

Expressing wishes in English and Arabic A promotion Research

Adil Al-akkam
College of Basic Education

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Types of Wish

According to Curme (1947: 238) and Bing (1989: 103), there are two types
of wish: fulfilled and unfulfilled

Fulfilled 1.1.1

Jespersen (1962: 293), Dart (1982: 207), and Strumpf (1999: 46) term the fulfilled wish as "realizable" to indicate that the speaker expects the wish to be fulfilled. The fulfilment of the wish is conveyed by the time reference and the tense used. This is usually indicated by the use of simple present
:with reference to the future

.We hope (that) we shall see you in May (13)

(Hornby, 1982: 217)

Bing (1989: 103) believes that the wish is fulfilled when the verbs wish and hope convey the meaning of want. By the same token, Leech (1989: 549)
:shows that the wishes conveyed by the verb want are fulfilled wishes

(I wish to see the manager. (Swan, 2005: 274 (14)

(I hope that your friend is home. (Bing, 1989: 103 (15)

.The manager wants to talk to the work force (16)

(Leech, 1989: 546)

Dart (1982: 207-8) demonstrates that would + base form of the verb reflects the possibility of the realization of the wish. On the other hand, Jespersen (1962: 293) states that the subjunctive is used in some expressions to .indicate realizable wishes

(I wish she would stop crying. (Dart, 1982: 208 (17)

(Heaven preserve us! (Jespersen, 1962: 293 (18)

Unfulfilled 1.1.2

The past(simple, continuous, or perfect) is used to convey the non-fulfilment of the wish because the use of past tense reflects the remoteness from reality (Onions, 1978:43). Yet, the present perfect tense indicates non-fulfilment :((Curme, 1947: 238

(Would he had not died! (Onions, 1978: 43 (20)

(.Would (that) I had never seen it. (ibid (21)

.I wish he was coming with us (22)

(Thomson and Martinet, 1996: 300)

(O might I have known it in time! (Curme, 1947: 238 (23)

According to Strumpf (1999: 46), the hypothetical subjunctive (were) is used :to express unrealizable wishes

.I wish I were with you now (24)

SECTION TWO

WISH EXPRESSION IN ENGLISH

Types of Wish Expressions

Explicit Wish 2.1

Wishes are expressed explicitly by the verb wish. According to Quirk et al. (1985: 1196), wish is a volitional verb. The New Webster Dictionary of the English Language (1984: s. v. wish) defines volition as "having the power to . . . will; originating in the will; used in expressing a wish

The verb wish is a transitive verb. It may function as intransitive or ditransitive verb. According to Biber et al. (1999: 696) the verb wish is a cognition verb, thus, it may function as a complex-transitive verb

Wish as a Monotransitive Verb 2.1.1

As a monotransitive verb, wish may be followed by different constructions, each of which conveys certain meaning with certain time reference

First, the verb wish may be followed by the construction (that+ past subjunctive). The subjunctive is used in the nominal clause that follows the verb wish to indicate the remoteness from reality (Bing, 1989: 102). Onions (1978: 108) remarks that the past subjunctive does not refer to the past but it refers to the unreality of a present situation

House and Harman (1950: 11) state that: "the meaning of the past subjunctive form is not, as a rule, past, but present or future". Graver (1971:

97) points out that the past tense is used to express a present un-real situation. Leech (1989: 546) says that the use of the past form of the verb in the nominal clause that reflects a situation that does not exist in the present.

According to Quirk et al. (1985: 158) the subjunctive (were) is used with

singular and plural, which breaks the concord rule. On the other hand, the

:(indicative (was) may also be used in such constructions (ibid.1013

(I wish I were a millionaire. (Leech, 1989: 546 (25)

(.Mike wishes he had a job. (ibid (26)

(I wish she was not married. (Quirk et al. 1985: 1013 (27)

Cook et al. (1977: 51) demonstrate that the past continuous may be used in that clause to convey future meaning; while, it denotes the non-fulfilment of

:the wish

.I wish you were coming tomorrow (28)

The speaker believes that the addressee is not coming tomorrow which

.makes the wish unfulfilled

Leech (1989: 546) points out that the use of the past perfect in that-clause

:indicates regret about past situation or action

.I wish I had gone to that party last night (29)

?Do you ever wish you'd remained single instead of marrying (30)

Second, the verb wish may be followed by the construction (that)+would....This construction implies the wisher's desire to make a

change in someone's behaviour, a desire for an event to take place, or it

expresses a polite request or dissatisfaction with the present situation

..(Eastwood, 2000: 321

.I wish people wouldn't leave this door open (31)

.I wish Simon would reply to my letter (32)

.I wish you wouldn't smoke (33)

Hornby (1982: 195) states that this use of wish shows that the speaker does not expect obedience. Thomson and Martinet (1986:262) illustrate: "I wish you would" is used as an answer to an offer with no implication of dissatisfaction

?A: Shall I help you check the accounts (34)

.B: I wish you would

Jespersen (1962: 283) says that: "would is further used in wishes not only when the fulfilment depends on the will of the subject". Leech (1989: 546) points out that would is used when the verb of that-clause is an action verb and the time reference is future

.I wish the weather would get warmer (35)

According to Werner et al. (1985: 273), wishes about the past can be constructed by using would (could)+ have+ past participle

(.She wishes she could have come. (ibid (36)

I wish you would have told me about this. (37)

((Finney, 2002: 19

Gordon and Krylova (1974: 116) show that might may be used in that-clause instead of would or could

