

# A Stylistic Study of Time and Tense in English and Arabic Short Stories: Contrastive Study<sup>1</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

The present paper is a stylistic attempt to shed the lights on the differences between 'Time' and 'Tense' in English and Arabic after analyzing some selected English and Arabic short stories. This basically requires the concentration on two important lexical terms known as 'Aspectuality' and 'Modality'. The paper aims at answering the following questions: (1) What is the outstanding type of modality English and Arabic writers of short stories employed? (2) Does perfect or imperfect aspect categorize English and Arabic modern short stories? and (3) What is the 'shade' of the English and Arabic short stories based upon the identified types of modality used? In this respect, the present paper is limited to English 'Modal Auxiliaries', lexical modals, 'Non –Verbal Modality (Modal Adjuncts)'. As for Arabic, it is also limited to Modal verb forms: 'finite or auxiliary', 'lexical modals' and also 'Non- Verbal Modality' (Modal Adjuncts). Other types of modality are beyond the study.

**Keywords:** *Modality; Aspectuality; Tense; Time; Modal Adjunct*

## INTRODUCTION

A writer may wish to indicate the degree of certainty with which he / she makes a statement, or try to influence others in various ways. He may exercise authority or signal submission to somebody else' authority, gives permission or ask for permission, make people do things or stop them from doing things. To do so, modality covers all these categories underlying all these uses of language. One of the most important elements of the characteristic structure of language at the level of the sentence is 'modality'. To understand modality is very demanding because it is used in various aspects of life based on the principles of intellectual, social and faith.

Modality allows the readers to identify the speakers' opinion or attitude on the truth of a proposition or towards a particular situation expressed in a sentence (Simpson, 1993).

Aspect, on the other hand, is a category in grammatical description of verbs, along with tense and mood, it refers to the way grammar marks the duration or type of temporal activity denoted to the verb.

It is worth noting that aspectuality and modality cannot be studied without references to tenses (English and Arabic tenses of the verbs). In this respect, tense states whether the event / state, an action, is past, present, or future. The term tense can also be employed to show whether an action is complete / incomplete (Hornby, 1975: 78; Jespersen, 1977: 230).

In a nut shell, understanding how aspects and modals function in a context could lead to better writing short stories or any literary works.

The aim of the present paper is to analyze modality with respect to aspectuality in accordance to the viewpoints of English and Arabic modern short stories: English short story is **The New Dress** by Virginia Woolf (1924) and the Arabic one is **The Orphan** by Mustafa Lutfi El-Manfaluti (1916)

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**TIME AND TENSE IN ENGLISH**

The word time is more difficult to define. Quirk and Greenbaum (1974:46) believe that tense is a universal non-linguistic concept with three classifications: 'past', 'present', and 'future'. Time, on the other side, is "what we measure with clocks, watches, and calendars" (Fleming, 2003: online).

In English, time is seen as something relating to the viewpoint of now. This means that time exists 'now' (present), before 'now' (past), after 'now' (future). Or, timelessly i.e., covering past, present and future. Tense, then, is a technical term which shows a kind of grammatical category. For Lewis (1986: 47), this grammatical category sometimes includes a morphological change in the verb (the base form of the verb). Tense and time are related. Actually, but it is not a simple (one-to-one) relation. This means that the present tense, for example, does not always refer to present time. On the other side, past tense does not always mean past time as follows to show that this simple present tense sentence rarely refers to the present time. Consider the following examples:

1. *The sun rises in the east.*

Traditional grammarians divided the English tense with time into three original parts (past, present and future). They often state that there are three tenses in analogy with the tree divisions of time. These are (past tense that refers to an action occurred during the past time; (present tense that shows an expression of action occurring at the present time; (the future as an action that will occur in time of the future). In general, "English has a binary (two-way) system ... Although this distinction is traditionally said to be a past / present one, many linguists prefer to see it as a past or non past distinction since the so called present tense form can be used with a future –reference" (Radford et al. 1999: 285).

2. *Our guest is arriving at 6:00 p.m. tomorrow.*

**Aspectuality**

Crystal (2003:36) defines aspect as "a category employed in grammatical description of verbs, along with tense and mood, it refers primarily to the way grammar marks the duration or type of temporal activity denoted by the verb".

Aspect "as a manner in which the verb action is regarded or experienced" (Swan, 1988:605) Lyons (1968:313) states that:

**Aspect was first used to distinguish between 'perfective' and 'imperfective' in the inflection of verbs in Russian and other Slavic languages. English also has two types of aspects: 'perfective' and 'progressive'. Perfective denotes completion, while progressive denotes continuity.**

He (Ibid. 315) believes that English has a number of other aspectual distinctions of more limited distribution. A good example is the 'habitual' that is added to past tense:

3. *I used to read.*

And the 'mutative' that is restricted to passive:

4. *I got killed.*

The term aspect does not relate an event to any specific moment of occurrence. But in relation to some other event which is referred to. See the following examples: (Yule, 1988:85).

