CHAPTER V

5.0 MOOD

Mood is defined as a grammatical category operating on verbs that expresses the relationship of an activity, or state, with the reality. This relationship is determined by the speaker. Mood is the main instrument for expression of predicate relations in the sentence. Otto Jespersen defines mood, similarly defined by Brugmann Oertel and Norean also, in the following manner:

"they express—certain attitudes of the mind of the speaker towards the contents of the sentences, though in some cases the choice of mood is determined not by the attitude of the actual speaker, but by the character of the clause itself and its relation to the main nexus on which it is dependent".1

He gives the example of French where "ma femme veut que je lui obéisse" and "ma femme ne croit pas qu'il vienne" are sentences in subjunctive moods that evidently do not speak of the speaker's frame of mind, but on the contrary, express the frame of mind of the subject of the sentence. He further says that

"it is very important to remember that we speak of 'mood' only if this attitude of mind is shown in the form of the verb"2

------------------------
2. ibid. p.313.
Hence he concludes by saying that mood is a syntactic category and not a notional one.

English grammars enumerate five moods: indicative, subjunctive, imperative, infinitive and participle. On the other hand, though every grammarian has his own classification of moods, Hindi grammars enumerate indicative, subjunctive, imperative, conditional and future as moods. The French grammars enumerate indicative, subjunctive, conditional and imperative as moods. However the detailed discussion about the moods in French and Hindi would be taken later in the chapter. The infinitive and participles are not considered as moods in Hindi and French. Hence indicative, imperative, subjunctive and conditional moods alone will be discussed here. As Jespersen discusses notional moods, they also will be taken into consideration.

The indicative mood in its various tense and aspect forms expresses the certainty of the action, process, or state, taking place in reality where it happens in the affirmation or negation. The indicative mood can be found in the declarative, the interrogative or the exclamative sentences. The indicative mood does not have any particular form or inflection. It is generally expressed by its system of tense and aspect forms. The indicative mood, according to Dimshits, establishes the activity as a real activity and
shows that the speaker considers the activity as a fact and relates it to the present, past or future time:

275. /मदन कर्यालय जा रहा है/  
[Madan office go (prog. m.) is]  
Madan is going to office.

276. /पॉल विन्द्रा डामें/  
[Paul viendra demain]  
Paul will come tomorrow.

The imperative mood expresses an order, request or prayer. Jespersen considers the imperative as a will-mood and says that:

"its chief use is to express the will of the speaker, though only—and this is very important—in so far as it is meant to influence the behaviour of the hearer, for otherwise the speaker expresses his will in other ways".

He further says that imperatives thus are requests which range from the strictest command to the humblest prayer. It may often mean permission:

277. /आप बैठे जाईं/  
[You sit down (respect)]  
You please sit down.

------------------------
Though the imperative mood is expressed by means of verb phrases that have verb forms conjugated for 2nd person singular or plural, it can also be expressed by other means where the verb form may be replaced by an exclamation or through intonation:

280. /ek roti or/
[one roti more]
One more roti.

281. /yn ɔtR butʃ]/
[une autre bouteille !]
Another bottle!

The subjunctive mood expresses a fact as seen in the thought and not in the reality. It also expresses a certain attitude of the psyche as a desire, a wish or a supposition. It is for this reason that Jespersen calls it a thought mood. Disagreeing from the concept of Professor Sonnenschien who considers the mood expressing the category of meaning and not of form, he says:

"Although Professor Sonnenschtein says that the meaning of the subjunctive is distinct from that of the indicative, we are nowhere told what exactly that meaning is". 4

He further defines subjunctive when he says:

"The nearest approach is contained in the term thought-mood or perhaps better "non committed mood" as opposed to a "down right" statement: something is mentioned with a certain hesitation or doubt or uncertainty as to its reality".

He, however, finds that the vague definition is not always to the point as sometimes the subjunctive is used for what is downright imaginary or unreal and sometimes for what is absolutely real. It seems that the subjunctive was used in the earlier days in a variety of cases and later each language took its own course in restricting or extending its scope.

In Hindi subjunctive mood is used to express determination, desire, blessings, caution, humble prayer, anticipated activity, or state etc.; while in French it is used to express an order, desire, concession, supposition, need, possibility, doubt, etc. The use of the subjunctive mood is much more common in French than in Hindi.

The conditional mood is not considered as a category of mood by Jespersen. However in his scheme of classification the conditional appears as the thought mood. Certain grammarians consider conditional as tense. Though

5. ibid. p.317.
the French grammarians consider the Conditional as a mood, it is similarly considered in Hindi also and classified as a grammatical category called "sanketarthak".

The conditional mood expresses a fact expressed as imaginary, its accomplishment depending on a condition expressed or implied. The conditional mood can denote a fact related to the future whose accomplishment depends upon a condition posed as possible, or a fact of the present or the past depending upon a condition that could never have been met. It also denotes an affirmation, an exclamation, showing of surprise, a simple imaginary fact, a desire or a wish in mild form or a supposition etc.