.I wish I might go round the world (38)

Wish as a Ditransitive Verb 2.1.2

Wish may occur as a ditransitive verb, i.e. it may take an indirect object and a direct one. This construction conveys the wisher's desire for something to

happen. This construction is mostly used to imply good wishes (Praninskas, (1976: 329

.We wish you a happy New Year (39)

Wish as a Complex Transitive Verb 2.1.3

As wish is considered as a cognition verb, it may occur as a complex transitive verb. According to Quirk et al. (1985: 1196), the verb wish takes an adjective phrase as an object complement. In addition, the complement may be an adjunct

(He wished them at the bottom of the sea. (ibid. 1202 (40)

(He'll wish himself dead. (Close, 1979: 204 (41)

In formal style, wish may be followed by to+ infinitive to convey the meaning of want. This construction has the force of order (Crowell, 1964: (422

.I wish him to visit me again (42)

...Wish for 2.1.4

Thomson and Martinet (1986: 260-1) point out that wish for may be followed by either a noun or a pronoun to show that the wisher has a slight hope that his/ her wish may be fulfilled. The construction wish for is usually used in exclamation

!What he chiefly wished for was a chance to explain (43)

!How he wished for a good map (44)

Implicit Wish 2.2

Wishes may be implicitly expressed by using different devices such as main verbs, auxiliary verbs, imperative, other constructions in addition to the .non-sentences

Main Verbs 2.2.1

There are some lexical verbs which imply the meaning of wishing, these are used as expressions of desire. These verbs include: hope, would like, would prefer, want, love, and desire. According to Leech and Svartvik (1994: 74), all these verbs refer to state of mind or feeling. Biber et al. (1999:696) remark that these verbs are cognition verbs which "represent mental states or attitudes, often indicating the epistemological status of the information" (ibid. 706). Below is a brief discussion of each

Hope 2.2.1.1

The verb hope conveys the meaning of wish with an implication that the wisher expects the fulfilment of the wish (Bing, 1989: 103). Leech and Svartvik (1994: 159) indicate that will+ bare infinitive may be used in that :clause, the wish then has future reference

.I (very much) hope (that) he will arrive on time (45)

The verb hope may be followed by an infinitive or by a clause when both the main clause and that-clause have the same subject, otherwise, hope is followed by a clause (Crowell, 1964: 423). Hornby (1982: 214) shows that

may or might may be used in formal style; while will or would may be used

.in a less formal style

.a- I hope to see him again (46)

(b- I hope I will see him again. (Crowell, 1964: 423

(.I hope that he will visit me again. (ibid (47)

(I hope he may succeed. (Hornby, 1982: 214 (48)

On the other hand, when hope occurs in the past perfect, the construction reflects the non-fulfilment of the wish. Dart (1982: 209) denotes that the use of would+ the base form of the verb in that-clause expresses an unfulfilled wish. Moreover, Hornby (1982: 217) indicates that, hope may be followed .by the preposition for

I had hoped that Jennifer would become a doctor but she wasn't good (49)

.enough in science

.Ferdinand Magellan hoped that he would go around the world (50)

.I'm hoping for news of his safe arrival (51)

Would like 2.2.1.2

The verb would like is followed by to+ infinitive. In addition, it is used mostly in conversation (Crowell, 1964: 422). Close (1979: 72) and Leech (1989, 547) agree that would like is used to express wishes with future :reference

.We'd like the meeting to take place as soon as possible (52)

Would like is a polite way of conveying the meaning of want. A question with would like implies invitation and a statement with would like implies a
 .(polite command (Praninskas, 1975: 240-1

(.The doctor said "Would you like to come in now"? (ibid (53)

(I'd like two kilos of tomatoes, please. (Swan, 2005: 305 (54)

According to Leech and Svartvik (1994: 162), would like is used not only to
 :express one's wishes but also to ask about wishes of others

.I would like to stay in an inexpensive hotel (55)

?Would you like me to open these letters (56)

On the other hand, Close (1979: 72) says that the construction of swould+

:have+ liked+ to infinitive has past reference

.I would have liked (then) to have seen it (57)

According to Allen (2004: 377), should may be used with like in stead of

:would and both of them are contracted as 'd

.I should like to come too (58)

.I should have liked to come too (59)

Would Prefer 2.2.1.3

Would prefer is used to express one's own wishes or to invite wishes of

:(others (Leech and Svartvik, 1994: 162

.We'd prefer there to be an adult in charge (60)

(Eastwood, 2000: 153)

(Would you prefer to start early? (Hornby, 1982: 217 (61)

For Hornby (ibid.), should may be used instead of would and both of them are contracted as 'd. Would prefer may occur as a monotransitive,

:ditransitive, or complex transitive verb

.I should prefer you to start early (62)

?Would you prefer to stay at home this evening (63)

?Would you prefer me not to come tomorrow (64)

Want 2.2.1.4

The dominant meaning of want in current usage is "to desire or wish for" (Allen, 2004: 603). It expresses a fulfilled wish when the present tense is used but when the past tense is used, it conveys an unfulfilled wish (Lains, 2003: 151). Want is one of the cognition verbs; therefore, it may occur as a

.(complex transitive verb (Biber et al. 1999: 696

.Your landlady wants you to post these letters (65)

(Eastwood, 2000: 151)

(We wanted to establish peace. (Wallman, 1993:64 (66)

