

University grammar/ Chapter Three

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Mood (3.45/3.46)

Mood in grammar is about how a sentence shows the speaker's attitude or feeling. It's like the "tone" of the sentence. In English, mood is shown in three main ways:

الصيغة هي طريقة تعبير الجملة عن شعور المتكلم أو موقفه من الكلام. مثلاً، هل يتكلم عن شيء واقعي؟ أم عن شيء يتمناه؟ أم عن شيء قد يحدث؟ في اللغة الإنجليزية، تُعبر عن الصيغة بثلاث طرق رئيسية:

1. **Subjunctive:** A special form of the verb used for wishes, demands, or hypothetical (imaginary) situations.

- Example: *So be it!* (like saying, "Let it happen!")

صيغة التمني أو الشرط: (Subjunctive)

- نستخدم عندما نتحدث عن شيء غير مؤكد، أو شيء نتمناه، أو شيء نطلبه.

- مثال *ليكن كذلك* (So be it) !

- هنا نستخدم الفعل بشكل خاص (بدون تغيير) لنعبر عن رغبة أو طلب.

2. **Past Tense:** Sometimes, past tense is used to talk about imaginary or unreal situations.

- Example: *If you taught me, I would learn quickly.* (This isn't about the past; it's imaginary.)

زمن الماضي:

- أحياناً نستخدم زمن الماضي للتحدث عن شيء غير حقيقي أو شيء تخيلي.

- مثال *إذا علمتني، سأتعلم بسرعة.* (If you taught me, I would learn quickly.)

- هنا الحديث ليس عن الماضي، بل عن شيء تخيلي (لو حصل، سأفعل كذا).

3. **Modal Verbs:** Words like *should*, *would*, *could* that show possibility, necessity, or advice.

- Example: *It's strange that he should have left so early.* (This shows surprise or doubt.)

الأفعال المساعدة: (Modal Verbs)

- كلمات مثل *should*, *would*, *could* تُستخدم للتعبير عن الاحتمالية، النصيحة، أو الضرورة.

- مثال *من الغريب أنه غادر مبكراً* (It's strange that he should have left so early.)

- هنا نعبر عن شعور بالدهشة أو الاستغراب.

Subjunctive

The subjunctive is a special verb form used in specific situations. There are three types:

صيغة التمني أو الشرط هي شكل خاص من الفعل يُستخدم في حالات محددة، مثل الأمنيات، الطلبات، أو المواقف التخيلية. هناك ثلاثة أنواع:

1. **Mandative Subjunctive:** Used in formal sentences when someone demands, suggests, or insists something.

- Example: *It is necessary that every member **inform** himself of these rules.*

- Notice: It's not *informs* (like normal), but *inform* (subjunctive).

صيغة التمني الأمرية: (Mandative Subjunctive): تُستخدم عندما يكون هناك طلب، اقتراح، أو إصرار على شيء ما.

- مثال: بمن الضروري أن يُعلم كل عضو نفسه بهذه القواعد.
- هنا نستخدم الفعل بشكل ثابت (بدون تغيير) حتى لو كان الفاعل مفردًا

2. **Formulaic Subjunctive:** Used in fixed phrases or expressions. These are like sayings or idioms.

○ Examples:

- *God **save** the Queen!*
- *Come what **may**, we will go ahead.*

صيغة التمني الثابتة: (Formulaic Subjunctive) تُستخدم في عبارات ثابتة أو تعبيرات جاهزة.
أمثلة:

- حفظ الله الملكة! (God save the Queen!)
- ليكن ما يكون، سنمضي قدمًا. (Come what may, we will go ahead.)
- هذه تعبيرات نستخدمها كما هي دون تغيير.

3. **Hypothetical Subjunctive (were):** Used for imaginary or unreal situations, often with *if* or *wish*.

- Example: *If I **were** rich, I would travel the world.*
- (Even though it's *I*, we say *were*, not *was*.)

صيغة التمني الافتراضية: (were)

- تُستخدم لمواقف تخيلية أو غير حقيقية.
- مثال: *إذا كنت غنيًا، سأسافر حول العالم.* (If I were rich, I would travel the world.)
- هنا نستخدم *were* حتى لو كان الفاعل مفردًا (مثل *أنا* لأن الموقف تخيلي).