282. /pandulIpl ḳ o g̣ yi to ṃ hi zImmedar tḥ haraya jaʊga/
[manuscript lose (perf.m.)(ph.m.) then I (emph.m.) responsible consider be (fut.)]
If the manuscript is lost then I alone would be held responsible.

283. / si la patRi et ṃ nase, nula defďdRIď/ [Si la patrie etait menace nous la defendrions.]
If the fatherland would have been threatened, we would have defended it.

5.1 INDICATIVE MOOD---

The indicative mood is not discussed separately in this chapter as the chapter on Tense and aspect are dealing solely with indicative mood.
5.2 IMPERATIVE MOOD

5.2.1 IMPERATIVE MOOD IN HINDI

The imperative mood expressing an order, a request or a prayer is grammatically represented in Hindi with certain inflections on the root of the verb. Besides there are certain structures where auxiliaries or other verbs are also found to be present in the verb phrases expressing imperative mood. In such cases they either express aspectual significance or function as the compound verbs. In both of these cases the main verb in the verb phrase participates in its present participle or root form and the auxiliary or vector or secondary verb is inflected for the mood. These structures could be formally described as:

1. Main Verb + Inflexion

2. Main Verb + Auxiliary + Inflexion

It should be noted here that the imperative mood is expressed only in the second person singular and second person plural. However the second person plural form is also used functionally for second person singular to express respect. In Hindi, there exists two forms for
singular of which one represents proximity or the difference in social or age hierarchy:

284. /tu ja/
   [You go (imp.md.)]
   You go.

285. /tum jao/
   [You go (imp.md.)]
   You go.

286. /ap jaIe/
   [You go (imp.md.)]
   You go.

287. /tum parhate raho/
   [You read continue (imp.md.)]
   You continue reading.

288. /tu mar ja/
   [You die go (imp.md.)]
   You die.

289. /ye kappare d'ho do/
   [these cloth wash give (imp.md.)]
   Wash these cloths.

290. /k'ana le ao/
   [food bring come (imp.md.)]
   Bring the food.

Apart from these forms there exist certain other ways to express imperative mood. It can be expressed by the use of the infinitive form of the main verb or the auxiliary. It may convey command, or express a certain distance or an impersonal meaning. If the command is not to
be obeyed immediately, the future tense inflexion is also used along with the second person plural for the imperative mood. This structure is also used to express respect:

291. \(/\text{idh}^h\text{ar} \text{ana/}\)
\(\text{[here come]}\)
\(\text{Come here.}\)

292. \(/\text{sun\text{ana/}}\)
\(\text{listen.}\)

293. \(/\text{ap k\text{\text{al}} s\text{\text{evere a\text{lega/}}}}\)
\(\text{[you tomorrow morning come (imp md.)]}\)
\(\text{You come tomorrow morning.}\)

294. \(/\text{z\text{\text{ora s\text{\text{un\text{Iega/}}}}}}\)
\(\text{[little listen (imp md.)]}\)
\(\text{Would you please listen.}\)
5.2.2 IMPERATIVE MOOD IN FRENCH

Imperative mood in French is expressed by means of certain inflexions on the main verb or the auxiliary. French has three forms in the present tense and three forms in the past tense to express the imperative mood. These forms are in the second person singular, second person plural and the first person plural in both the tenses. Besides, a form of conditional mood is also used to express the imperative. When respect is intended to be shown the sentence in such case is in the interrogative.

All the structures expressing imperative mood in French can be formally described as:

i) Main Verb + Inflexion
   root INF: imp.md.

ii) Main Verb + Inflexion + Pronoun
    root INF: imp.md. toi/vous/nous

iii) Auxiliary + Inflexion + Pronoun + Main Verb
     root INF: imp.md. tu/vous/pt.part
      Ra/RIe/RIo nous

295. /va/ [va]
go.

296. /ale/ [alle]
go.
297. /alô/  
   [allons]  
   let us go.

298. /voudriez vou fume/  
   [voudriez - vous fumer?]  
   Would you like to smoke?

But the pronominal verbs have a different structure for the imperative mood. In such verbs the pronoun occurs after the verb:

299. /lave vu/  
   [lavez - vous]  
   Wash yourself

Respect and politeness are expressed by means of the forms for second person plural and the second person plural form of the conditional mood also.
5.3 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

5.3.1 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN HINDI

The subjunctive mood in Hindi is classified partially as 'Sambhavanarthak' and partially as 'Sanketartha'. Both these moods in Hindi have certain uses which are identical with the Subjunctive of French. While defining 'Sambhavanarthak' Dymshits writes that in this mood:

"such a situation of the verb is expressed whose accomplishment is not doubtful: The activity is desirable, it is anticipated that it would take place or its accomplishment is possible under definite situation etc."