Love 2.2.1.5

Close (1979:199) and Leech (1989: 547) mention that would love+ to infinitive has future reference. Similarly, Gramley and Patzold (1992: 172) state that the construction love+ to infinitive indicate a desired action in the

future. The preposition for may follow the verb love having the same

.reference

(I would love her to come. (Close, 1979: 199 (67)

(I love to sit there. (Gramley and Patzold, 1992: 172 (68)

(.I love him to sit there. (ibid (69)

(.I love for him to sit there. (ibid (70)

Desire 2.2.1.6

The verb desire, according to Oxford Student's Dictionary of English (2001: s. v. desire), conveys the meaning to want or to wish for. Similarly, The New

Webster Dictionary of the English Language (1984: s. v. desire) indicates that the verb desire is used to express wishes. Desire is one of the cognition

verbs ;therefore, it may occur as a complex transitive verb (Biber et al. 1999:696). The verb desire may be followed by that-clause or to-infinitive

to convey the wisher's desire which has the force of request (Schibsbye, :1969: 32

.He desires that you should see him (71)

.She desired me to write a poem (72)

Willis (1984: 81) explains that the indicative mood may be used with the

.verb desire for nonfactual situations

We desire that this application form be filled out in (73)

.triplicate

Auxiliary Verbs .2.4.2.2

Some auxiliary verbs can be used to express wishes. The auxiliaries will,

.shall and should are used to express implicit wishes

Will 2.2.2.1

Swan (2005:630) says "Will is used mostly in 'interpersonal' ways, to express wishes that affect other people through orders, requests, offers,

: "promises

(Will you open the window? (request (74)

According to Thomson and Martinet (1986: 190) would like can be replaced

:by will

?a- Would you like a drink (75)

?b- Will you have a drink

Shall 2.2.2.2

Hornby (1982: 216) states that "Shall with a noun or a third person pronoun asks about the wishes of the person to whom the question is put". To consult someone's wishes shall I/we may be used. It expresses an offer for help.

.(Shall I/we may give the same meaning of would you like, (see 2.4.2.1.2

?Shall the messenger wait (76)

?Shall he carry your suitcases upstairs (77)

?Shall I thread the needle for you (78)

?Shall we carry the box into the house for you (79)

Imperatives 2.2.3

Quirk et al. (1985: 803) define imperatives as "sentences which normally have no overt grammatical subject, and whose verb is in the imperative".

Leech (1989: 166) and Swan (2005: 536) state that some commands can be

used in sending good wishes. Such wishes have present or future reference;
therefore, they are fulfilled

(Have a good time! (Leech, 1989: 166 (80)

Baily (1996: 52) points out that wishes can be conveyed by using the verb be in its base form followed by a continuous verb form. In addition, Bolinger (1977: 168) remarks that the perfect tense may be used in commands to convey the meaning of a wish. For Finny (2002: 18), some commands that convey wishes have an overt subject

(Please, be thinking about me. (Baily, 1996: 52 (81)

(Please, don't have come now. (Bolinger, 1977: 168 (82)

(.Please, Robert, be doing something for me. (ibid (83)

As for Wallman (1993: 39), imperatives with let may express wishes. First person or third person may be used with let. Hornby (1982: 65) points out that wishes can be conveyed by using the passive form with let

(Let us proceed! (Wallman, 1993: 39 (84)

(.Let anyone know that. (ibid (85)

(Let justice be done. (Hornby, 1982: 65 (86)

Other Constructions 2.2.4

Wishes may be implicitly conveyed by some constructions like would rather, it's time, and, I'm dying for

Would rather means "the speaker imagines a NON-FACT to be a reality"(Close, 1979: 47). The 'non-fact' is reflected in the use of the subjunctive were even with third and first person (ibid.). Gethin (1983: 29)

states "Would rather expresses a wish in the form of a comparison or preference although the phrase introduced by that may be left out if the comparison is understood from the context". The use of past tense or the subjunctive reflect the non-fulfilment of the wish in the present. To express unfulfilled wishes, the past perfect is used in 'that clause' that follows would rather

.I would rather she came back (87)

.I would rather Brenda had gone to London last week (88)

Bosewitz (1987: 166), Alexander (1997: 225), and Hewings (2005: 170)

agree that would rather may be followed by a clause. Such construction is used to convey the wisher's desire for someone to do something or the desire for an event to take place

.I'd rather he had told me about it (89)

I feel embarrassed about what happened and would rather the event (90)
.were forgotten

Graver (1971: 97) and Thomson and Martinet (1986: 259) indicate that would rather may be followed by a bare infinitive if the subject of would rather is the subject of the action that follows; otherwise, would rather is used with past subjunctive. In negative response I'd rather not is used. In addition, would rather can be modified by far and very much (Alexander, (1997: 225

(I'd rather be in Paris. (Werner, 1985: 264 (91)

.I'd rather you told me frankly what you think (92)

(Graver, 1971: 97)

(I'd rather you weren't unhappy. (Alexander, 1997: 225 (93)

(.I'd far (or much) rather be happy than rich. (ibid (94)

In addition to would rather, the phrase It's time is used to convey wishes. It implies that the time has come for something to be done. This phrase may be followed by past tense to express a wish that may be unfulfilled in the .(present or it may or may not be fulfilled in the future (Leipzig, 1987: 174

.It's time Kurt went on a diet (98)

On the other hand, when this phrase is followed by to infinitive, it conveys a

.(wish having the force of command (Gethin, 1983: 30

.It's time (for you) to come back (95)