5. *She was sleeping when I telephoned.*

"English verbs have aspectual oppositions that provide the whole of verbal systems that between progressive and non-progressive and that between perfect and non-perfect" (Comrie, 1976). In this regard, aspects of English tenses are signaled by auxiliaries, modals and non-finite verb forms. In English the auxiliary 'have' functions as both perfect and progressive, in case of 'have + been'. The English auxiliary 'be', on the other side, combined with the verbal form '-ing' in order to show a lasting activity. Other main verbs in English to point out "starting, finishing, and continuity" are other aspectual notions. These examples are the best to state perfect aspect and non-perfect aspect.

6. *He has eaten* /perfect non-progressive
7. *He has been eating* / perfective progressive
8. *He eats / ate/ will eat* / non- perfect non-progressive
9. *He is /was/ will be eating* non-perfect progressive aspect

### Modality

Modality is defined by Quirk, et al (1974: 219), "as the manner in which the meaning of a clause is qualified.". The system of modality, according to Bell (1991: 139), is "an extremely important one, since it gives the communicator the options of expressing an opinion about the extent to which the assertion is possible, probable, and certain or frequent". He (Ibid. 139-140) gives a distinction between modality and modulation as follows. Modality is concerned with propositions; modulation is concerned with proposals. Another fact to raise here is the former comprises (probability, possibility, certainty and frequency), while the latter involves (obligation and inclination).

**By describing the relation of a verb with reality and intent mood involves grammaticalisation of modality. Basic modality expresses possibility, probability, necessity, violation, obligation, and permission. Recently the concept of modality has also been viewed in terms of abstracts like doubt, regret, desire, and usuality" (Downing and Lock, 2002:382).**

### Epistemic Modality

It is related to truth relations by referring to the commitment of a speaker to the truth of a proposition. Usually modal auxiliaries are demonstrated in this type as 'can', 'could', 'should', 'would', 'ought to'. In fact, these modal auxiliaries enable a speaker to express: 'certainty', 'deduction', 'probability', and 'possibility'. (Berk, 1999:133). Look at these examples:

10. *Jack is phoning without doubt.*
11. *Jack always phones at this time.*
12. *Jack often phones at this time.*

### Deontic Modality

Deontic modality is related to the matters of obligation / permission. Berk (Ibid. 132) sees that there are two regular structural correlates of deontic modality. Primarily, the subject is animate (usually human). Next, the main verb indicates an action verb. Look at the following example:

13. *You can /may do as you wish.* (Permission: you are allowed.)

Simpson (1993) believes that boulomaic modality is "lexico-grammaticalized in English through expressions of "desire" which is closely associated with deontic modality". Modal lexical verbs that refer to the (wishes and desires) of the writer display significant role in accordance to this system , as follows:

14. *I hope that you will leave.*
15. *I wish you'd leave.*
16. *I regret that you're leaving.*

### Dynamic Modality:

This kind of modality usually indicates (ability and willingness) to participate, the concept of dynamic modality was first proposed by Von Wright (1951). It is not employed by all grammarians. It is worth mentioning that some of whom suggest to shape these terms of ability and violation in the deontic category. Look at the following examples.

17. *Can you call back tomorrow?* (Ability: are you able to .. . ?)

18. *She will/ would keep interrupting me.* (Volition! insistence: she insists on interrupting me).

Halliday (2004: 147) confirms that both 'probability' and 'usuality' can be expressed by three ways as follows:

(a) By finite modal operator in the verbal group as:

19. *That will be John, he will site there all day*

(b) By modal adjunct of probability or usuality as:

20. *That's probably John, he usually sits there all day*

(c) By both together as:

21. *That'll probably be John, he'll usually sit there all day.*

### **Non-Verbal Expressions**

Non-verbal expressions may comprise the predicate adjective to show degrees of certainty, the use of nouns, and an adverbial (Berk , 1999:133). This is also mentioned before in point (b), (example 20, 21) as 'modal adjunct' of 'probability and usuality. "Some adjuncts express modality and determine ways in which the content of a clause holds in a situation relative to all other situations. These are called modal adjuncts". They may be in initial location. And between the subject and predicate, or at the end as an afterthought. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2012:8).It is worth saying that sometimes there are rough parallels between and sentences with modal adjuncts and sentences with modal auxiliaries as in the example (22) below:

22. *Darth must be Luke's father He should be there by now.* / With modal verb

23. *Darth is obviously Luke's father / He's probably there by now.* With modal adjuncts.

