

The verb phrase used in the predicate is either finite clause , bare infinitive clause or past subjunctive.

1. Finite Clause
Here, the past simple or the past perfect is used. When the past simple tense is used, the wish is fulfilled and it refers to present or future :
172. I'd rather you come tomorrow.

Swan (1980: 429).

When the past perfect tense is used, the wish is unfulfilled and it has a past reference:
173. I'd rather you had told me about it.

Alexander (1988: 227).

2. Bare Infinitive Clause
The verb is in the bare infinitive form. The wish is fulfilled and it refers to present or future :
174. He would rather go now.

Curme (1947: 238).

3. Past Subjunctive
The verb form *were* is used to denote unfulfilled wishes that refer to present:
175. I'd rather she were here.

Berk (2000: 103).

2.4.9.3. HEAVEN FORBID
This phrase is a present subjunctive verb form where the bare infinitive is used. *Heaven forbid* conveys a wish about something that is not desirable. Nills (2003: 38) says " The fixed expression *Heaven forbid* that he …, is mere exclamation that you hope something won't happen." The wish expressed by that phrase is fulfilled, for the reference is made to future. The construction used after *Heaven forbid* is *that-clause* :
Heaven forbid + *that-clause* [*that* + subject + *should* + bare infinitive verb form].

176. Heaven forbid that he should suffer.

Leech (1989: 451).

177. Heaven forbid that this should happen.

Lains (2003: 15).

In connected speech, the whole form is changed; *that* and *should* are deleted, the clause following them is stated at the beginning and the phrase in question is rendered into sentential relative clause introduced by *which* :
178. The deal requires the teachers to attend any meeting and they may object, which Heaven forbid.

Lains (2003:15).

179. It's interesting to pay her if she 's a spinster at thirty-which Heaven forbid !

<div align="right">Curme (1947: 240).</div>

2.4.9.4. SUFFICE IT TO SAY
This phrase expresses a fulfilled wish that has to do with the future. It marks one's satisfaction with what he or she has said. The form of this phrase is a present subjunctive followed by to-infinitive. *Suffice it to say* starts with verb as subject-verb inversion is used. As for the clause used after this phrase, it involves finite verb form :
Suffice it to say + finite clause [{ *that* } subject + predicate].

Two tenses are used in the finite clause ; the past simple tense :

180. Suffice it to say we won.

<div align="right">Quirk et al. (1985: 157).</div>

181. Suffice to say he knew.

<div align="right">Wallman 1993 180.</div>

And the present continuous :
182. Suffice to say you are making progress.

<div align="right">Bailey 1996 :51).</div>

183. Suffice it to say that recovery is increasing nationwide.

<div align="right">Finney 2002 16.</div>

Another verb is used now beside *say* ; it is *note* :

184. Suffice it to note that his proposal raised our concern.

<div align="right">Lains 2003 26.</div>

2.4.9.5. FAR BE IT FROM
This phrase is a present subjunctive construction in which subject-verb inversion is used. It has been indicated that this phrase carries a negative meaning, in the sense that what is wished is unlikely to happen or cannot be believed, (Berk ; 2000: 120 , and Finney ; 2002:14).

Bailey (1996: 33) says "*Far be it from* is used to appear less reactive when debated as if the speaker's wish were *It will never happen*."

The wish expressed by that phrase is fulfilled and it refers to future. It is followed by to-infinitive clause the subject of which is almost a personal pronoun:
Far be it from + to-infinitive clause [subject + predicate].

185. Far be it from her to settle it.

<div align="right">Berk (2000: 65).</div>

186. Far be it from me to ask more.

<div align="right">Nills (2003: 38).</div>

2.4.9.6. WOE BETIDE
This phrase in present subjunctive implying a fulfilled wish in future. The verb *betide*, meaning *happen to*, is of archaic use. From its name, *woe betide* suggests imprecation., i.e., the speaker wishes his / her addressee harm.

Bailey (1996:47) says "subjunctive formulae are akin to damnatory phrases. Consider, They be crashed! Woe betide sinners! May God refute him !"

The phrase *woe betide* is used in two forms depending on the construction used after it.

1. Woe betide + personal pronoun / noun phrase
187. Woe betide you.

<div align="right">Wood (1962:264).</div>

188. Woe betide the founders !

<div align="right">Finney (2002: 15).</div>

When the verb is deleted , the same form is used:
189. Woe him.

<div align="right">Lains (2003: 44).</div>

In other cases , the verb is deleted and *to* is used instead :
190. Woe to our foes !

<div align="right">Berk (2000:217).</div>

2. Woe betide + finite clause [subject + predicate]
The predicate in this form is a relative clause starting with the relative pronoun *who*. The tenses used are present simple and past simple:
191. Woe betide those who came late.

<div align="right">Onions (1971:108).</div>

192. Woe betide that who caused him troubles.

<div align="right">Nills (2003:45).</div>

Using verb other than *betide* after *woe* is possible. This verb is *worth*. It is similar in meaning to the former one , but it is not common :
193. Woe worth the day.

<div align="right">Tipping (1964:159).</div>

2.4.10. FOSSILISED WISHES

These are expressions that retain the same form whenever used. Fossilised wishes include congratulations, felicitations, invocations and greetings. Fossilised wishes are fulfilled due to their reference to future.They are called fixed and rooted. Finney (2002:13) calls them *petrified sentences*. Nills(2003 : 43) says " Formulaics are now socially preferable and linguistically maintainable, all uttered formally. Happy New Year , Farewell, So help me God."

Fossilised wishes can be classed into three main types in terms of both the form and the function.

Type A
The form ; noun phrase [adjective + noun]
The function;
1. Greeting
 194. Good morning.

<div align="right">Rowe and Webb (1951:10).</div>

2. Felicitation:
195. Good luck.

<div align="right">Swan (1980: 544).</div>

3. Congratulatory Expressions:
196. Happy New Year.
197. Many Happy Returns (of that / this occasion).

<div align="right">Lains (2003: 13).</div>

198. Merry Christmas.
199. Happy Birthday.

<div align="right">Leech and Svartvik (1974:174).</div>

Type B
The form ; present simple subjunctive [subject + predicate]
The function;
1. Invocation
 200. God forbid !

<div align="right">Bailey (1996: 48).</div>

201. Heaven forbid.

<div align="right">Schibsbye (1965: 37).</div>

202. So help me God !

<div align="right">Onions (1971: 43).</div>

2. Imprecation:
 203. Woe betide !

<div align="right">Finney (2002: 16).</div>

Type C
The form ; only noun
The function ; greeting
204. Good-bye.

<div align="right">Nills (2003:37).</div>

205. Farewell.

<div align="right">Jespersen (1970:468).</div>

2.4.11. MISCELLANEOUS TYPES OF WISHES

Miscellaneous types of wishes are all wishes that vary in form.These wishes do not follow specific form, and some may contain several common devices. In general, these wishes are fulfilled and they refer to future. There are some features typical of this type of wishes.First, elliptical forms are used. In these forms , a verb like *wish* , *hope* or *may* is deleted, this is since the wish is for certain addressee with whom the speaker is familiar (*I* or *We hope*, *wish*):

206. More power to your elbows !

<div align="right">Onions (1971:43).</div>

207. My warm regards.

<div align="right">Lains (2003:27).</div>

208. Peace and rest.

<div align="right">Berk (2000: 166).</div>

Second,the use of certain prepositions.These prepositions are *with*, *to* and *for*

209. With success !

<div align="right">Bailey (1996: 52).</div>

210. My respect to you.

<div align="right">Finney (2002: 18).</div>

211. Best wishes for the New Year.

<div align="right">Leech (1989: 166).</div>

Third, the use of forms that are completely different :
212. I'm sure that everything will work out just fine.

<div align="right">Matreyek (1983: 21).</div>

213. Let us pray that peace may return to our troubled land.

<div align="right">Swan (1980: 327).</div>

214. X sends his best wishes.

<div align="right">(ibid.: 545).</div>

215. Now for a good hot bath !

<div align="right">Quirk et al. (1985: 842).</div>

2.5. MANIFESTATION OF WISH EXPRESSION

This is an analysis that is conducted to manifest the use of the devices of wish expression in English. The texts analyzed are all taken from *The Canterbury Tales*. It is a collection of tales written   by the English poet Geoffrey Chaucer (1343-1400). The analysis includes four texts each taken from a different tale.

2.5.1. TEXT A

Have pity on our sorrowful distress !
Some drop of pity , in your nobleness,
On us unhappy women let there fall !
Help us my Lord , it lies within your power.
I , wretched Queen , that weep aloud my woe
Was wife to king Capaneus long ago
That died at Thebes , accursed be the day !
And home went everybody by various ways
With no more than "Good-bye" and "Happy Days."
All , all was shattered and beyond repair ,
And sure whenever nature cannot work ,
Physic , farewell ! Go ! Bear the man to Kirk !

