



Comparative Study of Indicative Mood Tenses in French and Persian

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Abstract: *This study includes a comparative research of the present indicative in French and Persian. The functional and psychological semantic differences of this tense in both languages and the influence of these differences on the comprehension or translation of the texts seems undeniable. We will specify in this article the differences that cause interference and obstacles when translating or understanding a text.*

Keywords: *Indicative Mode, Tense, Present Tense, Indicative Tenses, Comparative Method, Interference*

INTRODUCTION

Languages are able to express events occurring at different tenses. We call tenses, the forms that the verb takes according to the action at a certain tense. The expressed relation is simultaneity, anteriority or posteriority (Galichet ,1989).¹

There could thus be theoretically a multitude of verb forms expressing tense, depending on whether one would like to consider the relation of action to a greater or lesser number of moments determined over time. The tense places the process in one of the time periods: the past, the present, or the future. Only the indicative is able to arrange the process in one of these three time periods, that is to say to update it. The other modes have many tenses according to traditional terminology.

The indicative is the only mode that offers a set of tenses in the true sense of the term, differing in this respect from other modes and opposing them since they do not benefit from this property. This notion of time proper to the indicative must be felt and appreciated with care and caution: the spontaneous representation of chronology is often misleading. So, it is misleading to classify the forms of the indicative in the "past" without reservation."present" or "future" and its various forms and its various forms can not reduce to such a mathematic repair.

Thus, rigorously differentiating past and present would be a philosophical error than psychological. The past expresses well the time already passed and, theoretically, the present should only indicate the current moment when the process is being fulfilled.

But, the present also expresses the time that elapses when it is articulated. As for the future, insofar as nothing proves that the fact will be fulfilled, it represents nothing but a construction of the spirit.

The mode is the way in which one considers the process, not in the chronology, except for the indicative, not in its course, it is the affair of the aspects, but in its psychological tone. The mode, in short, expresses the way in which the subject considers the statement, the different ways in which one conceives and presents the process.

¹ - George Galichet, explained grammar of the French language, Armand Colin, 1989, P67.

Our modest work, it's the mode of the French indicative, especially the concordance of the tenses of the indicative and its transfer to the Persian. So, the objective of our work is the study of the french indicative system and its transfer to persian one.

The tasks of our work consist of:

- presenting the indicative mode in French,
- presenting the three tenses of the indicative,
- presenting the indicative mode in Persian,
- comparing the French and Persian the indicative mode systems.

To do this, we will use the following methods:

- the descriptive method that will make it possible to describe the analyzed phenomenon, to identify the peculiarities of the phenomenon and to emit hypotheses on the studied subject.
- the comparative method by the translation of examples that will compare the phenomenon of two languages.

The tenses of the indicative

Indicative mode includes the greatest amount of tenses and can be conjugated in future tense.

The tenses of the indicative can represent the different periods of life (past, present and future). In subordinate sentences, they will express the chronological reports of anteriority, simultaneity or posteriority between the verb of the subordinate sentence and that of the matrix sentence (Hérvé, 1986).²

The present

The present manifests in general something that is (il fait beau: هوا خوب است: the weather is fine), or an action occurring at the moment when one speaks: من تکالیفم را انجام می دهم: je fais mes devoirs: je suis en train de mes devoirs I'm doing my homework (I'm doing my homework). However, the present does not always represent the present moment. This means that a statement in the present may also express an event which generally occurs, has been occurred recently or in the distant past or will occur in the near future.

In modern Persian, the present indicative divides into two kinds: simple present tense and imperfect present tense.

Simple present (Persian tense)

Simple present formation rule

theme of present + ending of present

this tense is used only for a few verbs (essentially: budan بودن, dâshtan داشتن)

the verb «dâshtan» — avoir (to have) داشتن

man dâram..... j'ai (i have) من دارم

To Dâri..... tu as (you have) تو داری

Ou Dârad..... il/elle a(he/she has) او دارد

Mâ Dârim..... nous avons(we have) ما داریم

Shomâ Dârid..... vous avez(you have) شما دارید

Ânhâ Dârand..... ils/elles ont(they have) آن ها دارند

Exemples ;

J'ai un bon ami.(I have a good friend.) من یک دوست خوبی دارم.

² - Hérvé.D.Béchar, Modern and Contemporary French Syntax, PUF, 1986, P43.