### **Time and Tense in Arabic**

In the Classical and Modern Standard Arabic, all words are divided into one of three main parts of speech: 1) the nominal [الإسم *al-Ism*], 2) the verb [الفعل *al-F'il*], and 3) the particle [الحرف *al-Harf*]. These categories are then sub-divided in great detail. Arabic grammar divides the verb into three sub-categories: 1) *al-Maadhi* [ الماضي ], 2) *al-Madhaari* [ المضارع ], and 3) *al-Amr* [ الأمر ]. The verb [*al-fi'l*] is defined as "any word that refers to the occurrence of an action in a specific time according to the traditional Arab grammarians". The phrase in 'a specific time' is seen sometimes as an effort to differentiate the *fi'l* from other parts of speech as the *masdar* (infinitive verb form) , or the *ism al-faa'il* (active participle) that indicates an action devoid of any temporal consideration . "In Arabi grammar, both the infinitive verbs and the active participle are divided into nominal because of their morphological characteristics" (Aydin , 1997:4) .

Al- Makhzoumy (1965: 145) points that

**Arabic, unlike English does not have formula bit have of 'فعل' /feale/ to show simple, past, past perfect, or past imperfect (progressive). Furthermore, it has but the formula of 'يفعل/jefaelu/ to express both present and future.**

### **Aspectuality**

In Arabic, as in other Semitic languages, the aspect is usually referred to in relation with the two forms of conjugation, the 'perfective', called by Arab linguists 'al-madi' 'past' and by European linguists 'perfective' or 'accompli', in French, in order to distinguish it from the Slavic and 'imperfective' called in Arabic 'al-mudari' "similar, resembling", or in French, 'inaccompli'. Anghelescu (1999:405) believes that:

**These two forms are usually illustrated in the Arabic works, throughout the usage of the verb 'qatala yaqtulu' 'to kill'. The perfective is formed in Arabic from the root of consonants, with the help of internal flexion and suffixes while the imperfective is derived from the initial root, with the help of both suffixes and prefixes.**

In general, the significant view recommended in the English literature is that Arabic verbs are best explained to indicate aspect, and not tense.

**Finally, we may note that Arabic verbs have only two ‘tenses,’ perfect and imperfect. In reality these are not tenses, for the distinction between them is not basically that of time. Rather, they indicate whether action is complete or not. The perfect denotes completed action, and the imperfect denotes in completed [sic] action – irrespective of time’.** ( Ziadeh & Winder ,1957 :21)

Actually, the Arabic perfect is equivalent to the English past and that the Arabic imperfect is equivalent to the English present or future, but these (perfective and imperfective) must be decided by the context. "The imperfective generally indicates an incomplete action, continuous or habitual, that is just commencing or in progress and the time reference depends on the context". Hamdawi (2016:12) says that "the term aspect is a basic verbal statement that is connected to time, tense, style and pronunciation. It is existed in all human languages but in different styles". In general, the term aspect may refer to perfective aspect as in:

24. *I finished cooking the food.* (انتهيت من طبخ الطعام) , or imperfective aspect as the following :

25. *I will cook the food.* (سأسخن العشاء)

In this regard, Al-Fahri (1989:80) sees that "aspect is a total indication of the action that is able to measure and to describe it according to time". In addition, aspect may be 'durative', 'bounded', 'perfective', or 'imperfective', so on. Aspect is different from time from many counts. This explains that time is not lexical but deictic. And this is contrary to the term aspect.

### Modality

In Arabic, the verbal forms of modality include auxiliaries such as verbs of 'proximation' and 'commencement'. Examples are 'kaaada' (كاد), 'awshaka' (اوشك), 'shara'a' (شرع), 'qaama' (قام), as well as finite verbs such as 'may' (يجوز), 'be able to', 'can' (يستطيع) Safi (2001:9-11) describes Arabic modality in three kinds:

**First, Arabic modal auxiliaries as 'nearly' (كاد), 'start' (شرع). Second, finite verbs of modality as 'can' (يستطيع) 'may, may be' (يحتمل). Third, 'non-verbal modality'. These can be realized by adverbs such as 'absolutely' (ابدا), particles such as 'may' (قد), 'never' (قط), or a preposition such as 'on' (على).**

Holes (2004) also illustrated that "modality in Arabic covers different categories such as possibility, obligation, and ability and can further be subdivided into deontic and epistemic modality".