A Summary

Type of Mood	Usage	Example	Arabic Translation	Explanation
Subjunctive Mood	Used for wishes, demands, or hypothetical (imaginary) situations.	"So be it!"	"إليكن كذلك"	Expresses something that is not certain, such as a wish, demand, or imaginary situation.
Mandative Subjunctive	Used in formal sentences for demands, suggestions, or insistence.	"It is necessary that every member inform himself of these rules."	"من الضروري أن يُعلم كل عضو نفسه بهذه القواعد."	The verb remains in its base form, even for singular subjects (e.g., "inform" instead of "informs").
Formulaic Subjunctive	Used in fixed phrases or expressions (idioms).	"God save the Queen!"	"!حفظ الله الملكة"	These are set phrases that use the subjunctive form.
Hypothetical Subjunctive (were)	Used for imaginary or unreal situations, often with "if" or "wish."	"If I were rich, I would travel the world."	"إذا كنتُ غنيًا، سأسافر حول العالم."	Uses "were" instead of "was" for all subjects (e.g., "If I were," "If he were").
Past Tense	Used to talk about imaginary or unreal situations.	"If you taught me, I would learn quickly."	"إذا علمتني، سأتعلم بسرعة."	The past tense is used to describe something that is not real or hypothetical.
Modal Verbs	Used to show possibility, necessity, or advice.	"It's strange that he should have left so early."	"من الغريب أنه غادر مبكرًا."	Modal verbs like should, would, and could express attitudes like surprise or doubt.

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Modal Past \Uses of modal auxiliaries (3.48/3.53)

Modal Verb	Uses	Example	Arabic Translation	Additional Context
Can	Ability	"I can swim."	"أنا أستطيع السباحة".	Used to talk about skills or physical abilities.
	Permission	"Can I go to the party?"	"هل يمكنني الذهاب إلى الحفلة؟"	Informal way to ask for permission.
	Factual Possibility	"It can rain tomorrow because the forecast says so."	"يمكن أن تمطر غدًا لأن النشرة الجوية تقول ذلك".	Based on real-world evidence or conditions.
	Theoretical Possibility	"Anyone can become a millionaire if they work hard."	"يمكن لأي شخص أن يصبح مليونيرًا إذا عمل بجد".	A general possibility, not tied to specific facts.
Could	Past ability	"I could run fast when I was young."	"كنت أستطيع الركض بسرعة عندما كنت صغيرًا".	Refers to abilities in the past.
	Polite request	"Could you help me?"	"هل يمكنك مساعدتي؟"	More polite than "can."
	Factual Possibility	"She could be at home because her car is in the driveway."	"قد تكون في المنزل لأن سيارتها في الممر".	Based on real-world evidence (her car is there).
	Theoretical Possibility	"In the future, humans could live on Mars."	"في المستقبل، يمكن أن يعيش البشر على المريخ".	A theoretical idea, not based on current reality.
May	Permission	"May I borrow your pen?"	"هل يمكنني استعارة قلمك؟"	More formal than "can." Often used in professional or polite settings.
	Factual Possibility	"She may come to the meeting because she's in town."	"قد تأتي إلى الاجتماع لأنها في المدينة".	Based on real-world conditions (she's in town).
Might	Factual Possibility	"It might snow tonight because the temperature is dropping."	"قد تتلج الليلة لأن درجة الحرارة تنخفض".	Based on real-world evidence (temperature drop).
	Theoretical Possibility	"You might win the lottery, but the chances are low."	"قد تفوز باليانصيب، لكن الفرص ضئيلة".	A general possibility, not tied to specific evidence.
Shall	Willingness (formal)	"Shall I help you with your bags?"	"هل تريدني أن أساعدك في حمل الحقائب؟"	Used in formal or British English to offer help politely.