Tu as un bon professeur.(You have a good teacher.) تو یک معلم(استاد) خوبی داری.

Il a des bon parents. (He has good parents.) او پدر و مادر خوبی دارد.

Verb «budan» - Être (to be) بودن

This verb has two forms: the short form and the tonic form. The short form is one that is normally used, and the tonic form is a form of insistence.

Person	form	singular		plural	
1	short	am	i am	im	we are
	tonic	hastam		hastim	
2	short	i	you are	id	you are
	tonic	hasti		hastid	
3	short	ast	he/she is	and	they are
	tonic	hast		hastand	

Nous sommes des étudiants.(We are students.) ما دانشجویهستیم(یم).

Vous êtes Français.(You're French.) شما فرانسوی هستید(ید).

Elles sont savantes.(They are scientists.) (women). آن ها(زنان) دانشمند(ی) هستند(اند).

Imperfect present tense of the indicative (persian)

Formation rule of imperfect present

mi- + theme of present + ending of present

This tense has no equivalent in French, but its use covers the "(simple) present" tense of French. All verbs are conjugated regularly.

Verb «bastan{band}» — fermer (to close)

Man mibandam je ferme (i close) من می بندم.

To mibandi tu fermes (you close) تو می بندی.

Ou mibandad il/elle ferme (he/she closes) او می بندد.

Mâ mibandim nous fermons (we close) ما می بندیم.

Shomâ mibandid vous fermez (you close) شما می بندید.

Ânhâ mibandand ils/elles ferment (they close) آن ها می بندند.

NOTE: When the theme of the present ends with a vowel, a "y" "ی" is added before the ending.

Verbe goftan — dire (say) گفتن

Man Miguyam.....je dis (i say) من می گویم.

To miguyi.....tu dis (you say) تو می گویی.

Ou miguyad.....il/elle dit (he/she says) او می گوید.

Mâ miguyim.....nous disons (we say) ما می گوییم.

Shomâ miguyid.....vous dites (you say) شما می گویید.

Ânhâ miguyand.....ils/elles disent (they say) آن ها می گویند.

Examples;

Les banques ferment à 5 heures du soir.(Banks close at 5 pm.)

بانک ها ساعت 5 عصر می بندند.

Elle dit le secret de son grand succès à ses amies fidèles. (She tells the secret of her great success to her loyal friends.)

او راز موفقیت بزرگش را به دوستان صمیمی اش می گوید.

Main values of the imperfect present (french and persian comparative study)

As we have said, the simple present of Persian has no equivalent in French, and the imperfect present of the persian can be compared with the (simple) present of the French. In this way, in speaking of the main values of the present, it is the imperfect present of persian that has been taken as equivalent and the subject of our comparison.

1. Express the present tense

1.1. Current moment بیان وقوع فعل در زمان حال

The present is a tense in relation to the present moment of the speaker. This tense is therefore linked to the moment when one speaks. The action occurs while one is talking or writing (Fattah and Havakeshian, 2012).³
Il étudie actuellement dans sa chambre. (He is currently studying in his room.)

او الان توی اتاقش مطالعه می کند.

1.2. Habit (iterative - repetition) بیان عادت

The present usually expresses the usual actions, which are repeated (Fattah and Havakeshian, 2012).⁴

Elle téléphone tous les jours à ses amies. (She calls her friends every day.)

او هر روز به دوستانش تلفن می کند.

Je prends de lait dans mon café. (I take milk in my coffee.)

من همیشه شیر تو قهوه ام می ریزم.

1.3. Generality بیان عمل فراگیر و همیشگی

The present encompasses the past and the future, and therefore affirms things that have always been true and will always be true. A general truth is expressed, often in the form of a proverb or maxim.

L'eau boit à 100 degrés centigrade. (Water boils at 100 degrees Centigrade.)

آب در 100 درجه می جوشد.

Le soleil se lève à l'est. (The sun rises on the East.)

خورشید از مشرق طلوع می کند.

Tout flatteur vit aux dépens de celui qui l'écoute. (Any flatterer lives at the expense of the one who listens.)

چاپلوس تو گوش شنونده اش زندگی می کند.

Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide. (Scalded cat fears cold water. ¹⁾

مارگزیده از ریسمان سیاه و سفید (ریسمان دو رنگ) می ترسد. ²⁾

Les petits ruisseaux font les grandes rivières. ³⁾

قطره قطره جمع (می) گردد، وانگهی دریا (می) شود. ⁴⁾

1.4. Order بیان دستور

With the present, an order is given to the 2nd person, with imperative value.