<div align="right">From *The Knight's Tale*</div>

  In this text, four devices of wish expression are used. They are *imperative*, *the passive*, *fossilised wishes and miscellaneous types of wishes.*

    The setting is a court of a Greek king before whom several women are brought.   Those women are taken captures in the battle of Thebes. Of those women is the wife of Capaneus, he is the king of some kingdom south of Greece. Those women hope that the king will be kind in treating them. They wish he would not be cruel. This is indicated by the use of *imperative* to express that wish. The *imperative* used is in :
216. *Have pity on our sorrowful distress !*

The form of *imperative* used here is ; verb + complementation

The subject (the addressee) is deleted and the bare infinitive is used. The *imperative* is also used in :
217. Some drop of pity ,in your nobleness, On us unhappy women let there fall !

The *imperative* would be ; *Let some drop of pity ,* in your nobleness, *fall on us* (unhappy women)!

This wish is expressed by the verb *let*. The form in which this verb is used is :

Let + subject + predicate

So , this wish is formed as : *Let* + some drop of pity + *fall on us.*

The second device used is *the passive*. It is used in the sentence :

218. *accursed be the day !*

The form used in the passive is : subject + *be* + the main verb. In this sentence , the wish begins with the main verb followed by *be* then the subject. So, it is formed as; *accursed + be + the day.*

The third device of wish expression is the *fossilised wishes*. Two wishes of this type are used here ;
219. *Good-bye.*
And
220. *Farewell.*
Both of these wishes are nouns. The fourth device used is *miscellaneous types of wishes*. The wish expressed is :
221.*Happy Days.*

The form these wishes take is noun phrase : adjective + noun. It is formed as follows ; *Happy + Days.*

2.5.2. TEXT B
This pretty wife began to shake her head
And answered thus : 'Ah , God knows all ! ' said she.
For I may sing ' Alas , and woe the day
That ever I was born ! ' I daren't said she.
Tell me your troubles , he 's still above.
O my dear love , She answered , sweet Sir John ,
I hate to tell you … O if I were Stronger !
And God forbid that I should sink to such disgrace !
May God and St Augustine be your guide !
You should be temperate in what you eat.
Dear cousin ! God protect you from On high !
Oh … One thing. May I ask as
A friend before you go … Could you
Contrive to lend
A hundred francs ? Just for a week or two ?
So help me God I wish the place were
Yours !

From *The Shipman's Tale*

   In this text, six devices of wish expression are used. These devices are; *stereotyped phrases*, *subordinate clauses*, *invocation* , *auxiliary verbs* , *fossilised wishes* and *main verbs*.

     There is a conversation between two lovers. The beloved complains to her lover of the troubles she suffers from. Then, there is another conversation in which a man is talking to his cousin. In the first conversation, the beloved wishes she had not been born. This wish is expressed though a stereotyped phrase ; *woe the day* in;
221. *Woe the day that ever I was born !*

The form of this wish is : *woe the day*   + that-clause [subject + predicate].

Another stereotyped phrase is used in that text :
222. *God forbid that I should sink to such disgrace !*

The form of this wish is ; *God forbid* + that-clause [subject+ predicate : bare infinitive]. So, the form of this is constructed as ; *God forbid + that* [I should sink to such disgrace].

The second device is *the subordinate clause **if***. It is in the sentence:
223. *O if I were stronger !*

It takes the form ; *if* + subject + predicate

If + I + were stronger.

The third device is *the auxiliary verb **may** **in** ;*
224.*May God and St Augustine be your guide !*

The form of this wish is ; *may* + subject + main verb [present subjunctive] + complementation. Hence ;
May + God and St Augustine + be + your guide.

The fourth device is *invocation* , used in ;
225. *God protect you from on high !*

The form of *invocation* is ; subject + predicate [bare infinitive] , thus it is ;
God + protect you from on high.

The fifth device is the *fossilised wish **so help me God***.

It is an invocation that begins with *so* followed by a verb and a subject;
So + help me + God.

The last device is the *main verb **wish***.
226. *I wish the place were yours !*
The form of this verb is subject [*I*]+ main verb [*wish*] + subordinate clause [*the place were yours*].

2.5.3. TEXT C

I can defame him ! I won't be derided
Or bidden divide what cannot be divided
In equal parts God damn ignorance !
I never heard such a thing transpire !
I think the devil put in his mind !
Proud churl ! O nice distinction !
Damn his nerve !
And let the devil hang him for his own !
Now the lord's squire was standing by
And heard the tale as he was carving ,
Word for word; My lord ' he said ' I hope you will not mind.'

<div align="right">From The Summoner's Tale</div>

  In this text, three devices of wish expression are used. These devices are; *imprecation* , *imperative* and *main verbs.* In this text, summoner orders someone to bring a man at the court. That man is accused of a certain case. The summoner gets angry, since the man does not come to the court. The summoner wishes something bad happen to the man. This is conveyed through *imprecation* in;
227. *God damn his ignorance !*

And in;
228. *Damn his nerve !*
The form of these *imprecations* is ; subject + verb + direct object.

The second device is *imperative*, in;
229. *let the devil hang him for his own !*

The form is; *let* + subject + predicate [bare infinitive clause].

The third device is *main verb **hope*** ;
 230. *I hope you will not mind.*

The form of this wish is ; *I (hope) + you (will not mind*).

2.5.4. TEXT D

O destiny that may not be evaded !
Alas that Chanticleer had so paraded !
O that his wife took no account of dreams !
And on a Friday too to risk their necks !
O Geoffrey , though my dear and sovereign
Master who , when they bought King
Richard to disaster and shot him dead,
Lamented so his death,
Would that I had thy skill, thy
Gracious death to chide a Friday
Half so well as you !

<div align="right">From The Nun's Priest's Tale</div>

   In this text, two devices of wish expression are used; *subordinate clause* ***that*** and *auxiliary verb **would***.

   The text shows how the wife of Richard (the Chanticleer) dreams of her husband's murder.She does not tell him, for he has regarded his reign as a powerful one. The speaker wishes that Richard were not like that , i.e. , unaware of dreams. This is expressed by *that* :
231. Alas that Chanticleer had so paraded !

And in ;
232. *O that his wife took no account of dreams !*

This subordinate clause takes this form ; *that* + subject + predicate

The auxiliary verb *would* is used in ;
233. *Would that I had thy skill.*
The form used is ; *would* + [*that*] + subject + predicate.

CHAPTER THREE
WISH EXPRESSION IN ARABIC

3.1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Wish expression in Arabic is treated under wishing. It is studied within verb-like particles, two of which are يتَ and   . It is dealt with in It is also   and   . It is involved in the conditional sentences. discussed in sentence form and type.

3.2. WISH IMPLICATION

Wish implication is after the type of the wishes expressed. Thus , wishes are either fulfilled or unfulfilled.

3.2.1. FULFILLMENT

Fulfillment of a wish depends on the time that a wish refers to. A wish is fulfilled when it refers to present or future. Most devices of wish expression in Arabic convey wishes that refer to future and which are fulfilled. These devices include ;

1. VERBS

1. ث قليلا   ____

(:   )

We would prefer to stay a little.

2. ____ و ينتفعُ البلد بهذا

بيساني (:   )

I 'd rather the country benefited from this.

2. INVOCATION

3.   هُ
May God have mercy on him !

Kharma (1982:67).

3. IMPRECATION

4. هم الله
May God curse them !

Wright (1971: 22).

4. THE PASSIVE

5   هُ

بيساني (:   )

May you be blessed !

5. IMPERATIVE

6.   يا نومُ
هارون (:   )

O , sleep , away !

6. PROHIBITION

7.

(:   )

Don't come !

7. THE PAST TENSE

8. ت أيامُ

May your days always be happy !

Sonoma (2003:35).

8. THE VERBAL NOUN

9.

خيرة (:   )

Hounor (him) !

9. FOSSILISED WISHES

10. عليكَ

عزيز (:   )

Peace be upon you.

10. MISCELLANEOUS TYPES OF WISHES

11.

May you be in good health.

Salih and El-Yasin (1996:148).

Wishes are also fulfilled when they refer to present. These wishes are expressed by verbs ;

12. أن لا نخسرهم ____

We wish we did not lose them.

Mace (1992:78).

13.   ____

I wish I knew the fellow's name.

Kharma (1982:65).

And particles ;

14.   يَ   لَيْــ____

(:   )

Would that tomorrow came.

15. يَعلم بما ينبغي عَمله ____

(:   )

Why does not he know what should be done.

16. فيه _____

Why do you not ask about that which you like !

17. هلا _____

بيساني (:)

Why do you not conceive the consequences of what you do.

3.2.2. NON-FULFILLMENT

A wish implies non-fulfillment when it refers to past or when it is expressed by some particles. Wishes that refer to past are unfulfilled, since they state actions that passed. So, the fulfillment is now beyond one's attainment. These wishes are expressed by verbs and particles.

1. VERBS

18. تمنيتَ مسي فقيهاً
Thou wishest to become a skilled jurisprudent.

Wright (1971:103).

19.
I wished the situation were as such.

Haywood and Nahmad (1965:290).