In her article 'Modalities and Grammaticalisation in Arabic' (1999), Angheliescu points out a framework for Arabic modality. In this regard, She (Ibid.) depicts a classification of modal categories based upon Resher (1986), and Perkins(1983): See the following table :

**Table (1) Modal Categories in Arabic**

Modality	Modal Meaning	Examples
Epistemic	certainty doubt anticipation	الثابت ان، oath markers , من , كاد، من المشكوك فيه المحتمل
deontic	obligation permission interdiction	يجب ، لابد ، يمكن ، يمنع
evaluative	evaluation	يحسن ، نعم ، بنس
boulomatic	expressive	ليت ، من الوسف
alethic	necessity possibility	لابد، من الضروري، من الممكن
temporal	adverbial time indicator	طالما، قلما ، كان، اصبح ، مازال

The perfective and imperfective are basically connected to the concept of modality. This indicates that the writer employs certain parts of speech or certain verbs to express view point in accordance to the predicate the writer wants to tell. The writer confirms the existence of the event by using certain grammatical tools as: (إن ، وأن ، وقد). Look at the following examples: (AITokani , 1990:64)

26. *His long salience has changed to chaos may be with no end.*

( تحول صمته الطويل ثرثرة قد لاتنتهي )

27. *He is able to do so.* (انه قادر على ان يعمل شئى ما)

It is worth stating that 'may and may be' (قد ، لعل) and other grammatical tools are used to indicate 'doubt', 'possibility', or 'permission', depending on the context and the situation (Ibid: 65).

As for modal categories in Arabic (table 1) above, 'evaluative and time indicator' are beyond the analysis since they are not considered in English.

## DATA ANALYSIS

As for English short story "The New Dress", the three types of modal verbs (auxiliaries and lexical) are identified and categorized depending on Berk (1999) and Downing and Lock (2002). Epistemic modality has the highest number of occurrence which constitutes 64%, followed by deontic modality that read 25%, and then followed by dynamic modality that constitutes the lowest number in percentages which is 5%.

As for Arabic short story "The Orphan", epistemic and deontic modal verbs (auxiliaries and lexical) are identified and categorized in consideration to Angheliescu (1999) and Holes (2004). From table (1) below, it is clear that 'epistemic modality' constitutes the highest occurrence with 84%, on the contrary, 'deontic modality' shows the least percentage in Arabic short story with 16% percentage.

'Dynamic' is not a category of modality in Arabic linguistics and grammar (most studies refer to dynamic as closely related to deontic modality), so it reads nothing in this study. Kiefer (1992:2517) refers to 'wish and desire' as a category of 'boulomaic' which is closely related to 'deontic modality'. On the other hand, 'alethic' of 'possibility and necessity' is another category of epistemic modality.

English and Arabic occurrences are identified and tabulated in the following table:

**Table (1) Occurrences and Percentages of Modal Verbs in English and Arabic Short Stories**

Types of Modal Verbs Lexical and Auxiliaries	English Short Story		Arabic Short Story	
	Occurrence	Percentage	Occurrence	Percentage
Epistemic	51	64%	43	84%
Deontic	25	31%	8	16%
Dynamic	4	5%	Null	Null
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100%</b>

Aspectuality of **perfective** (according to Comrie1976) in English short story 'The New Dress' constitutes the highest percentage with 70%, then followed by imperfective which read 30% from the total number 80.

Aspectuality of **perfective** (according to Al Fahri 1989) constitutes 33 occurrence in Arabic short story 'The Orphan' from the total number 49 and reads the highest percentage 65%, then followed by imperfective which reads 17 from the total number 49 with 35%. See table (2) below.

**Table (2) Aspectuality of English and Arabic Short Stories**

Short Story	Total	Perfective	Imperfective
English	80	70%	30%
Arabic	49	65%	35%

Epistemic modal **adjunct** constitutes the 14 occurrence from the total number 16 and reads 88%. On the other hand, deontic adjuncts read only 2 instances from the totals 16 which constitute 12%. Dynamic adjuncts have zero occurrences in the whole English short story "The New Dress".

As for the Arabic short story, the total number of modal adjuncts is 9. The occurrence of epistemic adjuncts constitutes 8 times from the total number which is 9. On the contrary, deontic adjuncts read only one time from the total number 9 and pins 11%. Table (3) below illustrates the occurrences and the percentages of the modal adjuncts in the two short stories:

**Table (3) The Occurrences and the Percentages of the Modal Adjuncts in English and Arabic Short Stories**

Modal Adjuncts	English Short Story		Arabic Short Story	
	Occurrence	Percentage	Occurrence	Percentage
Epistemic	14	88%	8	89%
Deontic	2	12%	1	11%
Dynamic	Null	Null	Null	Null
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100%</b>

The **Shade** of the two stories centers upon 'epistemic modality'. As for the English story 'The new dress', the fact about what is epistemically 'possible', 'probable', and sometimes 'possibility/ impossibility' is clear from the analysis. Here are some examples of modal verbs and modal adjuncts from English story:

1. She *could not* be fashionable
2. The skirt *could not* well be longer.
3. Who *could never* get enough sympathy.
4. Mabel *thought*, and repeated the phrase as if she were ...
5. Really she would like her to drown, she *believed*.
6. ...and it was *impossible* that the black dot, leaning forward, gesticulating...