Alexander (1997: 343) points out that the subjunctive or the indicative form

can be used to refer to present and future. In addition, could can be used sometimes with this phrase. Thomson and Martinet (1986: 253) illustrate

.that either high or about can be added to reinforce the idea

?Isn't it about time our baby could walk (96)

(Alexander, 1997:343)

.It's high time he was (or were) taught a lesson (97)

(Thomson and Martinet, 1986: 253)

Non-sentences 2.2.5

Non-sentences are "fragmentary", i.e. they do not involve the normal obligatory structure. These structures are irregular sentences in the sense they do not "conform to the regular patterns of clause structure" (Quirk et al. 1985: 838). Crystal (1988: 18) terms such sentences as "minor sentences":

"They use abnormal patterns which cannot be clearly analyzed into a sequence of clause elements". All the types of minor sentences are used in every day language. The following forms of such sentences may be used to

:express wishes

Subordinate Clauses 2.2.5.1

In non-sentences, the subordinate clauses involve the omission of the matrix clause. Wishes may be expressed either by, to infinitive, if only, or .(that-clause (Quirk et al. 1985: 841

A common type of to infinitive subordinate clauses is to think that....Such expressions are usually end with exclamation mark for they have the illocutionary force of exclamation. Thus, they are called "exclamatory wishes". Usually, these constructions are introduced by the interjection form .oh

!To think that I was once a millionaire (98)

!Oh, to be free (99)

Palmer (1976: 45), Hornby (1982: 215), and Eastwood (2000: 321) agree that exclamatory wishes can be expressed by if only with the form of the verb that is suitable to be used in conditional clauses. Such an expression conveys the same meaning of the verb wish but it is more emphatic.

Moreover, the same tenses that are used with the verb wish can be used with if only with the same time reference (see 2.4.1.1). The expression if only is used to express regret

!If only I understood what you are saying (100)

(Palmer, 1976:45)

!If only Simon would (could) replay to my letter (101)

(Eastwood, 2000:321)

Yule (1998: 142) terms if only as "exceptional conditions". The main purpose of this kind of condition is "to draw attention to the very exceptional circumstances required for the situation in the main clause to take place".

Alexander (1997: 112) and Eastwood (2000: 321) point out that the present tense may be used with if only to express wish about the future

If only he gets this job, it will make a great deal of (102)

(.difference. (Eastwood, ibid

According to Quirk et al. (1985: 841) just or but may be used instead of only

!If I could just make them understand my point of view (103)

!If I could but explain (104)

Another kind of subordinate clauses is that clause. Long (1962: 134) and Onions (1978: 44) agree that that clause expresses exclamatory unfulfilled wishes with present reference. Such expressions often begin with the

interjection oh and end with the exclamation mark. these expressions,
.involve subject-verb inversion when oh stands alone as introducing word

!Oh that I were there (105)

!Oh that it were not so (106)

(.Oh were I there! (Onions, ibid (107)

Optative Subjunctive 2.2.5.2

The optative subjunctive, also called formulaic subjunctive, consists of the
base form of the verb. It occurs in fixed types of expressions that convey
wishes. Such expressions are termed by Greenbaum and Quirk (1990: 244)
and Alexander (1997:134) as "fossilized idioms". Huddleston (1988: 362)

terms them "jussive constructions". Baily (1996: 47) states that the
subjunctive formulae may be used as "damantory phrases". Quirk et al.
(1985: 158) demonstrate that such expressions have the force of will. They

.may also be conveyed by let or may

(God bless you! (Quirk et al. 1985:839 (108)

(Heaven forbid! (Huddleston, 1988: 362 (109)

(Woe betide sinners. (Bailey, 1996: 47 (110)

According to House and Harman (1950: 112) and to Quirk et al. (1985: 156),
the passive subjunctive may be used to express praise or a curse. In addition,
the optative subjunctiv may be used with subject-verb inversion to express

:wishes

(.God be praised! (ibid (111)

(Family ties be damned!(House and Harman, 1950: 112 (112)

(Long may she reign! (Banks, 1983: 76 (113)

Some non-sentences introduced by the auxiliary may involve subject-verb inversion. These constructions are used to express blessings or curses (Miller, 1952: 163) and Quirk et al. (1985: 839). House and Harman (1950: 112) term such constructions as "modal subjunctive" or "potential subjunctive"

(May he never know sorrow! (Miller, 1952: 163 (114)

(May you break your neck! (Quirk et al. 1985: 839 (115)

Ehrlich and Murphy (1976: 40) and Quirk et al. (1985: 839) agree that would (to God) is another kind of formula that expresses wishes by the optative subjunctive. This construction is followed by a that-clause with the past form of the verb

Would (to God) that I'd never heard of him! (116)

((Quirk et al. 1985: 839

.Would that you made decisions more carefully (117)

(Ehrlich and Murphy, 1976: 40)

Verbless Clauses 2.2.5.3

Verbless clauses may be used to express exclamatory wishes. These expressions may be introduced by now or the interjection oh (Quirk et al. (1985: 842

!Oh for another glimpse of her (118)

(.Now for a good hot bath! (ibid (119)

Onions (1978: 44) terms wishes that may involve the omission of the verb as

"elliptical wishes". Wallman (1993: 117) mentions that such wishes have

:future reference, therefore, they are fulfilled wishes

(More power to your elbow! (Onions, 1978: 44 (120)

According to Leech and Svartvik(1994: 174), some wishes can be conveyed

by the construction adjective+ noun which is used to denote good wishes,

:seasonal greetings, and congratulations

!Good luck (121)

.(Happy birthday (to you (122)

SECTION THREE

Devices of Wish expressions in Arabic 3.1

Verbs 3.1.1

There are four verbs that express wishes. They are used at the beginning of

these verbs are *لو* or *أن* the sentence followed by *تمنى*, *ود*, *فضل*, and *حبذ*.