He further says that the time of accomplishment of the activity is not expressed. It depends upon the context or time adverbs and can be related to any time like present, past and future.

300. /हम और तूम कमरे में बंद हो और कबूल नहीं करेंगे/  
[I and you one room in locked be (subj.md.) and key lose be (subj.md.)]  
Both of us be locked in one room and the key gets lost.

Dymshits describes 'Sanketartha' mood as that in which:

"such an activity of the verb is expressed whose accomplishment is unreal and hence impossible."

---

He further says that the forms of this mood express the unreal nature of accomplishment of any activity or state. These forms express the unreal, impossible desires, anticipation, regret, astonishment, dilemma and fear etc.:

301. /aj lakʰi yəhā hoti/
[today lakhi here be] Lakhi would have been here.

It must be noted that the forms of these moods also express certain meanings that are classified in French under the conditional mood. We shall, however, discuss only those uses of the two moods that are equivalent to the subjunctive mood. There are four verbal forms each in these moods in Hindi. These verb forms express certain aspectual meanings. Dimshits classifies these as simple, imperfective complex, perfective complex and progressive.

Various verb forms of these moods that express subjunctivity are now enumerated:

1) MV + Inflexion
  root  + INF:subj.md.

Example
/pina/ 'to drink'
piu rew --> NP1 --> First p.sing.
pie rew --> NP  --> Third p.pl.

------------------------
This form expresses an order or a wish, a benediction, a caution, a need or obligation to accomplish a task etc.: 

302. /tum tʰora solo/  
[You little sleep take]  
You sleep a little.

In the above example the order is not of the same nature as in the imperative because the principle clauses of this sentence are implied. The clause like /ye av sy k h kI/'It is necessary/must that' or /tumhe cahIye kI/ 'what you need is that' precede these clauses. Similarly for the following examples there are certain clauses that precede them though they are not present in the surface structure, but they are implied.

----> /mɛ cahɔta hũ kI/ 'I wish that' or 'I want that'

303. /pʰhole naha lũ, pʰIr cay pʰũɡa/  
[First bath take (subj.md.), then tea will drink (subj.md.)]  
Let me take bath then I will drink tea.

----> /hɒmɛ ɗɜ̃r hɛ kI/ 'We are afraid that'

304. /kʰi vɔh mɔr na jaye/  
[Somewhere he die (neg.m.)(perf.m./ subj.md.)]  
He may die.

It must also be noted here that these expressions of fear are always accompanied by the lexical expression
Another form that expresses subjunctivity is:

\[
\text{MV} + \text{Auxiliary} + \text{INF.} \\
\text{pt.part} + \text{root} + \text{md., n.p.}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aya</th>
<th>h</th>
<th>ː</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The examples of such forms can express doubts, apprehensions and fears:

307. /muj hظر h چ kI tum k چhi kUmkUm se prem to n چhi kارe ne l چge h چ/ [to me fear is that you somewhere kumkum with love (emph.m.) (neg.m.) do be (subj.md.)] I fear that you have begun to love Kumkum.

308. /Use l چga چse sab Usәse ru چ gәye hә/ [to him appeared as if everyone with him angry (perf.m.) be (subj.m.)] It appeared to him that everyone was angry with him.
Similarly—there are forms where the main verb is in its imperfective aspect i.e. the present participle:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ata} & \quad + \quad \text{ho} \quad + \quad \text{u} \\
\text{11k ti} & \quad + \quad \text{ho} \quad + \quad \text{e}
\end{align*}
\]

309. /samb\textsuperscript{h}avo h\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}} kI vo ramDUlare ko cah\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}ti ho/
[possible is that she ramdulare to like be (subj.md.)]
It is possible that she might be loving ramdulare.

310. /\textit{\textgreek{b}} b\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}hi a\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}a b\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}d\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}i hui t\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}i kI s\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}ay\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}d j\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}avab ata ho/
[Now also hope tie was that perhaps answer come be (subj.m.)]
Till now there was hope that the reply might come.

The verb form expressing subjunctivity along with the progressive aspect can be structurally described as:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{M.V.} & \quad + \quad \text{Auxiliary} \quad + \quad \text{Auxiliary} \quad + \quad \text{Inflexion} \\
\text{root} & \quad + \quad \text{prog.m.} \quad + \quad \text{root} \quad + \quad \text{INF:md.n,p.} \\
\text{pt.part} & \quad \\
\text{a} & \quad + \quad \text{r\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}ha} \quad + \quad \text{ho} \quad + \quad \text{u} \\
\text{11k} & \quad + \quad \text{r\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}ha} \quad + \quad \text{ho} \quad + \quad \text{e}
\end{align*}
\]

311. /ho sak\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}ta h\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{o}}} kI ram a r\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}ha ho/
[be possible is that ram come (prog.m.) be (subj.md.)]
It is possible that Ram might be coming.