Vous voulez bien vous taire, à la fin. (You do not want to be quiet at the end !)

بالاخره لطف می کنید ساکت بشوید!

³ - Soheila Fattah, V. Havakeshian, Comparative study of moods and tenses in French and Persian languages, Samt, 2012, P4.

⁴ - Ibid.

¹ French Proverb

² Persian Proverb

³ French Proverb

⁴ Persian Proverb

1.5. Continuity with the past

It's used for an action that lasts, an action that has begun but is not limited in time. Continuity with the past is underlined by the use of an equivalent expression (there is ... that / here ... that) (Dina, 2012).⁵

Il y a deux ans qu'il fait du sport. (It's two years that he started to practice sports. دو سال است که ورزش می کند.)

Il pleut depuis 2 jours. (It's been raining for 2 days. دو روز است که باران می بارد.)

Je parle anglais depuis mon séjour en Irlande. (I speak English since my stay in Ireland).

از زمان اقامت در ایرلند انگلیسی صحبت می کنم.

1.6. Historical or narrative present حال تاریخی

In a narrative, past facts are expressed in the present to make the action alive.

L'orage secouait le navire de toutes parts. Tout à coup, un grand bruit. (The storm shook the ship on all sides. Suddenly, a loud noise is heard, it is the mast of the ship collapsing.)

طوفان، قایق را به موج ها می کوبید که ناگهان صدایی به گوش می رسد، و بادبان سرنگون می شود.

1.7. near future بیان آینده نزدیک

The present, equivalent of going (in the present) + the infinitive, expresses a recent or coming soon action (Fattah and Havakeshian, 2012).⁶

Je fais un appel et je suis à toi (je vais faire un appel...). (I make a call and i am all yours (I am going to make a call ...))

من زنگ می زنم و خدمت می رسم. (من یک تلفن خواهم کرد و خدمت خواهم رسید)

In Persian, to express the near future, the present needs to be accompanied by words like تا یک ساعت دیگر و به زودی،

...

او به زودی از بیرمنی می رسد. (She's coming from Burma. (She just arrived from Burma.))

Probable future بیان یک آینده احتمالی

Future action is presented as certain.

Demain, notre équipe remporte le trophée. (Tomorrow, our team wins the trophy. فردا، تیم ما مدال را می برد.)

Hypothesis or contingency after a "if" ("si" in French)

در زبان فرانسه، بیان احتمال بعد از Si

Si tu apportes des fraise, nous pourrons faire une tarte. (If you bring strawberries, we can make a pie.)

اگر توت فرنگی بیاوری، کیک توت فرنگی درست می کنیم.

Si tu m'invites au restaurant, je mettrai ma robe bleue. (If you invite me to the restaurant, i'll put on my blue dress.)

اگر به رستوران دعوتم بکنی، پیراهن آبی ام را می پوشم.

As we indicated in the translation of the sentence, in persian, to express the hypothesis or eventuality can not be expressed by the imperfect present "مضارع اخباری". The conjugated verb "بیاوری" and "بکنی" are in conditional present "مضارع التزامی".

2. Express the past tense

2.1. Present Perfect

⁵ - Dina Nourelahian, Comparative study of the use of tenses in the French and Persian languages, Arya, 2012, P23.

⁶ - Soheila Fattah, V. Havakeshian, Comparative study of moods and tenses in French and Persian languages, Samt, 2012, P7.

The Present Perfect is one of the most used past tense, both oral and written. It is used to express a fact or an event that has already occurred at the moment when we talk about it (Dina, 2012)⁷: It snowed yesterday / I was woken up by a snow plow / Jacques Cartier left the port of Saint-Malo on February 15th, 2016.

Formation rule of the Present Perfect (from indicative in Persian)

Theme of the past + -eh + ending of the present

Man shenâkhteh am	J'ai connu (I have known)	من شناخته ام .
To shenâkhteh I	Tu a connu (you have known)	تو شناخته ای.
Ou shenâkhteh ast	il/elle a connu (he/she has known)	او شناخته است .
Mâ shenâkhteh im	Nous avons connu (we have known)	ما شناخته ایم.
Shomâ shenâkhteh id	vous avez connu (you have known)	شما شناخته اید.
Ânhâ shenâkhteh and	Ils/ells ont connu (they have known)	آن ها شناخته اند.