Similarly, the Arabic short story 'The orphan' shows 'probability' and 'doubt' due to the wide use of epistemic modality by the writer. See tables (1, 3). Here are some examples of modal verbs and modal adjuncts from the story:

7. فقد كنت واحسب انه طالب من طلبة المدارس العليا
8. لقد اعجلني الموت عن النظر في شان هذا الغلام
9. فظننت انه لما الم به من تعب الدرس والام السهر...
10. وان اهجم عليه في سر ربما كان يؤثر الإبقاء عليه في صدره.

In a nutshell, the language of the two stories is rich of epistemic modality which highlights kinds of 'uncertainty', 'doubt', and 'likelihood' about the events and the characters from the view points of the writers.

**CONCLUDING REMARKS**

The following concluding remarks can be drawn in accordance to the foregoing analysis:

1. English and Arabic short stories under study show remarkable evidence of 'epistemic modality' (lexical and auxiliaries modal verbs) then followed by 'deontic modality'.
2. As for the modal adjuncts, English short story 'The New Dress' displays outstanding occurrence of modal adjuncts as they read 88% for 'epistemic modality'. On the contrary, 'deontic' constitutes 12% and 'dynamic' adjuncts have no evidence at all in the data.
3. The situation of Arabic short story 'The New Dress' allow rich occurrence of epistemic modal verbs of the two types: lexical verbs and auxiliaries. 'Deontic modality' pins low rate from the whole data comparing to 'epistemic modality', while 'dynamic modality' has not mentioned as a term in Arabic so it reads nothing. .
4. 'Epistemic adjuncts' has noticeable occurrence in Arabic short story. On the other hand, 'deontic adjuncts' constitutes very low occurrence.
5. Aspectuality of 'Perfective' is noteworthy in English and Arabic short stories comparing with 'imperfective'. This explains that the writers of these short stories are trying to relate events in the order i.e., moving us through the story from one event to the next.
6. Because details of the events are presented through the eyes of the characters, this carries a great sense of uncertainty, doubt and likelihood in the stories.
7. To sum up, modality of the type of 'epistemic' serves a social function to show that the characters of these stories are not certain about their attitudes, behaviors and this is reflected on the events also i.e., lack of confidence.

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### Appendix 1 English Data Analysis of Modality in the ‘The New Dress’

Lexical Modals	Modal Adjuncts
1-what a fright she <i>looks!</i> <u>Probability</u>	1-...drawing her attention, <i>perhaps</i> rather markedly. <u>uncertainty</u>
2-...how it was to go <i>seemed</i> sordid. <u>Probability</u>	2-All this had been <i>absolutely</i> destroyed... <u>certainty</u>
3-...all this now <i>seemed</i> unutterably silly <u>Probability</u>	3- ... <i>precisely</i> like everybody else , always. <u>certainty</u>
4-...fashion <i>meant</i> cut <i>meant</i> style <i>meant</i> thirty guineas at least. <u>Necessity</u>	4-Miss Milan’s little workroom was <i>really</i> terribly hot, stuffy, sordid. <u>certainty</u>
5-...all the things that <i>looked</i> so charming. <u>probability</u>	5- ...there looked at her , framed in the scrolloping mahogany , a grey-white , <i>mysteriously</i> smiling... <u>impossibility</u>
6-She <i>felt</i> like a dressmaker’s dummy standing there . <u>possibility</u>	6-...and slouched across the room, <i>positively</i> slinking, as if she were a beaten mongrel. <u>certainty</u>
7-...with that little satirical pucker of the lips which she <i>expected</i> . <u>possibility</u>	7- <i>Really</i> , he would like her to drown, she believed. <u>certainty</u>
8-We are all like flies trying to crawl over the edge of the saucer, Mable <i>thought</i> . <u>probability</u>	8-... <i>always</i> giving at the critical moment and not being <i>seriously</i> interested in conchology. <u>usuality / certainty</u>
9-...and <i>make</i> herself see the flies . <u>obligation</u>	9-...and it was <i>impossible</i> that the black dot , leaning forward. <u>possibility</u>
10-...that she did not <i>feel</i> in the least out of anything. <u>probability</u>	10-...and <i>perhaps</i> laughing at her by the fireplace <u>probability</u>
11-...or a party <i>makes</i> things either much more real. <u>obligation</u>	11-...except <i>perhaps</i> Herbert-they were all the same poor water -veined creatures who did nothing. <u>probability</u>
12-...She <i>thought</i> she saw in a flash to the bottom of Robert Haydon’s heart. <u>possibility</u>	12-...they might come <i>more and more</i> seldom. <u>certainty</u>
13-...and she <i>looked</i> at herself with the dress on. <u>probability</u>	13- ...and it would be <i>always</i> , day after day. <u>usuality</u>
14-Miss Milan <i>wanted</i> to know about the length of the skirt. <u>necessity</u>	14- “So <i>impossible</i> to keep boys quiet” – that was the kind thing one said. <u>impossibility</u>
15-...there <i>looked</i> at her , framed in the scrolloping mahogany ... <u>probability</u>	15- ...and looked at it <i>suspiciously</i> , grudgingly, as if it were a halfpenny. <u>uncertainty</u>
16-...that <i>made</i> her thinks it good, tender, and true. <u>permission</u>	
17-Rose would have <i>looked</i> like Boadicea. <u>probability</u>	
18-She <i>looked</i> foolish and self-conscious. <u>probability</u>	
19-Everybody <i>knew</i> why she did it. <u>possibility</u>	
20-She <i>thought</i> , rigidly staring at the picture. <u>probability</u>	
21-She <i>meant</i> . <u>necessity</u>	
22-Really, he would like her to drown , she <i>believed</i> . <u>probability</u>	
23-...it <i>made</i> her furious to be treated like a house agent. <u>necessity</u>	