312. /mu\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}he s\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}ndeh t\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}a kI moh\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}n b\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}ul se k\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}Isi \textit{\textgreek{\ddot{o}}}r ka z\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}ik\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}r k\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}r r\textsuperscript{\textit{\textgreek{b}}}ha ho/
[to me doubt was that mohan error by someone else of talk(prog.m.)be (subj.m.)]
I had a doubt that Mohan was talking about someone else by mistake.
We shall now describe those verb forms of 'Sanketarthak' mood that express subjunctivity. This mood also has different verb forms which have different aspectual significances. They refer to subjunctive as well as conditional mood depending upon the principal clause of which they are the subordinate clauses. The principle clause at times does not appear in this mood at the surface structure as it is considered to be implied.

The simple verb form expressing subjunctivity can be formally expressed as:

MV root + Inflexion + Inflexion

subj.md. + n.g.

Example:

/a/ + /t/ + { a }
{ e }
{ i }
{ }

The simple form expresses unreal, impossible desire, assumption, regret, astonishment, dilemma, etc.:

313. /dahrətʰ cahəte tʰ e kI rajy ram ko mIłətʰ / [dashrath want (pt.) that rule ram to get (subj.md.)] Dashrath wanted that Ram would have got the rule.
314. /ho sakta th a ki ham sab ik jagah mllate/  
[be possible (pt.) that we all one place meet (subj.md.)]  
It was possible that we would have meet at one place.

315. /Ese me vah or kya karta?/  
[such in he else what do (subj.md.)]  
What he would have done in such situation?

The verb form expressing subjunctivity along with imperfective aspect is formally described as:

\[
\text{MV} + \text{Auxiliary} + \text{Inflexion root} + \text{INF:subj.md.} \quad n.p.g.
\]

Example

\[
\text{Likh} \{a\} + \text{ho} + .t \{a\}  
\{i\} \quad \{i\}  
\{e\} \quad \{e\}
\]

316. /sob hov th a ki m g Is vqt tenIs kelt a hota/  
[possible be (pt.) that I this time tennis play (impf.m.) be (subj.md.)]  
It was possible that I would have played tennis at this moment.

It must be noted that this form is mostly used in conditional sentences where the principal clause and the subordinate clause both have verbs are inflected to the conditional mood. Verb forms expressing subjunctivity are those which also expresses the perfective aspect. They can
be formally described as:

\[
\text{MV } + \text{ Auxiliary } + \text{ Inflection} \\
\text{pt.part. } + \text{ root } + \text{ INF:subj.md.} \\
\text{n,p,g.}
\]

where the main verb and the auxiliary agrees with NP₁ for number and gender if the main verb is intransitive, elsewhere it agrees with NP₂.

Examples

a) /mɛ pəhùca hota/
   I would have reached.

b) /mɛne roti kʰai hoti/
   I would have eaten the bread.

317. /mɛ cahɔta tʰa kI vo jane se pəhəle mujʰe bɔtəla gaya hota/
   [I wish (vol.m.) be (pt.) that he go from before to me tell (pt.part.)
   (compl. m.) be (subj.md.)]
   I wished that he would have told me before going away.

318. /sita ki Icʰa tʰi kI dʰer se mehman aye hote/
   [sita of desire be (pt.) that many guests come (perf.m.) be (subj.md.)]
   Sita wished that a lot of guests would have come.

Note: Like the earlier forms this form is also principally used to signify the conditional mood.
5.3.2 SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN FRENCH

Guillaume classifies subjunctive mood as "temps in fieri" which he defines as the incomplete transition of the verb interval time towards the verb external time, i.e. the transition from "temps in posse" to "temps in esse". The complete transition leads to indicative mood of tenses whereas the incomplete or partially covered chronogenetic time leads to subjective mood of tenses. Guillaume in fact relates the description of moods to the dioptrique of the visée (range) and determination of its laws. He says that "the problem of moods is essentially the problem of visée". He further says that the mood does not depend upon the degree of the verb looked at but depends upon the idea on the basis of which one sees the verb.

Referring to the subjunctive in French he says that the subjunctive refers to another general representation of time than that of indicative mood. The indicative representation is more accomplished, more realised representation than that of subjunctive. In subjunctive the things happen as if the time is only made up of one big period and the necessary coupure of present for

11. Ibid (p.31).
the division of time in opposing periods is ignored i.e. the subjunctive in certain ways is a synthesis of periods for example the form 'qu'il sont venus' represents future as well as a past. In the following sentences it refers to future:

320. /j atædʁe kil sœ vɔnv/  
(j'attendrai qu'il sont venus)  
I will wait for he may come.

321. /ʒʁ egʁɛt kil sœ vɔnv/  
(je regrette qu'il sont venu)  
I regret that he should have come.