2. PARTICLES

20. يا ليَتنا لم نتكل عليَهم في الضيق فقد خانوا ثقتنا بهم
O would that we had not relied on them in distress, for they betrayed our trust in them.

Cowan (1958: 181).

21. ما جاءوا إلينا
Why did they not come to us !

(:)

22. لا أصَبحَ مثالاً لهم.
Why did he not assume an example for them.

(20:2002)

23. هَلا منحتهُ
Why did you not give them a chance !

خيرة (:)

There are particles which express unfulfilled wishes. These always , هَ and express unfulfilled wishes regardless of the tense used or . the time referred to. These particles are ,

24.
If only I had known that !

Beeston (1968: 85).

25. نْ قد هويت أطيرُ
That I may fly to that whom I love.

بيساني (:)

26. هَل من سبيل

(:)

Is there any way to get Nasr Ibn Hajjaj !

27.

هارون (:)

Is there no cold water for me !

3.3. TENSE AND REFERENCE

Two tenses are used in wishes ; past and present. As for future , it is not used , it is referred to only.

3.3.1. PAST

When the past tense is used in a wish, it,i.e. , the wish, then refers to past. This applies to any wish in which the past tense is used the majority of which are expressed by verbs   and particles. As far
as verbs are concerned , they include   and   .
       as in ;
28. تمنينا لكم كلَ الخير
We wished you all the good.

Sonoma (2003:35).

as in ;
29.
The specialists would have liked to consider the offer.

Mace (1992:135).

The particles in which the past is used and referred to are   , ليتَ , ,
     and   هَ ;
30. لوَ كنتَ أخبرته
If you had informed him.

Beeston (1968: 85).

31. ليَتَ قيساً غرقته القواب
O would that the midwives had drowned Kais !

Wright (1971:85).

32.
Why did they not get that.

بيساني (:)

33. ديقي بما سَمعهُ

Why did not my friend tell me of what he had heard !

خيرة (:)

34. هَلا اطلعتَ على كافة التقارير

Why do you not see all the reports!

(:)

In several devices, the past tense is used but the wishes do not refer to past. Rather, they refer to present or future. These devices involve invocation, imprecation, the passive , the past tense and fossilised wishes. In all of these devices,the past tense indicates that the time referred to is present or future.

1. Invocation
35.
May God pardon us and you.

Thatcher (1942: 182).

2. Imprecation
36. يد أمر الله عليهِ العيشَ

Zaid, may Allah ruin his living !

سيبويه (:)

3. The passive
37. حُيِيتَ بإكرام

Mayest thou be saluted with honour !

Wright (1971:3).

4. The past tense
38.
May safety be with you.

خيرة (:)

5. Fossilised wish
39.
If God so wills.

Mace (1992:177).

3.2.2. PRESENT

Wishes expressed with the present tense refer to present or future. Such wishes are often expressed by most devices of wish expression in which the present tense is used. These devices are verbs:

40. يتَ لتلاميذه

The teacher wishes his pupils success.

(:)

41. يودُ   مد أن يَذهبَ إلى حَديقة الحيَ

Mohammed would like to go to the zoo.

Cowan (1958:107).

42.

I 'd prefer to see it myself.

بيساني (:   )

43.

I would rather the rival parties resorted to talks.

(21:2002)

44. و يستجيبُ

If but rulers respond to me !

(:   )

45. لِيَ   يدأ يجيء

Would that Zeid came.

القزويني (:   )

46. نعتوه بهكذا ألقابِ

Don't call him with such names !

بيساني (:   )

3.4. DEVICES OF WISH EXPRESSION
3.4.1. VERBS

There are four verbs intended to express wishes. They are used at the beginning of the sentence followed by .   or   . These verbs are
,   ,   and

3.4.1.1.

This is the most widely-used verb in expressing wishes. It is used to state fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes. This verb is used in three main forms that are discussed below.

A: +   /   + predicate

This form is subdivided in two main forms. In the first form ,   is used and the verb   takes   is used in present tense,   but the verb that comes after   past tense. The wish here is unfulfilled as the reference is to the past ;

47.

I wish I knew the fellow's name.

Kharma (1982:65).

and sometimes ,   is used in past tense;

48. هم

He wished he were with them.

خيرة (:   )

In the second form , is used. The verb is used in past tense and the verb used after takes present tense. When the verb takes past tense, the wish is unfulfilled , for it refers to past ;

49. ين يسودَ

Husayn wished he ruled the tribe Jutha'a.

(:)

But, when the is used in present tense, the wish is fulfilled as it refers to present or future;

50. نى أن يَ

We wish he would understand what we say.

(:)

B :   + { subject } predicate [noun phrase]

In this form, the verb takes present or past tense. With the present tense, the wish is fulfilled, and it refers to present or future. With the past tense, the wish is unfulfilled and it refers to past ;

51. عليهم

I wish I could triumph over them.

بيساني (:)

52. تمنيتم السدَ

You wished to be happy.

Mace (1992:83).

C: + subject indicator + predicate [prepositional phrase: preposition + pronominal suffix] +complementation

The preposition used is , and the verb takes the present tense ;

53.

We wish you a wonderful journey.

(17:2002)

54.

I wish you safety.

خيرة (:)

3.4.1.2.

This is a verb that suggests fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes. Wishes expressed by has several forms.   may refer to past, present or future. It

A: + subject indicator +   /   + predicate [verb phrase]

This form has two main constructions. In the first construction ,   is used and the verb the present tense is used in present or past tense. The use of signals the fulfillment of the wish related and that it refers to present or future ;

55.   يودُ   هم لو يُ

Anyone of them would like to be given life for one thousand years.

Cowan (1958: 197).

When the verb   takes the past tense , then the wish is unfulfilled, because it is related to the past ;

56. لو ذهَ   أيضاً
I would have liked if I had left too.

بيساني (:   )

In the second construction,   is used and the verb   takes present or past tense. The verb following   takes present tense. When the a past verb   takes past tense it means that this wish is unfulfilled with reference ;

57. أن أراهم
I wished I could have seen them.

(:   )

However, when the verb   takes present tense, the wish is fulfilled referring to present or future ;

58. يَ   يفعل ذلكَ نفسه
He would like to do that himself.

عزيز (:   )

B: + subject indicator +predicate[noun phrase]
In this form,   takes the past tense, the wish is unfulfilled as it refers to past;
59.
I wished you were with us !

(:   )

C: [as a noun] prefixed by prepositional   + predicate [noun or prepositional phrase]

A wish expressed by this form is fulfilled and it refers to present or future ;
60. زيارته
It was of our desire of visiting him.

Ziadeh and Winder (1957:90).

There is a minor type related to this form in which a prepositional is prefixed phrase is used after the verb . This type is rare in   and the preposition   to a pronominal suffix such as هم or   use as it is new;
61.
We wish you safety.

عزيز (:   )

3.1.4.3.
This verb expresses fulfilled wishes that refer to present or future. It is used in one form only ;
+   /   + **predicate [verb phrase]**

The tense used is present tense ;

62.

I prefer that you pay me now.

<div align="right">Kharma (1982:63).</div>

63.   همّوا موٍ

We'd prefer you to understand our situation.

<div align="right">Sonoma (2003:37).</div>

3.4.1.4.

       This is a verb of praise. In modern standard Arabic , it has come to be used to express wishes. (:   ) عزيز says "

<div align="right">و التعجب حبذا كفعل للتمني هو إنما كدلالة للتحبيب المُرتبط بما هو مرغوب أو متمنى ."</div>

Wishes expressed by this verb are fulfilled and they may refer to present or future. It is used in the following form ;

     +   + **predicate [verb phrase]**

64.   بذا لو يُ

We would rather they helped us.

<div align="right">بيساني (:   )</div>

65.   صيحَ

I 'd rather he heard my advice.

<div align="right">(:   )</div>

3.4.2. PARTICLES
3.4.2.1.

   This is one of the constructions used to express wishes in Arabic. The particle   always expresses unfulfilled wishes in all its forms.

A: +verb[in which subject is implied]+predicate[noun phrase

66.   ينفعُ

If only postponement were of some use.

<div align="right">Tritton (1943:159).</div>

B :   +   + predicate [noun phrase]

   In this form , the wish refers to present , as in this verse of the Glorious Qur'an ;

67. "   "

(:   )

If we only had a chance.

<div align="right">Ali (1989:959).</div>

   The formation of a main clause with the clause of   , where   is rare. Such clause usually consists of a verb phrase starting with present tense is used in this phrase ;

68.   و تأتيني فثُ

If you would but come to me , and then talk to me.

<div align="right">(:   )</div>

69.
If only you would stop with us , and tell us about your journey !

<div align="right">Cowan (1958:197).</div>

3.4.2.2. لَيتَ

This is a particle used at the beginning of a sentence. It may be preceded by an interjection and its clause may end with a question   is used in more mark.   لَيِّ than one form.

A : لَيَّ + subject[noun phrase] + predicate[noun phrase]
A wish expressed by this form is fulfilled, since it refers to present;

70.   لِيتَ
Would that I had money.

<div align="right">(:   )</div>

71.   ألا ليتما هذا الحمامَ
O would that these doves were ours !