Main values of the Present Perfect کاربرد های اصلی ماضی نقلی

Action completed کاری که در گذشته قطعا تمام شده است

The action is performed or presented alone or in a sequence (Dina, 2012).⁸

Il a mangé, a pris son bain et s'est couché. (He ate, took a bath and went to bed).

او غذا خورده، دوش گرفته و خوابیده است.

Defined Moment کاری که در یک زمان مشخصی از گذشته اتفاق افتاده است

The action accomplished is situated in the tense of the narrative and leads to a progression of the action.

Ce matin-là, elle a pris son sac, s'est levée et est sortie. (That morning, she took her bag, got up and went out.)

امروز صبح، او ساکش را برداشته، بلند شده و رفته است.

Consequence in the present اثر فعل در زمان حال

The effects of the completed action still last.

Tu t'es excusé, et je l'apprecie. (You apologized, and I appreciate it.) تو معذرت خواهی کرده ای، من ممنونم.

Action completed without connection to the present عمل کاملا تمام شده در گذشته

In this use, the Present Perfect replaces the simple past, which is less used (Galichet, 1989).⁹

Champlain s'est établi à Québec en 1608. (Champlain settled in Quebec City in 1608.)

شامپلن در 1608 در کبک مستقر شده است. (مستقر شد)

Generality بیان عمل فراگیر و همیشگی

An action or fact often recognized.

Les petites bêtes n'ont jamais mangé les grosses. (The little animals have never eaten the big ones.)

حیوانات کوچک تر هیچوقت حیوانات بزرگ تر را نخورده اند.

Interruption of another past action قطع یک عمل گذشته

The current action (in the imperfect) is interrupted by another (in the Present Perfect).

Sara téléphonait quand je suis entré dans la pièce. (Sarah was phoning when i entered the room.)

⁷ - Dina Nourelahian, Comparative study of the use of tenses in the French and Persian languages, Arya, 2012, P27.

⁸ - Ibid, P33.

⁹ - George Galichet, explained grammar of the French language, Armand Colin, 1989, P 72.

سارا تلفن می کرد زمانی که من وارد اتاق شدم.

The translation of the example shows that the Persian uses the simple past to express an interruption of another past action.

Future and near action بیان عمل آینده و نزدیک

A future and near action is presented as already accomplished (Dina, 2012).¹⁰

Attends-moi, j'ai terminé dans deux minutes. (Wait for me, I'm done in two minutes.)

منتظرم بمان، دو دقیقه ای کارم را تمام کرده ام. (کارم را تمام می کنم)

Future condition بیان شرط آینده

The Present Perfect is used after if (never the Future Perfect).

Si tu as compris, tu pourras m'aider. (If you understand, you could help me.)

اگر تو مسئله را درک کرده باشی، می توانی کمکم بکنی.

The translation of the example shows that the Persian uses the past of the subjunctive to express a Future Condition. The verb of the other proposition is in present of the sbjonctif "مضارع التزامی".

2.2. Simple Past

The simple past is used to evoke an event that took place in the more or less distant past, an event totally completed and no longer related to the present.

In the French, the simple past is less used and it is used more often in the third person singular and plural than other persons: He did what he had to do / They lived for a long time.

But in the Persian, the simple past is the most used.

Formation rule of the simple past (from indicative in Persian)

Theme of the past + ending of the past

Man Raqsidam	j'ai dansé (i danced)	من رقصیدم
To Raqsidi	tu as dansé (you danced)	تو رقصیدی
Ou Raqsid	il/elle a dansé (he/she danced)	او رقصید
Mâ Raqsidim	nous avons dansé (we danced)	ما رقصیدیم
Shomâ Raqsidid	vous avez dansé (you danced)	شما رقصیدید
Ânhâ raqsidand	ils/ells ont dansé (they danced)	آن ها رقصیدند

Main values of the simple past کاربرد های اصلی ماضی ساده

This is a tense that is still appropriate for historians and storytellers, but in everyday language, it is replaced by the Present Perfect, which then takes on the same value, that is, the evocation of an ancient fact.

Le prix de l'or atteignit (a atteint) son plus haut niveau de l'année dernière. (The price of gold reached its highest level of last year.)

قیمت طلا به بالاترین حد خود در یک سال گذشته رسید.