3.1.1.1 *تمنى*

This verb is used to express the fulfilled or unfulfilled wishes. This verb is

:used in three main forms

لو+تمنى/أن+predicate

takes the present tense. The verb that follows *تمنى* is used when the verb *لو*

is used in the past tense. The wish expressed by this form has past *لو*

:reference

(123) *أتمنى لو عرفت اسم الرجل*

(I wish I Knew the fellow's name. Kharma (1982: 65

is used in the past tense تمنى is used, the verb أن On the other hand, when takes the present tense. The wish is أن and the verb that comes after :unfulfilled since it refers to past

(124) تمنى حصين أن يسود جذاعة (294:منظور (1955)

Husayn wished that he had ruled the tribe Jutha'a

تمنى + {noun phrase} predicate {subject}

takes the present tense or the past tense. With the present tense, تمنى The verb the wish is fulfilled and it refers to present or future. With the past tense, the :wish is unfulfilled and refers to past

(125) أتمنى النصر عليهم (41:بيساني(2003)

.I wish I could triumph over them

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

is used in the present tense تمنى and the verb ل The preposition used is

(126) نتمنى لكم سفرة ممتعة (17 : فؤاد (2002)

.We wish you a wonderful journey

3.1.1.2 ود

This verb is used to express fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes. Wishes may refer to past, present or future. It has several ود expressed by the verb :forms

ود + subject indicator + لو / أن + verb phrase [predicate

in the present tense, the wish will be **ود** is used with the verb **لو** when fulfilled and it refers to present or to future

(127) **يود أحدهم لو يعمر ألف سنة**

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

(Cowan (1958: 197

:is used in the past tense, the wish is unfulfilled **ود** When the verb

(128) **وددت لو ذهبت أنا أيضا** (44 :بيساني 2003)

.I would have liked if I left too

which may take the **ود** and the verb **أن** may be followed by **ود** The verb

:present or the past tense

(129) **وددت أن أراهم** (32 :منصور 2003)

(I wished I could have seen them. (unfulfilled

(130) **يود أن يفعل ذلك بنفسه** (87 : عزيز 1995)

.He would like to do that himself

[subject+ indicator+ predicate [noun phrase + **ود**

is used in the past tense and the wish is unfulfilled as it refers to **ود** The verb

:past

(131) **وددتك عندنا** (188:فارس 1963)

I wished that you her

predicate [noun+ the + **ب** is used as a noun prefixed with the preposition **ود**

[preposition phrase

The wish expressed by such form is fulfilled and it has a reference to present
:or future

(132) كان بودنا نحن زيارته

(It was our desire of visiting him. Ziadeh and Winder (1957: 90

3.1.1.3 فضل

This verb expresses fulfilled wishes that refer to present and future. It is used
:in one form only

(133) أفضل أن تدفع لي الان

(I prefer that you pay me now. Kharma (1982: 63

3.1.1.4 حبذا

This is a verb of praise. In modern Arabic, it has come to be used to express
wishes. Wishes are expressed by this verb are fulfilled and they may refer to
:present and future. It is used in the following form

حبذا+ لو + verb phrase [predicate

حبذا لو يساعدونا (134) (44 :بيساني (2003

.We would rather they helped us

Particles 3.2

3.2.1 لو

The particle لو always expresses unfulfilled wishes in all its different forms

لو + predicate [noun phrase + [verb [in which the subject is implied]

(135) لو كان ينفع الأنتظار

(If only postponement were of some use. Tritton (1943: 159

[predicate [noun phrase + أن + لو

:In this form, the wish refers to present as in the glorious Qur'an

(136) " فلو أن لنا كرة أخرى" (الشعراء:102)

(If we only had a chance Ali (1989: 959

ليت 3.2.2

This particle is used at the beginning of a sentence. It may be preceded by

:interjection. It is used in more than one form

[subject [noun phrase]+ predicate [noun phrase + لیت

:The wish expressed by this form is unfulfilled since it refers to present

(137) لیت لي مالا (88 :فارس 1963)

.Would that I had money

ف Sometimes the predicate is followed by the verb phrase starts with

(138) لیت لي مالا فأتصدق به

.would that I had money so that I might give it in alms

(Tritton (1943:210

ليت + أن + predicate + subject

.أن The subject is a noun phrase or pronominal suffix attached to the particle

The predicate is either noun phrase or verb phrase. The wish is unfulfilled

:and it refers to present

(139) لیت أنك قائم (الصبان (ب.م:269

.Would that you stood up

When the predicate is verb phrase, the present tense is used. The wish is

:fulfilled and it refers to present or future

(140) ليت أنك تزورنا (58 :هارون 1979)

.Would that you visited us

[subject indicator [pronominal suffix]+ predicate [verb phrase + ليت

In the predicate, the past tense is used. The wish is unfulfilled and it refers to

:past

(141) ليتكم علمتم بالمصاعب التي واجهناها

.Would that you had known the difficulties we had had

(Mace (1992:78

ليت شعري + interrogative sentence

This is a fixed phrase that means "would that I knew". It may refer to present

or to past. The wish is unfulfilled whatever be the tense referred to. The

:sentence used after this phrase usually ends with question mark

(142) الا ليت شعري كيف جادت بوصلها (58 :هارون 1979)

!Would that I knew how she had revealed her love

3.2.3 لعل

This particle is used to express unfulfilled wishes because what expressed is

:always beyond fulfillment

(51 : هارون (1979says):

وأما لعل فمعناها الترقب و التوقع وللتمني كما في قوله تعالى حكاية عن فرعون " لعلي أبلغ الأسباب.