<div align="right">Wright (1971:82).</div>

case   ;   Sometimes, the predicate is followed by a verb phrase. In which the present tense is used. This phrase begins with
72. فأتصدق به   لِيتَ
Would that I had money , so that I might give it in alms.

<div align="right">Tritton (1943:210).</div>

B : لِيتَ +   + subject + predicate
   In this form , the subject is a noun or pronominal suffix attached to the particle   . The predicate is a noun or verb phrase. The wish is unfulfilled referring to present ;
73.   لِيتَ
Would that you stood up !

<div align="right">.(: . .)</div>

74.   لِيتَ
Would that one's health were always well.

<div align="right">.(:   )</div>

 But, when the predicate is a verb phrase, the present tense is used, the wish is fulfilled and it refers to present or future ;
75.   لِيتَ
Would that you visited us.

<div align="right">هارون (:   )</div>

C : لِيتَ+ subject or subject indicator + predicate [verb phrase]

The past tense is used in the predicate. The wish is unfulfilled as it refers to past;

76. ليتكُم علمتم بالمصاعب التي واجهناها
Would that you had known the difficulties we had encountered.

Mace (1992:78).

D :   ليتَ + interrogative clause

This is a fixed phrase that means " would that I knew." It may refer to present or past.The wish involved in this wish is unfulfilled whatever be the time referred to. A question mark may be used at the end of that wish ;

77. ألا ليتَ شعري كيفَ   صلها ؟
Oh would that I knew how she had revealed her love !

هارون (:)

78. ليتَ شعري اراغب صديقٌ في الزيارةِ
Would that I knew whether a friend was willing to visit me or not !

(:).

3.4.2.3.

It is a particle that expresses unfulfilled wishes. This is not because هارونthese wishes refer to past or present.Rather,because what   says وأما لعل فمعناها التوقعis expressed is always beyond fulfillment. "(:)
والترقب و للتمني كما في قوله تعالى حكاية عن فرعون '
' طلباً للمكن العسير فيما يرى. "

Beeston (1968: 59) says that "   adds an idea of dubiousness to the proposition : حيح   لعلهُ*perhaps it is correct.* "

He (ibid.) adds " this functional is also sometimes placed before a clause implying a hope or fear, e.g. in the hope that perhaps …. , or for fear that perhaps."

is used in this form ;
+ subject or implied subject with pronominal suffix / noun phrase + predicate [verb phrase]

A present tense is used in the predicate , and the wish refers to present or future ;
79.
That I may go on pilgrimage so that I might visit you.

القزويني (:)

80. ينفرج
Perhaps your calamity come to an end.

بيساني (:)

And in the Glorious Qur'an ;
81."   "
(:   )
That I may work righteousness

<div align="right">Ali (1989:891).</div>

3.4.2.4. هَـ

هَـ is a particle which expresses fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes. These wishes can refer to past , present or future. Mace (1992:123) calls this particle ' indirect imperative.'

القزويني (:   ) and (:   ) state that هلا is one of the particles of التحضيض *exhortation*. As for (:   ) عزيز he says

<div align="right">" هَلا من أساليب الطلب و أن التمني هو احد تلك الأساليب الضمنية فهو ليس بالوظيفة
بالوظيفة الأساس من وراء استخدامها. "</div>

It is used in two forms ;
A : هَـ+ subject [verb phrase] + predicate [noun phrase]
The present or the past tense is used in the subject. When present tense is used , the wish related is fulfilled ,   and its reference is to present or future ;
82. هَـ   زيداً
Why do you not honour Zeid !

<div align="right">(:   )</div>

83. هَـ
Why do you not succeed !

<div align="right">خيرة (:   )</div>

When the past tense is used , the wish then is unfulfilled as it refers to past as in ;
84. هَـ   زيداً
Why did you not honour Zeid !

<div align="right">(:   )</div>

and ;
85. هلا فَهموا ما نُريد
Why did they not understand what we wanted !

<div align="right">بيساني (:   )</div>

B: هَـ + subject [noun phrase]+ predicate[prepositional phrase]
The wish expressed by this form is not fulfilled and has no verb , yet it implies a present or future time. The prepositional phrase consists of a preposition plus a noun phrase ;
86. هَلا خيراً
Why not better than that !

<div align="right">Wright (1971:311)</div>

87.   هَ
Why do you not sympathize with each other !

(:   )

3.4.2.5.
        This is a particle express fulfilled wishes that refer to present.
(:   ) , (:   ) هارون and (:   ) سيبويه state that wishes
expressed by this particle mean the same as the verb   ,
and for them (ibid.) ,   is equivalent in meaning to   .

It is used in two forms.
In the first form ,   is followed by a mere noun phrase , as in ;
88.
Has Selma no patience !

(:   )

and ;
89.
Is there no man !

سيبويه (:   )

often In the second form ,   is followed by subject, and predicate which
contains a verb in present tense ;
90. به
Is there no water (for me) to drink !

(:   )

91. فينصحنا   صديق
Is there no faithful friend to advise us !

(:   )

3.4.2.6. هَ
  This particle expresses unfulfilled wishes. Put at the beginning of
the sentence , هل expresses wishes referring to present with almost
no verbs used. The particle is used in this form ;
هل + subject [noun phrase] + predicate [noun phrase] as in ;
92.   ذهبَ اللائي ن   هَ
Will the days that passed away return again !

(:   )

93. كثيرُ   هَ
Is your gratuity liberal !

(:   )

And also in the Glorious Qur'an ;
94. " فهل لنا مِ   "
(:   )
Have we no intercessors.

Ali (1989: 354)

3.4.2.7.

expresses fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes. It is not a common device to express wishes , and most of its use is stated in the Glorious Qur'an. It is used in the form given below ;

+ subject [verb phrase] + predicate [noun phrase]

The verb phrase takes present or past tense. If the present is used , the wish is fulfilled and it refers to present or future , as in ;

95. زيداً

Why do you not honour Zeid !

(:)

And in ;

96. ولا تجتهد مثلهُ

Why do you not work hard like them !

بيساني (:)

And if the past tense is used , the wish is unfulfilled referring to past , as in ;

97. عليهم

(:)

And in the Glorious Qur'an ;

98. " علينا الملائكة "

(:)

Why didst Thou not give me a respite.

Ali (1989:931).

99. " "

(:)

Why are not the angels sent down to us.

(ibid. : 1552).

3.4.2.8.

This particle expresses fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes. Rarely is used to express wishes , since it has other semantic roles like التحضيض *exhortation.* Its only used form of wish expression is ;

+ subject [verb phrase] + predicate[prepositional phrase]

Two tenses might be used in the subject; the present and the past. With the present tense,the wish is fulfilled and its reference is to present or future as in;

100.

Why do you not come with me !

خيرة (:)

While with the past , the wish is unfulfilled , and it refers to past ;

101. ه

Why did you not honour him !

(:)

102.
Why did you not do what they wanted !

(:   )

3.4.3.INVOCATION

It is the speaker's wish that something good may happen to the addressee by invoking   Invocation is a common device that is used to express wishes in Arabic. Wishes expressed by invocation are fulfilled,for they refer to present or future.Two major verbs are frequently used in invocation, they are and   .   The past the dominating tense, though the present tense is sometimes used too. Most wishes in invocation take this form ;

Subject [verb phrase] + predicate [noun phrase]

The past tense is used in the subject ;

103.
(May) God help you !

Kharma (1982:67).

104.   مهُ
May God have mercy on him !

Ziadeh and Winder (1957:170).

105. فيكَ
May God bless you !

Cowan (1958:176).

When the wish is negated, the negative of that wish   is put at the beginning
106.
May God not bless women singers !

(:   )

107.   مهُ
May God not have mercy on him !

Tritton (1943:87)

The use of present tense,as alternative to past tense, is rare.The time referred to here is the same as that referred to when the past is used (present or future) ;

108.   يَ
May God have mercy on you !

Blachere and Gaudefroy-Demombynes (1952:252)

109.   يَ هُ
God have mercy on him !

Haywood and Nahmad (1965:271)

The order is sometimes changed into another form where the predicate is stated first followed by the subject ;

110.   اللهَ يرحَ

May God have mercy on you !

Thatcher (1942:195).

111. اللهُ يُباركهُ

Allah bless him !

بيساني (:)

There is a variant form of invocation in which the present tense is used, that is the use of the particle   prefixed to the verb ;

112.   ليباركُهُ

God bless them !

Mace (1992:77).

113. ليَجزيهُ   خيراً

Amr , may Allah reward him with good !

سيبويه (:)

,   A less common form of invocation is that in which a noun is used; instead of the verb. The noun is   derived from the verb

114. اللهِ عليَهم

God's mercy be on them.

Salih and El-Yasin (1996:149).

3.4.4. IMPRECATION

It is the speaker's wish that something bad may happen to his or .   It her addressee by calling upon which present   expresses fulfilled wishes in or future is referred to.   There are two forms of optative imprecation.