La sixième Manche du Championnat du monde d'échecs eut lieu à Bilbao.(The sixth round of the World Chess Championship took place in Bilbao.)

دور ششم مسابقات جهانی شطرنج در بلبائو برگزار شد.

Robespierre alla de défaite en défaite.(Robespierre went from defeat to defeat).

روبسییر از شکستی به شکست دیگر رفت.

2.3. Imperfect

¹⁰ - Dina Nourelahian, Comparative study of the use of tenses in the French and Persian languages, Arya, 2012, P 34.

The imperfect expresses an unfinished action, which we see in its unfolding or its repetition. We can consider that the imperfect is the present of the past, because it expresses nuances of the same order as those expressed by the present, but in a past tense (repetition, habit, truth, etc.). In French, the imperfect is the tense of the past most often used (Galichet, 1989).¹¹

Rule of formation of the imperfect (from indicative in Persian)

mi + Theme of the past + ending of the past

Man mifahmidam	Je comprenais (i understood)	من می فهمیدم
To mifahmidi	Tu comprenais (you understood)	تو می فهمیدی
Ou mifahmid	il/elle Je comprenait (he/she understood)	او می فهمید
Mâ mifahmidim	nous Je comprenions (we understood)	ما می فهمیدیم
Shomâ mifahmidid	vous Je compreniez (you understood)	شما می فهمیدید
Ânhâ mifahmidand	ils/ells comprenaient (they understood)	آن ها می فهمیدند

Main values of the imperfect کاربرد های اصلی ماضی استمراری

Duration بیان جریان استمرار عمل در گذشته

The action is presented in progress; the beginning and the end of the action are not specified.

Les vagues défilaient sur la plage. (The waves were breaking on the beach.) در ساحل با هم برخورد می کردند .

Il travaillait dans une grande entreprise. (He worked in a big company.) در شرکت بزرگی کار می کرد .

Repetition بیان تکرار عمل

The action is presented as a repeated habit of an indefinite number of times.

Il chantait toujours en prenant sa douche. (He always sang while taking a shower.)

او همیشه موقع حمام کردن آواز می خواند.

Description توصیف چیزی در گذشته

The circumstances, the scenery, the characters of the story are described, without any progress of the action (Fattah and Havakeshian, 2012).¹²

La voiture était rouillée et Thào savait qu'il ne fallait pas en attendre une forte Somme. (The car was rusty and Theo knew he should not expect a large sum.)

ماشین پوسیده بود و تئو می دانست که نمی بایست مبلغ زیادی را انتظار داشته باشد.

The translation of the example shows that the Persian uses the perfect present and the imperfect tense to express a description in the past.

Simultaneity with another fact of the past

بیان همزمانی یک عمل با یک عمل در گذشته

An action in progress is presented at the same time as another.

Je travaillais pendant qu'il jouait du piano. (I work while playing the piano.)

زمانی که او پیانو می نواخت، من کار می کردم.

Proximity to another past fact بیان تلاقی عمل گذشته با عمل گذشته دیگر

One action in progress is interrupted by another.

Quand nous étions en train de manger, le téléphone a sonné. (When we were eating, the phone rang.)

زمانی که غذا می خوردیم، تلفن زنگ خورد.

¹¹ - George Galichet, explained grammar of the French language, Armand Colin, 1989, P 81.

¹² - Soheila Fattah, V. Havakeshian, Comparative study of moods and tenses in French and Persian languages, Samt, 2012, P 24.

In French, the other verb is in the Present Perfect, while in Persian it will be in the simple past.

Condition بیان شرط در گذشته

The imperfect tense is used after if (never the conditional present). The reported fact is unreal or simply does not occur in the present.

Si tu mangeais moins, tu maigrirais (If you ate less, you would lose weight.)

اگر کمتر غذا می خوردی، لاغر بودی.

The translation of the example shows that the second verb in Persian is in the simple past.

Attenuation بیان درخواست مودبانه

With a sense of present, the imperfect is used to attenuate reality, among others, with verbs come, want, etc.

Je voulais vous emprunter de l'argent. (I wanted to borrow your money.) می خواستم از شما پول قرض بگیرم.

To express an action begun in the past with adverbs of time

بیان عمل آغاز شده در گذشته با یک قید زمان

Ils vivaient à Téhéran, il y a deux ans. (They lived in Tehran two years ago.)