<p>24-...that was it, she <i>thought</i>. <u>probability</u></p> <p>25- ...in the round looking –glass which <i>made</i> them all the size of boot –buttons. <u>obligation</u></p> <p>26- ...sitting solitary , self –centered , <i>feel</i> what the black dot was feeling .<u>probability</u></p> <p>27-...this greed, this clamour of human beings, <i>like</i> a row of cormorants. <u>probability</u></p> <p>28-She <i>wanted</i> it all. Necessity</p> <p>29-She <i>knew</i> (she kept on looking into the glass). <u>possibility</u></p> <p>30- ... and she <i>thought</i> that there was no escape for her. <u>probability</u></p> <p>31-That <i>made</i> her feel ashamed of herself! <u>necessity</u></p>	
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### Modal Auxiliaries

- 1-With an intensity that she *could not* beat off... impossibility
- 2-As she would when she woke at night at home. usuality
- 3-She *could not* be fashionable. impossibility
- 4-She *could not* face the whole horror. inability
- 5-If she *could* say that over often enough and make herself see the files. possibility
- 6-She *would* become numb, chill, and dumb. possibility
- 7-Now she *could* see flies crawling slowly out of a saucer of milk with their wings stuck together. ability
- 8-But she *could not* see them like that...impossibility
- 9-The skirt *could not* well be longer. impossibility
- 10-...and *could* have cried for the pity that she should be crawling on the floor with her mouth full of pins. possibility
- 11-She *should be* crawling g on the floor with her mouth full of pins. possibility
- 12-That one human being *should be* doing this for another. obligation
- 13-As Rose Shaw *would have* done ...certainty
- 14-Rose *would have* looked like Boadicea. certainty
- 15-...and *can* get out. impossibility
- 16-One word of affection from Charles *would have* made all the differences to her at that moment. possibility
- 17- It *would have* changed her life .possibility
- 18-...but then she *ought to have* been truthful and direct. deduction
- 19-He *would* like her to drown she believed. wish
- 20-If only one *could* feel that and stick to it . possibility

- 21-Can I feel one thing always. inability
- 22- And all the time she *could* see little bits of her yellow dress in the round looking glass. inability
- 23-She *could* see her too. possibility
- 24-Should make the yellow dot. obligation
- 25-Who *could* never get enough sympathy. impossibility
- 26-Must put up with it. obligation
- 27-Could one have felt it. possibility
- 28-She *could not* wring out one drop more. impossibly
- 29-She *would have* deserved that. possibility
- 30-They *had to* squint at things always. obligation
- 31-...and *would* tell everyone about Mabel's fantastic appearance. desire
- 32-...for she *would not* join Charles burst and Rose Shaw. desire
- 33-...for she *would* never say this to anybody else. desire
- 34-They *might* come more and more seldom. possibility
- 35-By degrees she *would* cease to struggle anymore. wish
- 36-She *would* go to the London library. wish
- 37-She would find some wonderful helpful, astonishing book. wish
- 38-She *would* walk down the strand and drop , accidentally . willingness
- 39-And suddenly she *would* become a new person. wish
- 40-She *would be* absolutely transformed. wish
- 41-She *would* wear a uniform. wish
- 42-She *would be* called sister somebody. wish
- 43-She *would* never give a thought to clothes again. wish
- 44- And forever after she *would be* perfectly clear about Charles Burt and Miss Milan and this room and that room. wish
- 45-...and it *would be* always day after day. possibility.
- 46-It *would be* it! willingness
- 47-I am afraid I *must* , said Mabel warring . deduction