1. Subject [verb phrase] + predicate [noun phrase]

This is the common form. The past tense is used in the subject ;

116. نهم اللهِ

May God curse them !

Wright (1971:22).

117.

May Allah damn women !

Blachere and Gaudefroy-Demombynes (1952:418)

2. Subject [noun phrase] + predicate [noun phrase]

This form is rarely used , as there is only one fixed phrase used. This phrase is   ;

118.   عنة اللهِ عليه

May Allah's curse be on them !

El-Yasin (2001:598).

119. عليَه
As for the infidel , Allah 's damn be on him.

سيبويه (:)

3.4.5. THE PASSIVE

   It is the use of the passive form of the verb in the past tense. The passive is rarely used in modern Arabic and it is fixed in fairly old or classical phrases. The passive expresses wishes which imply present or future reference. The form in which it is used is ;

Subject [verb phrase] + predicate [noun phrase]

120.
May I be made thy ransom !

Wright (1971:3).

121.
You be blessed.

Sonoma (2003:33).

A unique sort of the passive is that in which wishes are negated by, as in the the negative few old phrases which are still used in modern Arabic;

122. لت يَ
May thy hands not grow dry !

Haywood and Nahmad (1965:271).

123.
May your mouth not be broken !

Mace (1992:78).

124. لت يَمينكَ
May your right hand not be paralyzed !

Salih and El-Yasin (1996:153).

3.4.6. IMPERATIVE

 Imperative is the use of the verb in imperative mood to express wishes.This device is used when the speaker is addressing , often but not always, an absent addressee. Or when the addressee is not certain of what will happen. Wishes expressed by imperative are fulfilled. There are three forms of optative imperative.

A: Subject[verb phrase]+ predicate[noun phrase]

     The subject is verb in imperative mood. The addressee is not expressed but it is understood from the sentence ; singular , plural , masculine, etc. ;

125.
Be so-and-so.

(:)

126. عيَّ
Take it easy and get satisfied.

Thatcher (1942:286).

B: Subject [addressee + verb phrase]+ predicate [noun phrase]
Here, the addressee is explicit and it is preceded by the vocative يا :
127.   يا ليلُ
O night , fall !

<div dir="rtl">هارون (:)</div>

128.   حيّة   يا نَسيمَ
O east gentle wind , send our greetings.

<div dir="rtl">القزويني (:)</div>

The verb phrase may precede the addressee , as in ;
129.   ألا يا اسلمي يا دارَ
O May's home , be safe !

(:)

C: Subject [verb phrase]+ predicate[noun phrase]
 This form is rare comparing with the other forms discussed above. In this
form , the present tense is used but in the jussive mood ,and
this is achieved by adding the imperative   to the verb ;
130.
Mohammed , may you be ransomed by all !

El-Yasin (2001:599).

for   El-Yasin (2001:599) states that the imperative particle is explicit , .
the jussive mood is used and the verb is in fact

3.4.7. PROHIBITION
 It is introducing the negative particle sentence   to   at the beginning of the
 express an idea wished not to happen. Prohibition express fulfilled
wished , which are of present or future reference. Prohibition is rarely
adopted for wish expression and there is only one form of optative
prohibition :
   + verb phrase
The verb phrase is a verb in present tense ;
131.
When we go forth from Damascus , let us not return.

Wright (1971:36).

132.   يا صدُ
O day , stop don't break !

<div dir="rtl">هارون (:)</div>

And in the Glorious Qur'an ;
133. "   "
(:)
Have no fear , for God is with us.

Ali (1989:452).

2.4.8. THE PAST TENSE

This is a device in which the past tense of the verb expresses a wish, a fulfilled one that may refer to present or future. The past tense is one of the common devices of wish expression in Arabic. Grammatically , it is a verb in past tense. Semantically , it is a wish which refers to present or future. Wright (1971:304) , Ziadeh and Winder (1957:173), and Haywood and Nahmad (1965:271) call it " the perfect. " Beeston (1968:49) calls it " the perfect verb. " Sonoma (2003:13) calls it " the past. " Salih and El-Yasin (1996:151) call it " the past form of the verb."

The use of the past tense remarks the fulfillment of the wish related in the time being or in future as if that wish were realized in the speaker's mind. Ziadeh and Winder (1957:173) state the use of the perfect , i.e. , the past , is to imply that something has already been realized. The past tense takes this form ;

Subject [verb phrase] + predicate [noun phrase]

134. يداكَ
May your hands be stronger !

هارون (:   )

135.
May your joys last long !

Sonoma (2003:13)

Some wishes expressed by the past tense are now classical ;
136.
May you be bereaved of your mother !

137.   أبيتَ
Mayest thou avoid execration !

Wright (1971:3).

A wish expressed by the past tense is negated by the negative; particle
138. حياتَكَ   نقياً
May you not drink pure water all your life !

Cowan (1958:176).

139.   لا لقيتمُ ما بقيُ
May you not meet with harm , as long as you live !

Wright (1971:3).

Recently, the present tense has come to be used in the same form used in the past tense, and the same time referred to in the past tense ;
140.   يعيشُ
Long live the King !

Salih and El-Yasin (1996:148).

141. حيا العدالة
May justice live long !

(:   )

3.4.9. THE VERBAL NOUN
The verbal noun is a device in which no verb is used and it is used to express fulfilled wishes referring to present or future. The verbal noun in Arabic is a noun derived from a verb , taking one form.
Thatcher (1942:432) calls it "   ." Wright(1971:74). calls it "   ." Mace (1992:82) calls it " the verbal. "
(:   )   calls this device " صيغة الاسم ."   The form of the
of the wish here is sole verbal noun ;
142. هنيًا
Good wish !

Thatcher (1942:432)

143. عيمًا
God's grace be on you !

Sonoma (2003:36).

In these and other examples , the wishes imply a certain addressee that is not mentioned.But ,when it is mentioned,it is a prepositional phrase that is made of a preposition and a pronominal suffix ;
144.   يحًا
You be afflicted !

Blachere and Gaudefroy-Demombynes (1952:376)

145.   عيًا
May God keep thee !

Wright (1971:73).

3.4.10. FOSSILISED WISHES
Fossilised wishes are a set of commonly-used expressions which are fixed both in form and content.These wishes comprise different categories such as invocations , greetings , felicitations. In form, fossilised wishes are phrases and sentences. These wishes are fulfilled , and they refer to present or future. Fossilised wishes fall within three principal categories according to the function for they are used.

A: Invocations
Invocation are expressions used to convey that something wished . They to happen in the time being or later, by invoking   combine between two devices, invocation and the past tense. Hence, in form they are based on the past tense device discussed previously , i.e. , subject [verb phrase] + predicate [noun phrase]
146.
God forbid !

خيرة (:   )

This is an expression that is uttered when expecting a bad event to happen. Mace (1992:88) says " the formula *Heaven   God / forbid !* is still encountered in the modern usage when not admitting things , occasionally unwanted ones."

147.   علیہِ
May God bless him and give him peace !

Cowan (1958:176).

This expression is said whenever the name of the honourable Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) is mentioned.

148. نہُ
May Allah be pleased with him.

بیسانی (:   )

Haywood and Nahmad (1965:271) say that " For early khalifas , *May companions of the Prophet , etc., with him* is عنهُ   *God be pleased* used. "

B : Felicitations

Felicitations are wishes by which the speaker offers or wishes the addressee good in order to render things good or acceptable. There are two expressions of this category. The first one is a sentence and the second one is a prepositional phrase.

149.
God willing.

El-Yasin (2001:598).

This is the commonest one among all fossilised wishes. Its purpose   when is to assign a certain event to   the occurrence of that event lies beyond one's ability. It consists of a subject, containing a verb, ,   and preceded by the particle   a predicate with a noun phrase Sonoma (2003:33) says " action in   denotes an intention to do some the future or to announce plans for the future. "

150. خیر
Happy New Year

Salih and El-Yasin (1996:146).

This wish is expressed upon the coming of a new year comes or when for example celebrating the holiday following the fasting month *Ramadhan* or that which follows the *Pilgrimage* occasion and any other similar holiday or occasion. It literally means " every year and you are fine."

C : Greetings

Greetings are five wishes that are used in everyday exchanges. They are prepositional phrases. These wishes can be classified into two subtypes , salutation formulas and leave-taking formulas.

1. Salutation Formulas

Salutation formulas are expressions which are said at the beginning of a exchange or conversation ;

151. علَيَ

Peace be upon you !

Wright (1971:262).

This wish is said when meeting someone. The form it takes is a subject [noun phrase] and predicate [prepositional phrase].

152. مساءُ الخير

Good evening.

(:   )

This is a wish said when meeting someone in the evening. In form , it is a noun phrase.

2. Leave-taking Formulas

Leave-taking formulas are wishes expressed when bidding someone farewell. Leave-taking formulas are prepositional phrases, a preposition followed by a noun phrase ;

153.

Farewell.

Sonoma (2003:35).

154.

Good-bye.

O 'Leary (1963:54).

155.

God be with you.

(ibid. :90).