أسباب السموات و الأرض"

adds an idea of dubiousness the to the لعل " " Beeston (1968: 59) says

"perhaps it is correct لعله صحيح :proposition

Beeston (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...". This particle is used in the following form

[a subject[pronominal suffix/ noun phrase] + predicate [verb phrase+لعل

The present tense is use din the predicate and the wish refers to present or

:future

(143) لعل كريك ينفرج (27 :بيساني 2003)

.Perhaps your calamity may come to an end

3.2.4 هلا

This particle is used to express fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes. These wishes

refer to past, present or future. Mace (1992: 123) calls this particle "indirect

:imperative". This particle is used in two forms

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

The present tense or the past tense is used in the subject. When the present

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

(144) هلا تنجح (19 :خيرة 2002)

!Why do you not succeed

:When the past tense is used, the wish is fulfilled and it refers to past

(145) هلا فهموا مانريد (33:بيساني 2003)

!Why did they not realize what we wanted

هلا + [prepositional phrase] predicate + [subject [noun phrase]]:

The wish expressed by this form has no verb, yet implies a reference to present or future. Wishes here are fulfilled. The prepositional phrase consists

:of a preposition followed by noun phrase

(146) بعضكم البعض هلا التعاطف مع (45) منصور (2003)

3.2.5 الا

.This particle is used to express fulfilled wishes that refer to present indicates that wishes expressed by this particle mean the (62 : هارون 1979)

is used "أتمنى" same as the verb "الا ماء" is equivalent to "أتمنى ماء".

:in two forms

(147) الا أصطبار لسلمي (93 : البغدادي 1973)

.Has no Salma no patience

The other form is

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

In this form, the present tense is used in the predicate and the wish refers to

:present

(148) الا ماء أشربه (469 : الأوسي 1982)

!Is there no water (for me) to drink

3.2.6 هل

This particle is used to express unfulfilled wishes. It is used in a sentence with almost no verb and the wish refers to present. This particle is used in

:this form

[subject [noun phrase]] + predicate [noun phrase + هل]

(149) "فهل لنا من شفعاء" (53: الأعراف)

(Have we no intercessors. Ali (1989: 354

3.2.7 لولا

لولا is used to express fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes. It is used in the following form

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

In this form, the present or the past tense is used in the subject. When the present tense is used, the wish is fulfilled and the wish is fulfilled and it has a present or future reference

(150) لولا تجتهد مثلهم (22:بيساني 2003)

!Why do you not work hard like them

:When the past tense is used, the wish is unfulfilled and it refers to past

(150) لولا أعتمدت عليهم (38:منصور 2003)

!Why did you not depend on them

3.2.8 لوما

This particle is used to express fulfilled and unfulfilled wishes. This particle is appeared in the following form

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

In this form, the past tense and the present tense may be used in the subject.

With the present tense, the wish is fulfilled one and it has either present or future reference

(151) لوما تأتي معي (18: خيرة 2002)

!Why do you not come with me

(152) لوما فعلت ما أرادوا (37: منصور) 2003

!Why you not do what they wanted

Invocation 3.4

invocation is a common device . " الله " It is the speaker's wish by invoking used to express wishes in Arabic. Wishes expressed by invocation are fulfilled due to their reference to present or future. Two major verbs are used The past tense is the dominated tense, . بارك and رحم in invocation which are though the present tense is also used. Most wishes expressed by invocation :take the following form

[Subject [verb phrase] + predicate [noun phrase

;The past tense is used in the subject

(153) رحمه الله

! May) God have mercy on him)

(Ziadeh and Winder (1957:170

particle is put at the beginning of "لا" When the wish is negated, the negative :that wish

(154) لا رحمه الله

(May God not have mercy on him! Tritton (1943:87

The use of the present tense is rare as alternative to the past tense and the :time reference is also present or future

(Blachere and Gaudeffoy- Demombynes (1952: 252 252 رحمه الله (155)

" ل " Sometimes the present verb in invocation is preceded by the particle

:This particle is prefixed to the verb

(156) ليباركهم الله

(God bless them!

Mace (1992: 77

Imprecation 3.5

It is the speaker's wish that something bad to the addressee by calling upon

Imprecation expresses fulfilled wishes with present or future reference. . الله

:Imprecation may occur in the following forms

[Subject [verb phrase] + predicate [noun phrase

:The tense used in the subject is the past tense

(157) لعنهم الله

(May God curse them!

Wright (1971:22

[Subject [noun phrase]+ predicate [noun phrase

(158) لعنة الله عليهم

(May Allah curse them.

El- Yasin (2001:598

The Passive 3.6

The Passive is used to express wishes which usually refer to present or

:future. It may occur in the following form

[Subject [verb phrase]+ predicate [noun phrase

(159) جعلت فداك

(May I be made thy ransom!