تا دو سال پیش در تهران زندگی می کردند.

Hier soir, nous travaillions jusqu'à dix heures. (Last night we worked until ten o'clock.)

دیشب تا ساعت ده کار می کردیم.

2.4. PLUS-QUE-PARFAIT (the past perfect or pluperfect tense)

Pluperfect tense most often expresses a completed action that took place before another action of the past (in the present perfect, the imperfect, or the simple past).

Rule of formation of the Pluperfect (from indicative in Persian)

(Theme of the past + -eh + boud + ending of the past)

Man keshideh boudam j'avais dessiné (I had drawn) من نقاشی کشیده بودم

To keshideh boudi tu avais dessiné (you had drawn) تو نقاشی کشیده بودی

Ou keshideh boud Il/elle avait dessiné (he/she had drawn) او نقاشی کشیده بود

Mâ keshideh boudim nous avions dessiné (we had drawn) ما نقاشی کشیده بودیم

Shomâ keshideh boudid ... Vous aviez dessiné (you had drawn) شما نقاشی کشیده بودید

Ânhâ keshideh boudand ... Ils avaient dessiné (they had drawn) آن ها نقاشی کشیده بودند

Main values of the the past perfect or pluperfect tense کاربردهای اصلی ماضی بعید

Anteriority over a past fact بیان عمل مقدم در گذشته

Past action is anterior than another past.

Il avait compris que son amie ne pouvait pas lui écrire. (He had understood that his friend could not write to him.)

او فهمیده بود که دوستش نمی توانست به او نامه بنویسد.

Action accomplished

The fact is completed and located in the past.

Le chien avait longtemps cherché son maître. (The dog had long sought his master.)

سگ مدت زمان زیادی دنبال صاحب خودش گشته بود.

to express unreal action in the past

بیان عمل یا خواست غیر واقعی در گذشته با یک قید شرط

The reported fact is unreal or has not occurred in the past.

Si j'avais gagné au 6/49, je serais ailleurs. Si j'avais su! (If I had won at 6/49, I would be somewhere else. If I had known!)

اگر من 49/6 برنده شده بودم، جای دیگری می بودم. کاش قبلا این را فهمیده بودم!

Attenuation بیان امر یا درخواست مودبانه

The underlined fact is toned down by politeness.

J'étais juste venu voir si tu allais bien. (I had just come to see if you were ok.)

3. Express the future tense

3.1. SIMPLE FUTURE

The simple future is the tense of the action that takes place in the future. However, it can also be used to express facts relating to the present or the past (Fattah and Havakeshian, 2012).¹³

Rule of formation of simple future

(khâh + Theme of the past + ending of the past)

khâham did..... je regarderai (i will look)	من خواهم دید
khâhi did..... tu regarderas (you will look)	تو خواهی دید
khâhad did..... il/elle regardera (he/she will look)	او خواهد دید
khâhim did nous regarderons (we will look)	ما خواهیم دید
khâhid did..... vous regarderez (you will look)	شما خواهید دید
khâhand did..... Ils/elles regarderont (they will look)	آن ها خواهند دید

Main values of the simple future

Future event بیان حوادث آتی

The fact will happen in the future, it is considered likely.

J'arriverai par le train de 21 heures.(I will arrive by the 21 hour train.)

با قطار ساعت 21 خواهیم رسید.

Cet hôtel sera l'un des centres résidentiels les plus chers d'Iran.(This hotel will be one of the most expensive residential centers in Iran.)

این هتل یکی از گرانترین مرکزهای اقامتی ایران خواهد شد.

Order بیان دستور

We give an order in an attenuated way, the future tense then has a value of imperative.

Tu seras gentil de descendre la poubelle en partant.(You'll be nice to put down the garbage can when leaving.)

لطف خواهی کرد (می کنی) اگر رفتنی این آشغال ها بگذار بیرون.

Conclusion

The indicative mode possessing the most developed temporal system and the most Tense–aspect–mood, allows a total description of the three tenses of the chronology: past, present and future. It makes it possible to capture the facts, the acts, the opinions or the thoughts in their realization. It is the most used mode in everyday conversations.

It should be noted that there are similarities and differences between the system of the French and Persian dialects. First of all, the system of the French indicative is much richer in temporal forms than that of Persian. In Persian, only a few temporal forms are used to express the relations of the actions, while in French there are many.

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¹³ - Ibid, P 29