## Appendix 2 Arabic Data Analysis of Modality in 'The Orphan'

Text	Type
1- فقد كنت واحسب انه طالب من طلبة المدارس العليا. I used to observe him knowing that he had been a postgraduate student.	Modal auxiliary (probability (قد الاحتمالية ( لابد الضروره Modal auxiliary (necessity
2- وقلت : لايد ان يكون خلف هذا المنظر الضارع الشاحب نفس معذبة. I said: there has to be a tormented soul behind that pale and witty facade.	Modal auxiliary (قد تفيد التحقيق) Modal auxiliary (possibility (قد التوقع Lexical modal verb (ability (التوقع
3- وقد مضى الليل الا اقله- And most of the night went by.	Modal auxiliary (obligation (ان يفيد التأكيد Modal auxiliary (necessity (لابد تفيد الضروره
4- حتى رايته قد طوى كتابه. Until I saw him may close his book.	Modal auxiliary (probability (قد تفيد الاحتمالية
5- واتمنى لو استطعت ان ادخله مداخلة الصديق لصديقه. I wish I could have come to his aid as a friend would another.	Modal auxiliary (doubt (يكاد يفيد الشك Lexical auxiliary (ability (استطيع يفيد المقدرة
6- وقلت ان الفتى مريض- And I said the boy was ill.	Modal auxiliary (ability (لقد تفيد المقدرة Modal auxiliary (ability (القدرة
7- وقد بلغ الامر مبلغ الجد ، فلايد لي من المسير اليه- And the matter was as serious as it can get, I had to go to him.	Modal auxiliary (probability (قد تفيد الاحتمالية
8- وقد سمعتك الساعة تعالج نفسك علاجاً شديداً- And I may hear you during this hour patching yourself up acutely.	Lexical modal verb (ability (استطيع تفيد المقدرة
9- فاذا خيال سار لا يكاد يتبينه رائيه يكاد يفيد الشك- A joyful illusion almost unimaginable even by its imaginer.	Modal auxiliary (probability (قد تفيد الاحتمالية
10- واني استطيع وانا في هذه الظلمه الحالكة من الاحزان- And I can even when I'm encased with such awful darkness formed from sorrows.	Lexical modality (ability (تستطيعين تفيد المقدرة
11- لقد اعجلني الموت عن النظر في شان هذا الغلام- I was hurried by death to look at this boy.	