3.4.11. MISCELLANEOUS TYPES OF WISHES

Miscellaneous types of wishes are all the wishes which may not be classified within any device of those discussed so far. They show variation in form according to the situation in which they are expressed. Miscellaneous types of wishes involve fulfilled wishes that refer to present or future. There are several characteristics that are typical of these wishes.

1.The use of single noun phrases. In these phrases, a verb like or   followed by a prepositional phrase like   is thought to be deleted from that wish ;

156. ريم

Glorious Ramadhan !

Sonoma (2003:37).

157. عيدٌ عيد
Happy Birthday.

Mace (1992:122).

158. طريقُ السلامةِ
Safe journey.

O 'Leary (1963:54).

2. The use of prepositional phrases, particularly in informal letters,
such as   , as in ;
159.
With love.

بيساني (:   )

160. ع أطيَب التمنيات
With best wishes.

Sonoma (2003:32).

161.
With our warm regards.

(ibid.).

and   , as in ;

162. بالتوفيق
Wish you success.

(:   )

163.
Wish you prosperity.

عزيز (:   )

3. The formation of phrases that contain traces of some of the main devices ;
164.
May you be successful , God willing.

بيساني (:   )

165. نياتي بالذَ
Wish you fortune.

خيرة (:   )

166.
Rewarded and accepted.

Wright (1971:21).

3. The presence of unfamiliar expressions , as in ;
167.
Blessed.

<div align="right">El-Yasin (2001:601).</div>

3.5. MANIFESTATION OF WISH EXPRESSION

  This is an analysis aiming at manifesting the use of the devices of wish expression in Arabic. The analysis involves literary text , , which is author. Four texts taken from **ليلة وليلة**   a collection of tales with no have been selected from this collection, they are labelled A , B , C , and D.

3.5.1. TEXT A

(و في الليلة   )   : بلغني أيها الملكُ السعيد أن كَريم الدين لـ   وجد خادمه واقفاً
. هِ   رِيمُ الدينِ   : أتمنى أن افهم ما يفعلُ هذا الخادم.   :
:   ليتَكَ   هُ   ترى ما رأيت.   ريمُ الدين : و ماذا رأيتَ   :
      هنا يَ   ل اسمهُ فتان فلم يَ   انهُ لا يوجدُ   هذا الاسم هَ
            في شَأنهِ   ألا يُ   هذا الاسم.   ريم الدين يَ م بأمر هذا الرَ
عنه التاجر فندم و قالَ :   هذا التاجِ .   :   :   لتفعل يا
          :   لأسألهُ ن شأنهِ   بهِ   وعملهم.
(: . .)

  In this text, three devices of wish expression are used. These devices are verb , particle , and verbal noun.   The verb used here is
     in ;
168. أتمنى أن افهم ما يفعل هذا الخادم

The form used is ; the verb   +   + verb [present tense]. The subject is implied in the verb both   .   The tense used is the present in verbs.

ليتThe second device is particle ; two particles are used ,   in ; ليت and   .
169. ليتَكَ   هنا لترى ما رأيت

The form used is . Theليتَ + subject indicator   [pronominal suffix] + predicate [verb]. The tense used is past in the verb   subject is marked by the suffix   , it is second person singular masculine The other particle is   in ;
170. لو كنت حاضراً ساعة قدم هذا الرجل

The form this particle used is   and the   + subject [verb] + predicate. The past tense is used in the verb   subject is implied in the verb , and the predicate is حاضراً ساعة قدم هذا الرجل.

Third device is the verbal noun in ;
171. سحقا ألا يوجد رجل بهذا الاسم

The verbal noun is a   . In this wish , it is sole verbal noun without predicate.

3.5.2. TEXT B

(وفي الليلة   ) :   بلغني أيُها الملكُ   عيد ذو الرأي الرَشيد أن بلوقيا تنكَ وهوَ يَصيح :   ن يشتري العَ   . لم يأبه احد بأمر بلوقيا أو يكتشف حيلته. بعد ذلك يا مولاي اخذ رجل يترصده.   ن بلوقيا وقالَ:   عليكُ   يا أخي من أي البلادِ أجابه بلوقيا :   يا هذا ؟   :   يا صاحِ   سل هَ   استظيفكَ   .   هب الّ   .حينَ   يا   بلوقيا دكان يَستريحَ قليلاً.

(: . .)

In this text, three devices of wish expression are used. These are a fossilised wish, imprecation, and a verb. The fossilized wish is السلام عليكم in;
السلام عليكم يا أخي من أي البلاد أنت 172.

          The form of this wish is a noun ,   , followed by a prepositional عليكم , where   is a preposition and   is a pronominal suffix.

Imprecation in ;
لعنك الله يا صاحب العسل 173.

The sentence   is optative imprecation and its form is verb in past tense and subject.
The verb is   , in the sentence ;
وددت أن استظيفك 174.

This verb is used in the form ; . The   +   + predicate. The subject is implied in the verb , whereas it is explicit in   tense used is the past tense.

3.5.3. TEXT C

(و في الليلة   ) :   أيُها   عيد   نصير الدين و الطواشي فَ القاضي بخيرو غمرتهما الفرحة.   نصير: أيها سأذهب   .   على القيامٍ   .   اليوم كانَ   نصير الدين   .   : ت يَ يا   نصير الدين :   يا الطواشي و قال في نفسه:لا تذهب   بيَ   .   يا مَ   هَ غايتِهِ وبينماهو كذلكَ   سألهُ   .   حالهِ   كيَ لم ينصِ   .   حقهُ.

.(: . .)

In Text C , four devices are used. These devices are the passive , the past tense , invocation , and prohibition.   Firstly , the passive. It is used in the sentence ;
175.

+ The form of the passive used is subject + predicate. The subject is .
a verb. This wish is formed as

Secondly, the past tense. It is used in ;
176. سلمت يداك.

The form of this wish is: subject [verb] + predicate. It is formed as
+ يداك.

Thirdly , invocation. It is used in the sentence ;
177.

The form used in this wish is subject [verb] + predicate. The verb
is used in that form. ,i.e. ,   (   ) +   .

Finally , the prohibition. It is used in ;
178. لا تذهب أرجوك إلى بيت القاضي.
The form of this prohibition is :   + verb phrase. The present tense
is used in that wish as appears in the verb phrase تذهب.

3.5.4. TEXT D

ينما هو   عيد   أيُها   (   )   (و في الليلة)
لو تنهَ .   ديد   يا جَ :   نائم يامَ
:   مروق ينوي اصطحابَ ودر معه.   سمروق ايقاضه   انهُ لم يستيقظ.
عندما استيقظ .   وتي لعلهُ يسمعني.   سأصيحُ
.   هُ   هَ   التمهل.هَ   لماذا يا جَ :
(:..)

Two devices are used in this text. They are verbs and particles. The
verb is   , in ;
179.   لو تنهَ

It is used in this form: . The   +   + predicate. The past tense is used in
the verb   , hence   and the present tense is used after
subject is implied in   .

The other device is a particle. Two particles are used here   in ;   and
and هلا.

180. لعله يسمعني

The form in which this particle is used is : indicator   + subject +
[pronominal suffix] + predicate [verb].
The second particle is هلا in ;
181. هلا التمهل
This particle is used as هلا + subject [noun phrase].

CHAPTER FOUR
CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS

4.1. SIMILARITIES

Similarities comprise all the devices that are used in both English and Arabic or those devices that have similar ones in either language. The following are these devices, some are the same and some have counterparts. When those devices are compared, the similar as well as the different points shall be raised. Devices that carry exact similarity in naming in both English and Arabic will be compared under one term , for example, *invocation* does exist in both English and Arabic, and thus in comparison it will appear under *invocation* only. Bolded areas denote aspects that are not found or that have no counterpart in the language studied.