	Suggestion/Offer	"Shall we go now?"	"هل نذهب الآن؟"	Used in British English for suggestions or offers.
	Future (formal)	"I shall call you tomorrow."	"سأتصل بك غدًا."	Formal way to express future plans.
Should	Advice	"You should study harder."	"يجب أن تدرس بجد أكثر."	Gives recommendations or suggestions.
	Obligation (weak)	"You should apologize."	"يجب أن تعتذر."	Suggests something is the right thing to do.
	Expectation	"He should be here by now."	"من المفترض أن يكون هنا الآن."	Expresses something that is expected to happen.
Will	Willingness	"I will help you with your homework."	"سأساعدك في واجبك."	Shows readiness or eagerness to do something.
	Promises	"I will always love you."	"سأحبك دائمًا."	Used to make promises or commitments.
	Future	"I will travel next week."	"سأسافر الأسبوع القادم."	Used for definite future plans.
Would	Willingness (polite)	"I would help you if I could."	"سأساعدك إذا استطعت."	Expresses willingness in hypothetical or polite situations.
	Hypothetical	"If I were rich, I would buy a big house."	"إذا كنت غنيًا، سأشتري منزلًا كبيرًا."	Used in hypothetical or imaginary situations.
	Polite request	"Would you pass me the salt?"	"هل يمكنك تمرير الملح لي؟"	More polite than "could."
	Past habits	"When I was a child, I would play outside every day."	"عندما كنت طفلًا، كنت أَلعب خارجًا كل يوم."	Describes repeated actions in the past.
Must	Obligation	"You must wear a seatbelt."	"يجب أن ترتدي حزام الأمان."	Strong obligation, often a rule or law.
	Necessity	"She must finish her homework before going out."	"يجب أن تنتهي واجبها قبل الخروج."	Expresses something that is necessary.
Ought to	Moral obligation	"You ought to tell the truth."	"يجب أن تقول الحقيقة."	Similar to "should," but stronger and more formal.
	Advice	"You ought to visit your grandparents."	"يجب أن تزور جدك."	Used to give advice, often with a sense of duty.
Need to	Necessity	"I need to finish this project today."	"أحتاج إلى إنهاء هذا المشروع اليوم."	Expresses something that is necessary or important.
Have to	Obligation	"I have to wake up early tomorrow."	"يجب أن أستيقظ مبكرًا غدًا."	Used for external obligations (e.g., rules, deadlines).

Has to	Obligation (he/she/it)	"She has to clean her room."	"يجب عليها أن تنظف غرفتها."	Same as "have to," but for third-person singular.
Had to	Past obligation	"I had to wait for an hour yesterday."	"كان عليّ الانتظار لمدة ساعة أمس."	Used for obligations in the past.
Used to	Past habits	"I used to play football when I was younger."	"كنت ألعب كرة القدم عندما كنت أصغر."	Describes past habits or states that no longer exist.
Dare	Courage	"How dare you speak to me like that!"	"كيف تجرؤ على التحدث معي بهذه الطريقة!"	Used to express shock or challenge someone's actions.
Needn't	Lack of necessity	"You needn't worry about the test; it's easy."	"لا داعي للقلق بشأن الاختبار؛ إنه سهل."	Means "don't need to." Often used in British English.

Notice that:

Factual Possibility:

- refers to something that is possible based on **facts, evidence, or real-world conditions**. It's about whether something can actually happen in a specific situation.
- **Key idea:** It's grounded in reality and depends on the circumstances.
- **Modal verbs used:** **Can, could, may, might**.

Examples:

1. Factual Possibility (Can):

- "It can rain tomorrow because the weather forecast says so."
(.يمكن أن تمطر غدًا لأن النشرة الجوية تقول ذلك)
- **Why:** The forecast provides factual evidence that rain is possible.

2. Factual Possibility (Could):

- "She could be at home because her car is in the driveway."
(.قد تكون في المنزل لأن سيارتها في الممر)
- **Why:** The presence of her car is factual evidence that she might be home.

3. Factual Possibility (May/Might):

- "He may be late because there's heavy traffic."
(.قد يتأخر بسبب الازدحام المروري)
- **Why:** The traffic is a real-world condition that makes lateness possible.

Theoretical Possibility:

- refers to something that is possible **in theory or in general**, without considering specific facts or real-world conditions. It's about whether something could happen under any circumstances, even if unlikely.
- **Key idea:** It's more abstract and not tied to a specific situation.
- **Modal verbs used:** **Can, could**.

Examples:

1. Theoretical Possibility (Can):

- "Anyone can become a millionaire if they work hard and invest wisely."
(.يمكن لأي شخص أن يصبح مليونيرًا إذا عمل بجد واستثمر بحكمة)
 - **Why:** This is a general statement about what's possible in theory, not based on specific facts.

2. Theoretical Possibility (Could):

- "In the future, humans could live on Mars."
(.في المستقبل، يمكن أن يعيش البشر على المريخ)
 - **Why:** This is a theoretical idea based on scientific possibilities, not current reality.

3. Theoretical Possibility (Could):

- "You could win the lottery, but the chances are very low."
(.يمكن أن تفوز باليانصيب، لكن الفرص ضئيلة)
 - **Why:** This is a general possibility, not tied to any specific evidence.

Key Differences:

Aspect	Factual Possibility	Theoretical Possibility
Basis	Based on facts, evidence, or real-world conditions.	Based on general ideas or theories, not specific facts.
Realism	Grounded in reality and specific situations.	Abstract and not tied to specific situations.
Examples	"It can rain tomorrow (because the forecast says so)."	"It can rain in the desert (even though it's rare)."
Modal Verbs	Can, could, may, might.	Can, could.