Wright (1971:3

This is seen in a few old . لا Sometimes the wish is preceded by the particle

:phrases

(160) لا فض فوك

(May your mouth not be broken! Mace (1992:78

Imperative 3.7

It is the use of the verb in the imperative form to express a wish. Such wishes are fulfilled and they refer to present or future. There are three main forms which are used in wishes expressed by imperative

[Subject [verb phrase]+ predicate [noun phrase

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

(161) طب نفسا وقر عينا

(Take it easy and get satisfied. Thatcher (1942: 286

:The second form

[Subject [addressee+ verb phrase]+ predicate [noun phrase

In this form, the addressee is explicit and it is preceded by the vocative

يا particle

(162) يا ليل طل (186: فارس) 1963

!O night, fall

:The third form

[Subject [verb phrase]+ predicate [noun phrase

In this form, the present tense is used but in the jussive mood because the

:is prefixed to that verb ل imperative particle

(163) محمد لتقد نفسك كل نفس

(Mohammed, may you be ransomed by all! El-Yasin (2001:599

Prohibition 3.7

to wish something not to happen. This لا It is the use of the negative particle device expresses fulfilled wishes which have present or future reference. It

:occurs in the following form

[verb phrase] + لا

(164) "لا تخف إن الله معنا" (التوبة:40)

(Have no fear, for God is with us. Ali (1989: 452

The Past Tense 3.8

This is a device in which the past tense of the verb is used. It expresses fulfilled wishes that refer to present and future. The use of the past tense remarks the fulfillment of the wish in the time being or in the future as if that wish were realized in the speaker's mind. Ziadeh and Winder (1957: 173) state that the use of the past tense, is to imply that something has already

:been realized . It takes the following form

[Subject [verb phrase]+ predicate [noun phrase

(165) دامت مسراتكم (2003:35 Sonoma)

!May your joys last long

to take the form of the لا Sometimes the wish is preceded by the particle

:negative

(166) لا لقيتم ما بقيتم ضرا

(May you never meet with harm, as long as you live! Wright (1971: 3

The Verbal Noun 3.9

It is a device in which no verb is used and it is used to express fulfilled wishes referring to present or future. Thatcher (1942:432) calls it "مصدر نائب"

Mace (1992: 82) , " مصدر مؤكد " while Wright (1971: 74) calls it " عن الفعل " The form used in the "صيغة الأسم" . (1974:368) حسن "calls it "the verbal :verbal noun is sole verbal noun

(167) هنياً

(Good wish!

Thatcher (1942: 432

Fossilized Wishes 3.10

Fossilized wishes are a set of commonly used expressions which are fixed both in form and content. These wishes comprise different categories like invocations, greetings, and felicitations. In form, fossilized wishes are phrases and sentences. These wishes are fulfilled and they refer to present or .future

Invocations is used to indicate that something is wished to happen now or

The form of these expressions are sentences based on الله. later by invoking :the past tense devise

[Subject [verb phrase]+ predicate [noun phrase

(2002:28) خيرة

(168) لا سامح الله

!God forbid

.Felicitations are used to render something good or acceptable

(169) إن شاء الله

(God willing

El-Yasin (2001:598

This wish is the commonest one among all the fossilized wishes. The when its occurrence is الله purpose of its use is to assign certain event to beyond one's ability. It is a sentence consisting of a subject[verb phrase] and predicate [noun phrase]. Sonoma (2003: 33) إن preceded by the particle denotes an intention to do some action in the future or "إن شاء الله" says ".announce plans for the future

Greetings are used in day-to-day exchanges. They are prepositional phrases.

These wishes can be classified into salutation formulas and leave-taking formulas

:Salutation formulas are used at the beginning of a certain exchange

(170) السلام عليكم

(Peace be upon you! Wright (1971:262

This wish is expressed when meeting someone. The form used in which it is

[used is subject [noun] and predicate [prepositional phrase

:Leave-taking formulas are expressed when bidding someone farewell

Farewell

4. Manifestation of Wish Expressions

This is an analysis aiming at manifesting the use of wish expressions in

Arabic. ألف ليلة وليلة. The analysis involves literary texts taken from

Text A 4.1

(وفي الليلة 466) قالت: بلغني أيها الملك السعيد أن كريم الدين لما وصل داره وجد خادمه واقفا عند

الباب. دهش كريم الدين لذلك وقال: أتمنى أن أفهم ما يفعل هذا الخادم. قال الخادم: مولاي إن السوق

مزدهم كما ترى. ليتك كنت هنا لترى ما رأيت. قال كريم الدين: وماذا رأيت؟ قال: قدم تاجر إلى هنا

يسأل عن رجل اسمه الفتان فلم يجده. وبعد أن ظن أنه لا يوجد رجل بهذا الاسم ذهب وإنصرف في شأنه. سحقا ألا يوجد رجل بهذا الاسم؟ كان كريم الدين يعلم بأمر هذا الرجل الذي سأل عنه التاجر ندم و قال: لو كنت حاضرا ساعة قدم هذا الرجل. قال الخادم: و ما كنت لتفعل يا مولاي في أمره؟ قال كريم الدين: كنت سأله عن شأنه وما جاء به فلي علم بالتجار و عملهم.
(ب.م:30)

In this text, three devices of wish expressions are used. These devices are

:in تمنى verb, particle and verbal noun. The verb used here is

(171) أتمنى أن أفهم ما يفعل هذا الخادم

[verb [present tense + أن+ تمنى The form used is: the verb

تمنى The subject is implied in the verb

;The wish is formed as follows

أتمنى + أن + أفهم + ما يفعل هذا الخادم

The tense used is the present tense in both أتمنى and أفهم.