4.1.1.   WISH   vs.

1	Fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes are expressed by this verb	Fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes are expressed by this verb.
2	Wishes refer to past, present and future.	Wishes refer to past and present.
3	**1**. Main clause [subject +predicate]+ subordinate clause [subject+ predicate] *He wishes he came early.*	+subject indicator + +predicate [verb phrase]+ أتمنى لو رأيته *I wished I had seen him.*
	2. Main clause [subject +predicate]+ subordinate clause [indirect object+ direct object] *I wish you joy.*	+ subject indicator +predicate [prepositional phrase] يتمنى لهم التوفيق *He wishes them success.*
	3. The noun *wish + be + that-* clause [bare infinitive] *Their wish is that he resign.*	+subject indicator+predicate[noun phrase تمنى علي الخير *Ali wishes good.*

4.1.2.   LIKE / LOVE   vs.

1	These two verbs express fulfilled wishes.	This verb express fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes
2	Wishes refer to present and future	Wishes refer to past , present and future
3	The form used ; **1**. Main clause [subject + *would + like / love*]+subordinate clause [to-infinitive] *She would like to be a doctor* *Garfield would love to do it himself.*	The form used ; **1.** + past or present tense + +predicate+ verb phrase+ [past or present]; ود لو ذهب معهم *He would have liked to go with them.* يَودوا لو يساعدونكم *They would love to help yo*

4.1.2.   LIKE / LOVE   vs.   [Continued]

	2. main clause [subject + *should like*] + subordinate clause [to-infinitive] ; *I should like him to know*	**2.** [present tense] + +predicate [verb phrase in present] ; أود أن انضم إليهم *I would love to join them.*
		3. [past tense]+ pronominal suffix+ predicate[noun phrase]; ودهم مخلصين *He wanted them to be faithful*
		4. [as a noun] prefixed by prepositional + predicate [noun phrase]; بودهم التعاون *They wish they could cooperate*

4.1.3.   PREFER   vs.

1	This verb expresses fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes.	This verb expresses fulfilled wishes.
2	Wishes refer to past , present or future.	Wishes refer to present or future.
3	The form used ; Main clause [subject + *would prefer / would have preferred*] + subordinate clause [to-infinitive] ; *They would prefer John to act* *He would have preferred to stay*	The form used ; [present tense] + / +predicate [verb phrase in present tense] ; يفضل يفوز *He would love to win* تفضلون لو تكونوا معهم *You would prefer to be with them*

4.1.4.   MAY   vs.   THE PAST TENSE

1	This verb expresses fulfilled wishes.	This verb expresses fulfilled wishes.
2	Wishes refer to present and future.	Wishes refer to present and future.
3	Bare infinitive verb; present subjunctive.	Finite verb form is used ; past tense.
4	Form used ; *may* + subject + predicate. *May he come again !*	Form used ; subject[verb phrase]+predicate[noun phrase *May your prestige last long !*

4.1.5.   WOULD   vs.   لِيَ

1	This verb expresses fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes.	This particle expresses fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes.
2	Wishes refer to past , present and future.	Wishes refer to past , present and future.
3	Finite verb form is used ; past simple and past perfect.	Finite verb form is used ; past tense and present tense.
4	The finite form; *would, could might.*	
5	Past subjunctive is used.	
6	*Would* might be preceded *by Oh , O* ; *O would he could be serious !*	ليت may be preceded by يا or ; يا ليتهم علموا *O would they had known !*

4.1.5.   WOULD   vs.لَيتَ [Continued]

7	The form used ; *would* + subject + predicate ; *Would that it had finished !*	The forms used ; **1.** ليت + subject [noun phrase] + predicate [noun phrase] ; ليت الأماني متحققة *Would that wishes came true.*
8	*That* is optional ; *Would (that) he were here !*	**2.** ليت + + subject [noun phrase]+ predicate [noun/verb phrase]; ليت أن النصح مفيد *Would that advice were useful* ليت أن الرخاء يعم *Would that prosperity dominated*
9	The subject is rarely expressed before *would* ; *I would that he knew !*	**3.** ليت + subject indicator [pronominal suffix] +predicate [verb phrase] ; ليتهم انتظروكَ *Would that they had waited for you*
1 0	Wishes expressed by *would (that)* often ends with an exclamation mark ; *O would he were here to see that !*	ليت شعري is a interrogative phrase that closes with a question mark ; ليت شعري هل يجرؤ على قول ذلك ؟ *Would that I knew whether he dared to say that !*

4.1.6. INVOCATION

1	This device express fulfilled wishes.	This device express fulfilled wishes.
2	Wishes refer to present and future.	Wishes refer to present and future.
3	Bare infinitive verb form is used ; present subjunctive, *God*, *Heaven*, or *The Lord* is invoked.	Finite verb form is used ; the past tense, is invoked.
4	Form used ; subject + verb + direct object *God guide you !*	Form used ; subject[verb phrase]+predicate[noun phrase باركهم الله. *Allah bless them !*

4.1.7. IMPRECATION

1	This device express fulfilled wishes.	This device express fulfilled wishes.
2	Wishes refer to present and future.	Wishes refer to present and future.
3	bare infinitive verb form is used ; present subjunctive,*God* or *Heaven* is called upon	Finite verb form is used; is called upon Past tense is used
4	Form used ; subject + verb + direct object : *Heaven ruin his plot !*	Forms used ; **1.**subject[verb phrase+ predicate [noun phrase] ; قاتله الله. *Allah fight him !*
5		**2.** subject [noun phrase] +predicate [prepositional phrase] لعنة الله عليه. *Allah's curse be on him !*

4.1.8. THE PASSIVE

1	This verb form express fulfilled wishes	This verb form express fulfilled wishes.
2	Wishes refer to present and future	Wishes refer to present and future
3	Bare infinitive verb form is used ; present subjunctive followed by past participle : *He be arrested !*	Finite verb form is used ; the past tense: اعطيتَ كلَ الخير. *You be granted all good.*

4.1.9. IMPERATIVE

1	Imperative expresses fulfilled Wishes.	Imperative and prohibition express fulfilled wishes.
2	Wishes refer to present and future.	Wishes refer to present and future.
3	The bare infinitive and the finite verb form are used ; the present tense	The jussive mood is used in imperative and the verb form is the finite form ; the present tense is used in prohibition
4	the forms used ; 1.Verb phrase ; *Come now !*	The forms used ; 1.subject [verb phrase] + predicate [noun phrase]; *Seize the opportunity !*
	2. *please* + verb phrase; *don't* is used for negation ; the addressee is expressed after *please*; the form is the finite and the tense is present ; *Please , Mark , don't return !*	2. subject [verb phrase] + predicate; is used for negation; the addressee is expressed after the vocative the jussive يا; mood in finite form is used, tense is present يا نفسُ *O myself , be patient !* *Don't die !*
	3. *Let* + subject + predicate ; the bare infinitive is used ; *Let them consider that !*	**3.** + verb phrase+predicate [noun phrase**];** the tense is present; ليمكث حيثُ يشاء *Let him stay wherever he likes*

4.1.10. IF-CLAUSE   vs.

1	This clause expresses fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes.	This clause expresses unfulfilled wishes.
2	Wishes refer to past , present and future.	Wishes refer to past and present.
3	The finite form is used; past simple, perfect or continuous ; bare infinitive is used with *could*, *would* or *might* along with past subjunctive	(present The finite verb is used ; tense); by past or present tense.
4	The form used ; *If* + subject + predicate ; *If only you had not said that !*	The forms used ; 1. + subject[verb phrase] + predicate [noun or prepositional phrase] ; لو امتثل لأمرهم *If he had but complied with their order.*

4.1.10. IF-CLAUSE   vs.   [Continued]

If only is a fixed phrase. *But* and *just* are also possible after *if* ; *If they could just stand him !*	**2.** + +subject[noun phrase]+predicate [noun phrase] ; (:) ‘ , *If we only had a chance !* Ali (1989:59).
When the main clause is stated,it starts with **subject**; *If he only came at that moment ,* ***it*** *would really be fine.*	The main clause, if expressed, starts with لو تدعوهم _تفهمهم *If only would invite them so that you might understand them*

4.1.11. WOULD RATHER   vs.

1	This verb express fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes.	This verb express fulfilled wishes.
2	Wishes refer to past, present and future	Wishes refer to present and future.
3	The finite verb form,the bare infinitive verb form,or past subjunctive is used;past perfect and the past simple	The finite verb form is used ; the present tense.
4	The form used ; subject + *would rather* + {subject } predicate : *I 'd rather he informed them.*	The form used; + + predicate [verb phrase]: حبذا لو يفعل ذلك *I 'd rather he did that.*

4.1.12. FOSSILISED WISHES

1	these wishes are fulfilled.	these wishes are fulfilled.
2	They refer to present and future.	They refer to present and future.
3	Bare infinitive is used;present subjunctive	Finite verb form is used ; The past tense
4	The form is;noun phrase[adjective + noun This is in greetings , felicitations , and congratulations ; *Good morning.*	The form is ; prepositional phrase [preposition + noun]. This is in greetings ; *Good-bye.*
5	Verb phrase that involves present subjunctive , as in invocations and felicitations ; *Heaven forbid !*	Verb phrase that involves past tense , as in invocations and imprecations ; *God willing*
6	Single nouns or noun phrases, this is in greetings ; *Farewell.*	noun+prepositional phrase, as in greetings السلام عليكم *Peace be upon you.*

4.1.13. MISCELLANEOULS TYPES OF WISHES

1	Fulfilled wishes.	Fulfilled wishes.
2	Wishes refer to present and future.	Wishes refer to present and future.
3	Use of elliptical forms ; *Fine weekend.*	Use of single noun phrases: *Enjoyable journey.*
4	Use of prepositional phrase, especially ***with*** , ***for*** and ***to***; *Best regards for you.*	use of prepositional phrases, and are the common here; مع خالص الأمنيات. *With sincerest wishes.*
5	The use of forms that are unfamiliar ; *All your wishes will come true.*	Similar forms are used here too. ; تمام العافية. *Wish you well-being.*

4.2. DIFFERENCES

Differences represent all the devices that are used in either language but not used in the other. Or those devices which have no counterpart in the other language. Henceforth, there are devices which are used in English but not in Arabic, and devices that are used in Arabic but not in English. As it will be discussed later,a device may have no equivalent or a corresponding form that serves the same function (expressing a wish) in the other language, yet still there is an equivalent in terms of translation.