Uses of the Past Tense in Hypothetical or Unreal Situations

Usage	Meaning	Example	Arabic Translation
Could (instead of Were)	Expressing hypothetical situations	"If I could be rich, I would travel."	"لو كنت غنيًا، سأسافر"
Past Tense	Expressing impossibility	"If I knew the answer, I would tell you."	"لو كنت أعرف الإجابة، لأخبرتكَ."

Other Uses of the Past Tense

Usage	Meaning	Example	Arabic Translation
Expressing Surprise	Expressing wonder or surprise	"I wondered if you'd like a drink."	"تساءلت إذا كنت تريد مشروبًا"
Expressing Prior Agreement	Expressing prior intention or plan	"We were catching the 8 o'clock train."	"كنا ننوي ركوب القطار الساعة 8"

Additional Notes

Modal Verb	Usage	Meaning	Example	Arabic Translation
Can/Could	Ability or permission	Could is more polite than can.	"Can I go?" (هل يمكنني) "Could I go?" (هل يمكنني الذهاب؟)	أكثر تهديبًا "Could" من "Can".
May/Might	Permission or possibility	May is more formal than might.	"May I leave?" (هل يمكنني) "It might rain." (المغادرة؟) (قد تمطر)	أكثر رسمية "May" من "Might".
Shall/Should	Obligation or intention	Shall is less common in American English.	"Shall we go?" (هل نذهب؟) / "You should study." (يجب أن تدرس)	أقل شيوعًا "Shall" في الإنجليزية الأمريكية.
Will/Would	Desire or expectation	Would is more polite than will.	"I will help you." (سأساعدك) "Would you help me?" (هل يمكنك مساعدتي؟)	أكثر تهديبًا "Would" من "Will".

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The tense of modals (3.54/3.55)

Modal Verbs: Past, Present, and Usage with Aspects

Modal Verb	Present	Past	Perfective (Past)	Progressive (Continuous)	Notes	Explanation
Can	He can speak English.	He could speak English.	He can't have been working.	He can't be swimming all day.	Could is the past of can . Used for ability or possibility.	Can expresses ability or permission in the present. Could is used for past ability or polite requests.
	(يستطيع التحدث بالإنجليزية.)	(كان يستطيع التحدث بالإنجليزية.)	(من المستحيل أن يكون يعمل.)	(من المستحيل أن يكون يسبح طوال اليوم.)		
May	You may leave now.	You might leave yesterday.	He may have missed the train.	He may have been visiting his mother.	Might is the past of may . Rarely used for permission in the past.	May is used for permission or possibility in the present. Might is used for less certain possibilities.
	(يمكنك المغادرة الآن.)	(قد تغادر أمس.)	(ربما فاتته القطار.)	(ربما كان يزور أمه.)		
Shall	I shall help you.	I should help you.	-	-	Should is the past of shall . Used for suggestions or advice.	Shall is formal and used for offers or suggestions. Should is used for advice or weak obligation.
	(سأساعدك.)	(كان يجب أن أساعدك.)				
Will	He will come tomorrow.	He would come if he could.	The guests will have arrived by now.	John will still be reading his paper.	Would is the past of will . Used for hypothetical situations.	Will is used for future plans or promises. Would is used for hypothetical or polite requests.
	(سيأتي غدًا.)	(سيأتي لو استطاع.)	(لا بد أن الضيوف قد وصلوا الآن.)	(لا بد أن جون ما زال يقرأ ورقته.)		
Must	You must finish your work.	You had to finish your work.	He must have left his umbrella.	You must have been sitting in the sun.	Must has no direct past form; use had to .	Must expresses strong obligation or necessity. Had to is used for past obligations.

	(.تتھي عملك يجب أن)	(.إنهاء عملك كان عليك)	(.نسي مظلته لا بد أنه)	(.الشمس تجلس تحت لا بد أنك كنت)		
Ought to	You ought to apologize.	You ought to have apologized.	-	-	Ought to has no direct past form; use ought to have + past participle .	Ought to expresses moral obligation or advice. Ought to have is used for past obligations.
	(.تعتذر يجب أن)	(.تعتذر كان يجب أن)				
Need	You need to study.	You needed to study.	-	-	Need can act as a regular verb with a past form (needed).	Need expresses necessity. It can act as a modal or regular verb.
	(.الدراسة تحتاج إلى)	(.إلى الدراسة كنت تحتاج)				
Dare	He dare not speak.	He dared not speak.	-	-	Dare can act as a regular verb with a past form (dared).	Dare expresses courage or challenge. It can act as a modal or regular verb.
	(.على الكلام لا يجرؤ)	(.الكلام لم يجرؤ على)				