The idea is that the subjunctive is a mood of amorphous and nondivisible time whereas the indicative is a mood of realised time divisible in periods. Guillaume while discussing subjunctive brings the notion of certain universal ideas which are very necessary for the existence of the thought itself. He defines these ideas as "possible", 'probable', 'certain' and 'real'. Of these four ideas the first alone governs the subjunctive whereas the other three govern the indicative mood.12 Hence,

322. /il ɛ̃ posibl kil vien/  
(il est possible qu'il vienne)  
It is possible that he comes

4. Ibid (p.32)
323. /il è pròbabl kil vîë'dRa/  
(Il est probable qu'il viendra)  
It is probable that he will come.

324. /il è seRte kil vîë'dRa/  
(Il est certain qu'il viendra)  
It is certain that he will come.

325. /il è Re: l kilë'vëny/  
(Il est reel qu'il est venu)  
It is true that he has come.

However, subjunctive in French has been defined by Grevisse as the mood

"which expresses the action as simply envisaged in the thought with a certain elan of the soul like the desire, the wish, the fear etc."

The subjunctive is often found in the subordinate clause though it is also used in independent of principle clauses. As Guillaume has enumerated subjunctive in French has four tense forms. They are present, past, imperfect and plus que parfait. An important fact about subjunctives in French is that it verb form indicating subjunctive mood are always preceded by a conjunction 'que'. The general structure representing subjunctive mood in French can be formally expressed as:

Que + NP + (Auxiliary) + MV

The subjunctive mood expressed in the independent and subordinate clauses will be discussed when the four tense forms used in this mood are enumerated.

5.3.2.1. THE SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT

The subjunctive tense form is in present tense when it refers to a situation that takes place in the present or the future time in relation to the moment of utterance. It is for this reason that all imperative subjunctive phrases have the verb in its subjunctive present.

326. /ilfɔkɔvuzekutɪɛ lɔpʁoʃɛʁ/ (il faut que vos écoutez le professeur) [it is must that you listen to the professor]
You should listen to the professor.

327. /ʒɔvɛkɔvuzekutɪɛ lɔpʁoʃɛʁ/ (je veut que vous écouteiez le professeur) I want you to listen to the professor.

The imperatives in subjunctive can also be framed in French without any principal clause:

328. /kɔ la lumiɛʁ swa/ (que la lumière soit!) [that the light be]
Let there be light!
When the situation expressed by the verb in subjunctive mood in the subordinate clause takes place simultaneously with the situation expressed by the verb of principal clause that is in present tense, the verb in the subjunctive is also in the present.

329. /zəkRɛk motRɛ nyidy RətaR mɛtɔna/  
(je crains que mot train n'ait du retard maintenant)  
I fear that my train not have late now.

330. /nu fezn̩ lesa pazanatada kale jədaRm aRiv/  
(nous faison les cent pas en attendant que les gendarmes arrivent)  
We made the hundred feet waiting that the police comes.

331. /zə dut kil RəvIɛn/  
(je doute qu'il revienne)  
I doubt that he comes.

332. /ilnəfə pas tuʃe alɔto ɔy skasəkəle jədaRm fini ləRəkɛt/  
(il ne faut pas toucher à l'auto, jusqu'à ce que les gendarme finissent leur enquête)  
The car must not be touched till the police finishes its enquiry.

5.3.2.2 THE SUBJUNCTIVE PAST

The verb in subordinate clause is in subjunctive past when the situation expressed by it is anterior to that expressed by the verb in principal clause which is in
present.

333. /je crains que son train n'ait eu du retard hier/  
I am afraid that his train would have been late yesterday.

334. /je ne crois pas qu'il ait compris/  
I don't think that he had understood.

5.3.2.3. THE SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERFECTIVE

The verb in subordinate clause is in subjunctive imperfective when the verb in principal clause is in past tense:

335. /je ne croyais pas qu'on put aller si vite en chemin de fer/  
I never believed that one could go so fast by railways.

336. /hier je doutais que jean parlat/  
Yesterday, I doubted that Jean would speak.

However, it should be mentioned here that subjunctive imperfect is a form generally used in written and literary language. In spoken language, however, the present subjunctive is used in its place.
5.3.2.4. THE SUBJUNCTIVE PLUS-QUE-PARFAIT

The verb in subordinate clause is in plus-que-parfait when the situation expressed by it is anterior to that expressed by the verb in the principal clause which is in past tense form. The subjunctive plus-que-parfait is also a form of written and literary language. In spoken language the subjunctive plus-que-parfait is replaced by the subjunctive past.

337. /ie: R ʒ ə dətɛ kil ʒ stRavaʃe avatie: R/ (hier, je doutais qu'ils eussent travaillé avant-hier)
  Yesterday, I doubted that they had worked day before.