The particle ليت and لو. The second device is particle. Two particles are used

ليت is used in

(172) ليتك كنت هنا لترى ما رأيت

The form used is ليت+ [pronominal suffix]+ predicate subject indicator

[[verb

The subject is marked by . كنت The tense used is the past tense in the verb

.(it is the second person singular (masculine . ك the suffix

The second particle is لو in:

(173) لو كنت حاضرا ساعة قدم هذا الرجل

The form used : لو+ predicate + [verb] subject.

and the subject is implied in the verb. كنت The past tense is used in the verb

حاضرا ساعة قدم هذا الرجل. The predicate is

:The third device is verbal noun. It is used in

(174) سحقا ألا يوجد رجل بهذا الأسم؟

In this wish, it is only a verbal noun and it is not. سحقا The verbal noun is

.followed by predicate

Text B 4.2

(وفي الليلة 470) قالت: بلغني أيها الملك السعيد ذو الرأي الرشيد أن بلوقيا تنكر بزني بائع العسل وراح يتجول في السوق و يصيح: عسل, من يشتري العسل. لم يأبه أحد بأمر بلوقيا أو يكشف حيلته. بعد ذلك يا مولاي أخذ رجل يترصده. إقترب الرجل من بلوقيا وقال: السلام عليكم يا أخي, من أي بلاد أنت؟ أجاب بلوقيا: وما شأنك يا هذا فقال له الرجل: لعنك الله يا صاحب العسل هل تخشى أحد؟ أقسم أنني وددت أن أستضيفك في داري. ثم ذهب الرجل. (ب.م:34)

In this text, three devices are used. These devices are: a fossilized wish,

.imprecation, and verb

:in السلام عليكم The fossilized wish is

(175) السلام عليكم يا أخي, من أي بلاد أنت؟

followed by prepositional suffix. السلام The form of this wish is a noun

:Imprecation is used in

(176) لعنك الله يا صاحب العسل

:is the imprecation and it is used in this form لعنك الله The sentence

Verb[past tense]+ subject

:in the sentence ود The verb used in this text is

(177) أنني وددت أن أستضيفك في داري

predicate + ودد + أن: This verb is used in the form

:The subject is implied. The form used in this wish is

وددت + أن + أستضيفك. The tense used is in the past in وددت.

Text C 4.3

(وفي الليلة 630) قالت: بلغني أيها الملك السعيد أن جودر نام في الغرفة المجاورة وبينما هو نائم يا

مولاي أتاه سمروق وقال بصوت خافت: يا جودر أنا صديقك سمروق. وددت لو تنهض. حاول

سمروق إيقاظه إلا إنه لم يستيقظ. كان سمروق ينوي اصطحاب جودر معه. قال سمروق: سأصبح

بأعلى صوتي لعله يسمعني. أتاه سمروق بسلام وأمره بحمل بعض الأمتعة. عندما استيقظ جودر و

رأى ما رأى قال: لماذا يا جودر هل تنوي المكوث هنا؟ أرى أن لاتفعل ذلك.

(ب.م: 240)

Two devices are used in this text. They are verbs and particles. The verb

:in ودد used is

(178) وددت لو تنهض.

predicate + ودد + لو: It is used in the following form

and the present tense is used after وددت; The past tense is used in the verb

the particle لو.

The wish is formed as وددت + لو + تنهض

The subject is implied in the verb وددت.

The other device is the particle لعل: in

(179) لعله يسمعني

:This particle takes the following form

[subject indicator [pronominal suffix]+ predicate [verb + لعل]

The wish used in this form لعله + يسمعني

SECTION FOUR

Conclusions 4.1

A wish expresses the wisher's desire. It is a desire to do something, to have -1 something, or to wish others something. Wishes are not necessarily good. One could wish evil, i.e. to curse someone. Furthermore, wishes may be expressions of requests. A wish may not represent a reality; it is a hope that is contrary to .fact

There are two types of wishes: fulfilled and unfulfilled. The fulfilment and -2 nonfulfilment of wishes are indicated by the tense used. Fulfilled wishes are expressed by using simple present with future reference . The unfulfilled wishes are conveyed by using the past tense whether it is simple, continuous, or perfect, for .the use of the past tense conveys unreality

Wishes can be expressed either explicitly or implicitly. Explicit wishes are -3 expressed by the verb **wish** which can serve as a monotransitive, ditransitive, or complex transitive verb. As monotransitive, the verb **wish** can be followed by **that** clause or **past subjunctive** which reflects non reality, or would (could) with present perfect tense. As a ditransitive verb, **wish** is mostly used to express good wishes. Since **wish** is a cognition verb, it may occur as a complex .transitive verb which takes an adjective phrase as an object complement

Different devices may be used to express implicit wishes. These devices can -4 :be summarized in the following points

I- Main verbs: hope, like, prefer, want, love, and .desire

.II- Auxiliary verbs: will, shall

.III- Commands

.IV- Other constructions: would rather, it's time

:V- Non sentences

....Subordinate clauses: if only, to think that -1

.Optative subjunctive -2

The devices that are used to express wishes in English and in Arabic share -5
.the same aspects

.The comparison of these devices leads to reveal similarities and differences -6

Abstract

Wish is an aspect of language that can be syntactically expressed either explicitly or implicitly. Two types of wishes can be recognized: fulfilled and unfulfilled. There are certain devices that are used in English and Arabic 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 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 either language

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