

Mood

Arabic and English

Mood In English

- Mood in Arabic and English
- The mood system is a representation of speakers' attitudes. In English, it has three types:
 - The indicative mood; it concerns statements and questions
 - The subjunctive mood: it concerns hypothetical and conditional clauses
 - The imperative mood: it concerns commands

Mood in Arabic

- In Arabic, there are also three types:
- The indicative mood: The verbs adopted are those in the present tense, which are indicative
- The subjunctive mood: it concerns the present verbs which are made subjunctive by the introduction of subjunctive particles such as (ان ، ، حتى)
(كي ، حتى)
- The jussive mood: it concerns the present verbs which are made jussive by being introduced by jussive particles such as (لم)

Comparison

- An illustrative example for the sake of comparison is the following:
- He did not cancel his trip for Beirut.
- (هو لم يبلغ رحلته الى بيروت)
- In this example, we can see that the English verb is in the indicative mood because we have a statement which is in the past simple tense. However, in the Arabic counterpart, we have got a jussive mood because the particle (لم) makes the present verb jussive, and it also changes the tense into the past and makes the clause negative.



Comparison

- Another example is the following:
- Open the door !
- (افتح الباب)
- In this example, in both Arabic and English, we have a command. But, in English, we have an imperative mood, but in Arabic it is in the jussive mood. Thus, although we have the same function, Arabic and English have different mood systems