338. /ilz avɛ pɔ:T kil ʒ t komisekRim/ (ils avaient peur qu'il eût commis ce crime)
  They feared that he had committed this crime.
5.4 CONDITIONAL MOOD

5.4.1. CONDITIONAL MOOD IN HINDI

The conditional mood in Hindi is termed as "sanketarthak" and is defined by Dymshits as a mood that expresses an unreal situation without expressing its accomplishment and are generally used in complex sentences. The sentences having this mood generally have interrogative or modal words with them, i.e. /kab/ 'when', /agar/ 'if' /yadi/'w'Alas' /kas/ etc. Suraj Bhan Singh describes conditional in Hindi as that which expressed the unreal condition between two activities that are related to each other on the basis of cause and effect. Besides, it also expresses an activity which was desired but could be accomplished.

The conditional mood in Hindi are expressed in the main verb. The form can be structurally expressed as

\[ MV + INF + INF + INF \]

\[ \text{root asp.m. n,g,p. md.} \]

\[ /a/ /t/ /a/ /Q/ \]

\[ /i/ /e/ /i/ \]


Apart from this simple conditional, Dimshits further illustrates three other forms of conditional which he calls complex imperfect, complex perfect and progressive. We shall now discuss these forms separately.
COMPLEX IMPERFECT

The complex imperfect form of conditional mood can be formally expressed as:

\[ MV\text{ pr.part.} \quad \text{Auxiliary INF:md.,n,g,p.} \]

This forms express conditionality in terms of the habituality or iterativity:

343. /baIId\̐ ko tum jan\̐i hoti to \\esa na\̐i/ \\
[brothers to you know (impf.m.) be (cond.md.)then such no say (cond.md.)] 
If you would have known your brothers, you would have never said so.

344. /tum vrIk\̐ ke nice b\̐h \̐ k\̐r cIrIId \\ka c\̐h\̐k\̐na s\̐nte hote/ \\
[You tree of below sit do birds of chirping listen (impf.m.) be (cond.md.)] 
You would have been listening to the chirping of birds sitting below the tree.

COMPLEX PERFECT

The complex perfect of conditional is expressed structurally as

\[ MV\text{ pt.part} \quad \text{Auxiliary INF:md.,n,g,p.} \]

a) /p\̐hap\̐ca/ \\
\quad /hota/ 

b) /lik\̐ a/ \\
\quad /hota/

224
This form of conditional mood expresses the conditionality in terms of the perfectivity of the action.

345. /kastUmne dɔrvaza kʰo³nə se pəholə sɪddʰu ki avaz pəhəcan li hoti/ [alas, you door open before siddhu of voice recognise (perf.m.) be (cond.md.)] Alas, you would have recognised Siddhu's voice before opening the door.

346. /zərur koi həṭuna ho gəyi hə ᵉnəhi to gari abʰi tək a gəyi hoti/ [certainly some event happen (perf.m.) be (pr.) otherwise train now by reach (perf.m.) be (cond.md.)] Certainly something has happened, otherwise the train would have reached by now.

PROGRESSIVE

The progressive form of conditional mood is constituted with the help of the main verb in its root form and auxiliary /rəhəna/ in its perfective aspect and auxiliary /hona/ in its imperfective aspect. It can be structurally represented as :

\[
\text{MV root} + \text{Aux prog.m. pt.part} + \text{Aux INF:md.,n,g,p.}
\]

a) /lɪkʰ /rəha hota/
b) /kʰə /rəhi hoti/
347. /wazr koi gari lokānauj ja ṛahi hoti
   to vo Usi wēqt lōt jata/
   [it any train lucknow go(prog.m.)(cond.md.)
   then he that time return(perf.m.)]
   If any train would have been going to
   Lucknow, then he would have returned
   immediately.

348. /tūmko sardi lāṅ,ṛahi hoti to kya
    gārām kapāra satṁō le ati/
    [you cold feel (prog.m.) (cond.md.)
    then what warm cloth along not bring come]
    Would you have been feeling cold would
    have not have brought warm cloths along
    with you.
5.4.2 CONDITIONAL MOOD IN FRENCH

The conditional mood in French grammar has been defined as the one which "expresses a fact that is described as imaginary and whose accomplishment depends on an expressed or unexpressed condition". It expresses a future event which depends on a possible condition and present or past events which would not have taken place due to the fact that the condition on which they depended did not realise. Apart from this traditional and semantic function, it is also used in speech acts, to express the undertoned affirmations, the exclamations like indignation, astonishments, an imaginary fact, an undertoned desire or wish and to indicate supposition etc.

The conditional in French is marked by two tense forms, i.e. the present and the past. The present form in conditional also expresses the future.

5.4.2.1 CONDITIONAL PRESENT

The conditional present in French is expressed by the conjugations of the verbs. The conjugations take care of difference of number and persons. The conditional present

form can be structurally described as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Verb</th>
<th>Inflexions</th>
<th>Infections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chanter</td>
<td>M:cond.md.</td>
<td>n,p.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Except for verb 'être' and 'avoir' for which the verb roots change while conjugating. For 'être' the root becomes 'ser' and for 'avoir' it becomes 'aur'.