Death hurried me away from seeing what concerns the boy. 12- <u>سأفعل ان شاء الله</u> I will if God will.	لا بد تفيد (necessity) (الضرورة)
13- <u>قد اصطلحت علي الهموم والاحزان</u> I was overwhelmed with sadness and melancholy.	ربما تفيد (probability) (الاحتمالية)
14- <u>فلم استطع البقاء فيها ساعة واحدة</u> I couldn't stay in it even for an hour.	Modal auxiliary (probability, anticipation) (تفيد الاحتمالية)
15- <u>فقد هجع اهل البيت جميعا</u> All the houses residents may sleep.	ان تفيد (probability) (الاحتمالية)
16- <u>الا تستطيعين ان تحملي اليه رسالة من حيث لا يعلم احد بشائي؟</u> Couldn't you carry a letter for him without revealing my identity?	لقد تفيد (possibility) (الاحتمالية)
17- <u>وقلت لا بد ان يكون خلف هذا المظهر الضارح الشاحب</u> 18- <u>وان اهجم عليه في سر ريمما كان يؤثر عليه في صدره</u> If I pressure his hearts secrets maybe that will affect his heart.	Modal auxiliary (certainty) (ان الوجوب) قد تفيد (probability) (الاحتمالية)
19- <u>فظننت انه خرج لبعض شأنه</u> I thought he went out to take care of some business.	لقد تفيد (probability) (الاحتمالية)
20- <u>فجاتك علي اكون لك عوناً على شأنك</u> I came to you on the hope that I might be of some help in your endeavor.	Modal auxiliary (certainty) (ان) لقد تفيد التاكيد (certainty)
21- <u>فهل تاذن لي ان ادعوه اليك لينظر فيامرك؟</u> will you allow me to invite him so that he may help you?	Modal auxiliary (certainty) (ان)
22- <u>هل تاذن لي سيدي ان اسالك من انت</u> May I ask you sir, who you are ....	قد تفيد (probability) (الاحتمالية)
23- <u>فقد اصبحت معنيا بامرك عنايتك بنفسك</u> You concern me now as much as you are concerned with yourself.	قد ربما (probability) (تفيد التاكيد) (certainty)
24- <u>هل تعذني بكتمان امري ان قسم الله لي الحياة</u> Do you promise to keep it a secret if god has got me to live?	قد تفيد (probability) (الاحتمالية)
25- <u>لقد وثقت بعودك فان من يحمل في صدره قلباً شريفاً مثل قلبك لا يكون كاذباً</u> I trusted your word; a person who carries a noble heart such as yourself is not a liar.	Modal auxiliary (certainty) (ان تفيد التاكيد) (certainty) قد تفيد (probability) (الاحتمالية)
26- <u>فقد انزلني من نفسه منزلاً عظيماً لم ينزلها احد من قبلي</u> He thought of me so low, never have I thought of someone like that.	Modal auxiliary (probability, anticipation) (تفيد الاحتمالية)
27- <u>لقد عقد الود بين قلبي وقلبيها عقداً لا يحله ريب المنون</u> The love that bonded her heart and mine will never be dissolved by fate.	قد تفيد (probability) (الاحتمالية)
28- <u>اعلم انه كان بلا امل ولا رجاء</u> I knew that he was hopeless	Modal auxiliary (probability, anticipation) (تفيد الاحتمالية)
29- <u>فاني لجالس في غرفتي صبيحة يوم</u> I was sitting in my room one morning.	Lexical modal (ability) (تعبير عن المقدرة)
30- <u>لقد امرتني سيدي ان اقول لك يا سيدي</u> My lady has ordered me to tell you, sir	Modal auxiliary (certainty) (ان الوجوب)
31- <u>اها ترى ان بقاءك بجانبها بعد موت ابائها</u> She thinks you staying by her side after her father's death...	لقد تعبر عن (probability) (المقدرة)
32- <u>فهي تريد ان تتحول الى منزل اخر تختاره بنفسك من بين منازلها</u> she would like you to choose and move to another one of the houses that she owns>	Lexical modal (ability) (تفيد المقدرة)
33- <u>قد كان كل ما ساعد به في هذه الحياة ان اعيش بجانب ذلك الانسان</u> What makes me happy this life was to live and stay beside this person.	
34- <u>وقد حبل بيني وبينه</u> But now we were separated.	
35- <u>وكان ميعاد الدراسة السنوية قد حان</u> And the time for the new study year is upon us.	
36- <u>وقد استقر في نفسي ان اعيش في هذا العالم منفرداً</u> I've made up my mind to live in this world alone.	
37- <u>قد حل بلبيت الذي احبه باس</u> I was afraid that the house that I loved fell to misfortune.	
38- <u>وقد اصبحت على باب القبر</u> I'm nearing deaths doors	
39- <u>فقد سبقك القضاء اليها</u> Fate overtook her before your arrival	
40- <u>ان قلبي قد فارق موضعه الى حيث لا اعلم له مكاناً</u>	

My heart wandered to a place I know not where.  
 41- فقالت الا تستطيعين ان تحملي اليه رسالة-  
 She said: can't you deliver him a letter.  
 42- الهم انك تعلم اني غريب في هذه الدنيا -  
 God you know I'm a stranger in this life  
 43- لقد هون وجدني على هذا البائس -  
 Ease my conscience on this miserable being.  
 44- اني استطعت امضاء وصيته كما اراد-  
 I could fulfill his will as he intended it to be fulfilled.  
 45- فظننت انه لما الم به من تعب الدرس والام السهر-  
 I thought he was distressed form studying and lack of sleep  
 46- وقال انما يبغى الطبيب من يؤثر الحياة على الموت-  
 I need a doctor who can affect life and death.  
 47- ان يرى لها بجانبها اخا بعدما تمنى على الله ذلك-  
 he desired for her to have a brother, even prayed to god for this purpose  
 48- وبلوغ كما هذه السن التي بلغتها ربما يريها عند خطبتها  
 Both of you coming of age may make her uncomfortable especially  
 when her engagement is nearing.  
 49- الا انني تماسكت قليلا ريثما قلت لها سافعل ان شاء الله -  
 I held myself together while saying: I'll do it if god will.  
 50- فلما بلغت باب المنزل رايت في فناءه امرأة تسال اهل البيت عني -  
 When I reached the houses entrance I saw a woman asking about me in  
 the yard.  
 51- فبينما انا ساهرة بجانب فراشها ذات ليل-  
 While I was by her bedside one night  
 52- فلما اصبح الصباح , خرجت اسائل الناس عنك في كل مكان -  
 When come morning, I went out to ask people about you everywhere.  
 53- ريما كان يؤثر الابقاء عليه في صدره -  
 Maybe holding it inside affected him  
 54- وان اعطي للمدرسة قسطا من الراحة-  
 And I need to take a break from school  
 55- ففتحت عيني فاذا الليل قد ظلني-  
 I opened my eyes only to see that night may fall upon me  
 56- واتصفح وجوه الغادين والرائحين عني اراك-  
 I was searching the faces of those passing by may be to see you  
 57- لا احسني باقيا على هذا-  
 I don't think I'll keep it.