4.2.1. ENGLISH

There are five devices of wish expression which are found in English and are not found in Arabic.These are the verbs *hope* and *want*,auxiliary verbs *had*, *were*,*might*,*could* and *will*, *that-clause*, interjectional forms and stereotyped phrases.

4.2.1.1. HOPE

It is a verb that expresses fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes.It equals to the verbs يأمل and يرجو in Arabic.Wishes expressed by *hope* refer to past, present or future.The verb form used in this verb is the finite (past, present),the bare infinitive where *would*,*will* or *could* are used, the to-infinitive.The formation of the wish takes this form *main clause [subject + predicate **hope**]+ subordinate clause [subject+ predicate].That* is optional unless the subordinate clause is a to-infinitive ;
182. *Richard hopes that they will watch the show.*

4.2.1.2. WANT

Want is a verb that expresses fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes. Its counterpart in Arabic is the verbs يرغب , يريد or يشاء. Wishes expressed by *want* can refer to past, present or future. The verb form used here is the finite with past or present tense and the following clause is a to-infinitive clause. The form of the wish is *main clause [subject+ predicate **want**]+ subordinate clause [subject + predicate]*;
183. *He wanted them to come.*

4.2.1.3. HAD, WERE, MIGHT, COULD

Had is the past form of *have*, *were* is a subjunctive form , *might* and *could* represent the past form of *may* and *can* respectively and they serve as modals too. The four verbs express unfulfilled wishes. *Had* has no optative equivalent to , *might* corresponds to and , *were* is , *could* the verbs and . Subject-operator inversion is used, and the wishes expressed begin with an interjection and end with exclamation mark. The finite verb form is used with *had* and *were*, and the bare infinitive is used with *could* and *might*. A wish expressed by *had* , *were* , *might* or *could* has one form ; *the verb(had /were /might / could) + subject + predicate* ;
184. *Oh had he but wings !*
185. *O were it not like that !*
186. *Might I believe them !*
187. *Oh could it only change !*

4.2.1.4. WILL

Will is a verb form that states fulfilled wishes referring to present and future. It is used in a subject-operator inversion and the wish ends with a question mark. The counterpart of *Will* is هل سوف or هل ـس. It expresses a future wish. The form adopted here is the bare infinitive and the wish takes this form:

will + subject + predicate [main clause];
188. *Will you think about it ?*

4.2.1.5. THAT-CLAUSE

  That-clause is a subordinate clause from which a main clause was deleted. It expresses unfulfilled wishes that have a past or present reference. It has no optative counterpart in Arabic. The verb forms used in this clause are the finite form in past perfect tense, the bare infinitive often preceded by *could*, or the past subjunctive.The wishes formed by *that-clause* usually start with an interjection and end with exclamation mark.The form of the wish is
 that *+ subject + predicate [main clause]* ;
189. *Oh that he could survive !*

4.2.1.6. INTERJECTIONAL FORMS

  They are forms which are based on interjections, mainly with *oh to be* and *oh for*. The first form expresses unfulfilled wishes with the reference to present, whereas the second one expresses fulfilled wishes that refer to future. Interjectional forms have no optative counterpart in Arabic. Wishes expressed by these two forms begin with an interjection and end with an exclamation mark ;
189. *Oh to be here !*
190. *Oh for faith !*

4.2.1.7. STEREOTYPED PHRASES

  Stereotyped phrases are fixed expressions that retain the same form all the time. These are *it is time*, *Heaven forbid*, *suffice it to say*, *far be it from* and *woe betide*.In Arabic, they are equivalent to   /   /
هَيَهات يكفي القول , and ويلُ لـ respectively. *It is time* suggests fulfilled and fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes that refer to past, present or future, while the last four phrases express fulfilled wishes referring to present or future. The form these phrases,except for *woe betide* for it is followed by a direct object, take is *the stereotyped phrase followed by subject and predicate* ;
191. *It is time he went home.*
192. *Heaven forbid that they should tell her.*
193. *Suffice it to say that Tom knew.*
194. *Far be it from him to do this.*
195. *Woe betide them.*

4.2.2. ARABIC

    هلا ,   In Arabic , there are two main devices that have no optative , counterparts in English. These devices are the particles   and the verbal
 هل,   ,   noun.

4.2.2.1.

This is a particle that states unfulfilled wishes that refer to present or future. In English , it is equal to *that* , *perhaps* or *may* + subject followed by a bare infinitive. The form of the wish is [pronominal suffix] + predicate [verb phrase];

196. لعله يعود

That he may return.

4.2.2.2. هلا and

These three particles state fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes with a reference to past, present or future. In English, the equivalent of these particles is an exclamative question with *why do/did someone not. .!* The verb form used in these particles is the finite form in are followed by subject [verb phrase present or past and or + predicate, while هلا is followed by a noun phrase in both subject and predicate ;

197. هلا أعلمتني

Why did you not inform me !

198. لولا يراعون ذلك

Why do not they observe that !

199.

Why do you not work hard !

4.2.2.3.

This is a particle that expresses unfulfilled wishes referring to present. In English , it resembles a rhetorical question beginning with *is/ are there no .... ?* or *have (we , I) no.. ?* The form used is the finite form in present tense and the wish is formed as follows + subject [noun phrase] + predicate [noun or verb phrase] ;

200. ألا طريقاً نسلكه

Is there no way (for us) to take !

4.2.2.4. هل

هل is a particle that expresses unfulfilled wishes the reference of which is present or future. It is counterpart in English is the *yes-no* is *question*. When expressing a wish , هلfollowed by a noun phrase as a subject ;

201. هل الحظ حليفنا ؟

Will we be lucky ?

4.2.2.5. THE VERBAL NOUN

It is a verb form that is used to express fulfilled wishes referring to present or future. It has no corresponding optative form in English. Its equivalent in English is the **ing-**verb form ;

202.

Allah save (this / that) !

CHAPTER FIVE
CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATINS AND
SUGGESTIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

1.The devices which are used to express wishes in English and Arabic share the same aspects. This validates the first hypothesis, which states that the devices used to express wishes in English and Arabic are correlated and overlapped with each other.

2.The comparison of these devices of wish expression in the two languages leads to reveal similarities and differences. This validates the second hypothesis, which states that these devices show similarities and differences that can be contrasted.

5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Researchers and EFL teachers are invited to stress the significance of subjunctive constructions in English,particularly those used to express wishes. They can do this by conducting error analyses in order to check how far EFL students are aware of these constructions.

2. Syllabus designers and EFL teachers may work more on differences devoting more time and drills for them and paying less attention to similarities, since similarities are familiar to the learners and are already known in the mother tongue.

5.3. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. A stylistic study can be conducted on the subject in English. Such a study like this may treat wish expression in a literary work.

2. One of the devices of wish expression can be dealt with in a separate study. This study may handle the wish fulfillment and non-fulfillment, the sort of constructions involved, and the time tenses used in this device.

3. Wishes can be investigated in a pragmatic approach through the study of other aspects such as the background knowledge, speaker- listener's intention and utterance meaning, s as to find out how wishes can be realized in a spoken context.

4. Wish expression may be investigated in a given religious text to identify devices of wish expression and their role in such text.

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ني هوَ   ريقة التي يُ   تها التَعبير عَ   الأمنيات وهذِه الأمنيات هيَ
أمنيات   ير متحققة.   عبير   الأمنيات   سائل لهذا الغَ
وهيَ   غتين الانكليزية   بية. يُ عبير عَ   الأمنيات
                    عبير   الأمنيات   الانكليزية   بية
الأمنيات الغير مَتحققة فيتم التَعبير   نها   يقتصِ   سيلتين في اللغة الانكليزية و عِ
                                                  بية.

          هو   رئيسية.
الأمنيات   و   الغير   هوَ   بالتعبير عَ
الأمنيات   ث هوَ الصيغ الزَمنية التي   الصيغ
              هذِه   هيَ   ودها
الانكليزية   بية. وعليهِ فأنهُ يُ   ستخدم للتعبير
الأمنيات   غتين هيَ   بعضها البَ   انهُ
نقاط   ه و اختلاف قابلة   .

عبير   الأمنيات في اللغة الانكليزية   حث على ما يأتي: تراكيب
كتوضيح عَ   هذِه   راكيب   بية   حليل عِ   صوص أدبية
                    هذِه   راكيب في كلا اللُغتيَ .

                َ   .   يَ   ضيات
الأهداف   حث و قيمة   .   يَ
الانكليزية من حيث وسائل   عبير   الأمنيات   حليل
نصوص. يَ   ربية.
هوَ   حليل   عبير   ن الأمنيات المُ
الانكليزية   بية.   الأخير   فأنهُ يُ
         وصيا   واضيع   ستقبلية.

76

عة القادسية

ين العَ بية و الانكليزية

ها

لية التَربية في

عة القادسية گَ

هادة الماجستير في اللُغة الانكليزية و عِ

ساعد الدكتور رياض طار   ميدي

هـ