The conditional present expresses:

a) a possibility and in the sense it works as a conditional future:

349. /si ʒave lɔ tɛ̃vɔyazaʁe/  
(si j'avais le temps je voyagerais)  
If I have time then I will travel.

350. /si ʒɛtə Risj aʃetəʁe ʒn zto/  
(si j'étais riche, j'achèterai une auto)  
If I was rich, then I would have bought a car.

b) an unreal situation which could not be accomplished because the condition in the principal clause could not be fulfilled:

351. /si ʒave lɔ tɛ̃ vɔyazaʁe/  
(si j'avais le temps, je voyagerais)  
If I had the time then I would have travelled, (but I don't have time).
c) An affirmation in undertone:

352. /ʒvùdʁɛ vœ paʁle/
(je voudrais vous parler)
I would like to talk to you.

d) A future in past:

353. /ʒkʁwaʁ kɛty vœdʁɛ/
(je croyais que tu viendrais)
I was thinking that you would come.

5.4.2.2 CONDITIONAL PAST

This form of conditional expresses the non-accomplishment of a situation in past as the activity expressed by the verb of principal clause is in past represented by a plus-que-parfait of indicative. This mood-form is constituted by an auxiliary verb in its conditional present and the main verb in its past participle. It can be formally described as:

Auxiliary
INF:md.,n,p.

Main Verb
pt.part
n.g.

Aux: être/intransitive motion verbs
avoir elsewhere

p.p. agrees with subject in the context of intransitive verbs of motion for number & gender.
354. /si ɔ̃av i ɔ̃ iat ɔ̃av R ̃e vɔ̃yaze/  
(si j'avais eu le temps, j'aurais voyage)  
If I had had the time, I would have had travelled.

The conditional past also expresses affirmation and regrets in undertone and the anterior future of the past:

355. /ɔ̃av R ̃e vuly vu pərlɛ/  
(j'aurais voulu vous parler)  
I would have like to talk to you (but I couldn't)

356. /ɔ̃sav ɔ̃ ɔ̃f ni ɔ̃av mɔ̃naRive/  
(je savais que tu aurais fini avant mon arrivee)  
I knew that you would have finished before my arrival.
5.5 CONTRAST OF MOOD IN HINDI AND FRENCH

Mood in these two languages shows some contrast, though different grammarians in both these languages have different categorizations. However, if we find more forms in one language and fewer in another, it is only due to the communicative reasons. The basic area where a wider contrast can be seen in moods in Hindi and French is that of indicative which we have dealt with in details in Chapters 3 and 4, i.e. the chapters on tense and aspect. In these chapters, we have only dealt with the tense, aspect and phase as represented in the indicative mood. In this Chapter we have only discussed the imperative, the subjunctive and the conditional moods.

The imperative mood in Hindi and French has almost one to one correspondence. There are different forms for expressing an order, a request or a prayer depending upon the nature of relationship between speaker and hearer, the social situation where such order, request or prayer is made and the level of cultural awareness, i.e., there exist different forms for performing the same function. These variations are called variations of register. The degree of intimacy or politeness decides the form to be used and this stands true for both the languages. The only difference between Hindi and French can be found in case of the use of
The progressive form in imperative. Hindi has a progressive verb form whereas French has none, though the table on imperative shows a rough French equivalent of Hindi progressive imperative mood form (cf. annexure).

Another difference which has not been discussed in this chapter is that in Hindi many a time we find that a request can be made by negative forms—what we may call as "oblique imperative", i.e. one could say in Hindi / ap ko jana to nahi hao/ [you go (emph.m.) no is] 'Do you have to go' which would normally mean you may go now. French does not have any equivalent of such use. However, French uses conditional interrogative to mean the same though it is called 'forme de politesse' which in Hindi is expressed by future tense marking in the verb structure of imperative.

Subjunctive in Hindi and French again show similarities, though the sentence structures for this mood in both the languages are not identical. The Subjunctive in French is generally marked on a verb preceded by a noun phrase which in its turn is preceded by the conjunction 'que' and this conjunction relates the clause whose verb is marked for subjunctive with another which expresses certain elan of the soul like desire, wish, fear etc. On the other hand, the verb marked for subjunctive mood in Hindi does not require any clause for expressing such desire, wish or fear.
The subjunctive mood in Hindi can have as many forms as are found for marking aspectual and phasal significances. French has four verb forms for subjunctive marked for four tenses of French, i.e., present, past, imperfect and plus-que-parfait. Some representative examples of subjunctive mood are given in the table Mood-2, which establishes the fact that subjunctive of French can be at times translated in Hindi by marking the verb with future tense of indicative. It is because in Hindi there is no need to use subjunctive form once the fear, desire or wish is explicitly expressed by the principal clause.

Another contrast in subjunctive in these languages is encountered when we find that a sentence "je doutes qu'il arrive" necessarily means that he would not come whereas its one of the possible equivalent structure in Hindi signifies just the opposite, i.e. Hind equivalent /mUjhe sādeh he kI vo ayega / would mean that I fear that he would come (if someone affirms that X would not come then another person expresses his fear that X would come.

The Conditional in Hindi and French have similar sentence structures as this mood basically expresses a cause and effect relation. Conditional as "if-then" structure in both the languages. The conditional mood in French has its own inflexions whereas in Hindi, it is represented by verb
forms or verb phrase structures similar to those of subjunctive mood and are recognized \textit{by} the presence of conjunction such as / \textit{\ldots} to / , / to / etc. In French also, the main clause is related with another clause having 'si' which signifies conditional mood apart from the presence of declensions for conditional mood in the main verb itself.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOOD -1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**IMPERATIVE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form in Hindi</th>
<th>Surfaces Structure in Hindi</th>
<th>French Equivalent</th>
<th>Form in French</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) MV + INF</td>
<td>k₁a</td>
<td>manges</td>
<td>MV + INF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root md.,n,p.</td>
<td>k' aIe</td>
<td></td>
<td>root md.,n,p.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) MV + Aux + INF</td>
<td>k' aIe</td>
<td>mangez</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr. root md.,n,p.</td>
<td>h' alega</td>
<td></td>
<td>root md.,n,p.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) MV + Aux + INF</td>
<td>k' aIe</td>
<td>mangez</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root md.,n,p.</td>
<td>h' alega</td>
<td></td>
<td>root md.,n,p.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) MV + INF</td>
<td>h' alega</td>
<td>voudriez vous</td>
<td>Aux + INF + MV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root T:(fut.)n,p.</td>
<td></td>
<td>manger</td>
<td>root M:cond. inf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n.p.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Subjunctive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form in Hindi</th>
<th>Surfaces Structure in Hindi</th>
<th>French Equivalent</th>
<th>Form in French</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) MV + Aux</td>
<td>cab i ko jae</td>
<td>le cle aie perdu</td>
<td>Aux + MV</td>
<td>INF: subj. pt.part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n,g,p.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) MV + INF</td>
<td>hota</td>
<td>qu'il eusse ici</td>
<td>Oue + MV + INF</td>
<td>root subj.md n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root subj.md.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INF + INF</td>
<td>tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part T,n,g,p.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>root subj.md n.p.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) MV + INF</td>
<td>hove/ho</td>
<td>qu'il soit a l'ecole</td>
<td>Oue + MV + INF</td>
<td>root subj.md n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root subj.md.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INF + INF</td>
<td>tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T,n,g,p.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>root subj.md n.p.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) MV + Aux</td>
<td>k'aya hota</td>
<td>qu'il aie mange</td>
<td>Oue + Aux + MV</td>
<td>INF: subj.md pt.part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pt. INF:subj.md.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T,n,g,p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part T,n,g,p.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form in French</th>
<th>Surfaces Structure in French</th>
<th>Hindi Equivalent</th>
<th>Form in Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(5) MV + INF + INF</td>
<td>que vous ecoutiez la radio</td>
<td>ap redlo sune</td>
<td>MV + INF root subj.md. T,n,g,p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T:sp n,p.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) MV + INF + INF + Adv.</td>
<td>je ne croiyait pas qu'on put aller si vit</td>
<td>manahi manota ki hom Itani jaldi a pate</td>
<td>MV + Aux + Aux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T:sp n.p.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) MV + INF + INF + Adv.</td>
<td>je doutes qu'il arrive</td>
<td>manuje sedeh h'ekli voayega</td>
<td>MV + Aux + Aux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T:ps n.p.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form in Hindi</td>
<td>Surfaces Structure in Hindi</td>
<td>French Equivalent</td>
<td>Form in French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) MV + Aux + Aux root cond.md. n.g.p.</td>
<td>अगर हांकर ले तो sare gut la sūṣaj jati</td>
<td>si nous avions parlé toute les problème auraient résolu</td>
<td>Aux + MV INF: cond.md. pt.part n.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) MV + INF root cond.md. n.g.p.</td>
<td>vo kāhata to मेरुर atā</td>
<td>s'il avait dit چلا j'aurais venu</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) MV + INF root cond.md. n.g.p.</td>
<td>vo kāhata to मेटा</td>
<td>s'il dira je viendrais MV + INF + INF cond.md. n.p.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form in French</th>
<th>Surfaces Structure in French</th>
<th>Hindi Equivalent</th>
<th>Form in Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(4) MV + INF + INF M:cond. n.p. md.</td>
<td>s'il m'a demandé je viendrais</td>
<td>Usne kāhata to मेरुगा</td>
<td>MV + INF root T:fut. n.g.p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Aux + MV INF: pt.part cond.md. n.p.</td>
<td>s'il m'avait demandé j'aurais venu</td>
<td>Usne kāhata hota to मेला aya hota</td>
<td>MV + Aux pt. INF:T(fut.) part n.g.p.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>