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## Scientific Opinions of Scholars on the use of The Term "Future" In Slavic and Persian

**Ruslan Radjabov & Dilshodbek Tilavov**  
Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

**Abstract:** *Our research aims to fill the gaps in this system by endowing Slavic languages with future periphrases and the progressive creation of the future using aspectual contrast, the progressive propagation of asymmetries resulting from the use of aspect to express time (more complete south than north).*

**Key Word:** *Slavic, morphology, future, dialect, communication, analysis, modality, topicality, linguistic typology, periphrastic future.*

### **Article History**

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## INTRODUCTION

**Paul Garde**, University of Provence raises the related problem of the future. He tried to answer the question - How is a future created: the case of Slavic languages. The future, as a morphological category, is in languages an unstable formation, which can be absent, and which in history can appear, renew itself, disappear.

Slavic, having lost the Indo-European future (preserved in particular in Lithuanian), experienced a period without a morphological future, well attested by Old Slavic texts (9th century). There the semantic opposition: "done in progress / fact foreseen in the future" is expressed by the morphological opposition of aspect: "present of imperfective verb / present of perfective verb". The latter therefore fulfills almost all the functions of a future, but is also found with its purely aspectual value in various contexts where temporal opposition is neutralized. It would be wrong to call it "future". As for imperfective verbs, they have no specific means of expressing the future. Special case: the verb "to be", the only one to have a future, since to the same infinitive (byti) correspond two presents: one imperfective (esmi) and the other perfective (bodo), most often equivalent to future "I will be". The latter, joined to the perfect participle of perfective verbs, can form a sort of future tense: bodo napisalŭ "I will have written".

Later, the Slavic languages tend to fill in the gaps in this system by endowing themselves with a future periphrastic. Various auxiliaries are used here and there: "to have", "to begin", "to want" etc. with infinitive, "to be" with infinitive or perfect participle. But this process has different outcomes in the north and in the south:

- in the north (Russian, Polish, Czech, etc.) it only concerns imperfective verbs, mainly with the auxiliary "to be". Thus an imperfective future is created, r. budu pisat "I will write". The perfective future remains expressed by the present napišu, without the other values of this form disappearing.

- in the south, the future periphrastic is created for all verbs. The perfective present loses its future uses, retaining only its other values. We therefore have a perfect parallelism between perfective and imperfective futures, but with different morphological tools depending on the language:

- Slovene (and Kajkavian dialect of Croatian): "to be" + perfect participle (former future future): bom pisal, bom napisal.
- Serbo-Croatian: "to want" (conjugated) + infinitive: hoću pisati (pisat ću), hoću napisati (napisat ću)
- Bulgarian (and Macedonian): "to want" reduced to an invariable particle šte + present (conjugate): šte piša, šte napiša

This development shows the progressive creation of a future, with the use of aspectual opposition, and the progressive dissipation (more complete in the south than in the north) of the imbalances resulting from this use of the aspect for the expression of time.

**Homa Lessan Pezechki**, University of Provence, analyzes **the future and the future in Persian** [1]. Most grammarians strive to distinguish the temporal and modal values of each drawer of the verbal conjugation. In truth, we can say that the so-called "future" drawer, whatever its temporal application - in the future or the past - is almost always assigned a modal value. What changes depending on the context is simply the nuance of this modality: absolute certainty, near certainty, high probability, low probability, etc.

To speak of what is not yet, languages often reserve the possibility of representing future potentialities as if they were certain. However, as close as it is to the present, the future remains somewhat uncertain.

If, in French, the words "future" and "future" are used almost indifferently in everyday language, it is good to know that etymologically "future" is borrowed from classical Latin *futurus*, participle future of *esse* "to be". And "future" undoubtedly originates from *advenire*, from *ad* "to" and *venire* "to come". To speak of "what will be" and "what will come" Persian has only one term, namely, *âyande* [PPR. of *V. amadan* "to come"]. This serves both as a label to designate the grammatical drawer of the indicative and as a substantive or adjective with the French meaning "future". Persian is the third successive state of the same dialect, Southwestern Persian. We went from a language of the ancient Indo-European type, namely Old Persian, to a language of the modern type, through Pahlavi or Middle Iranian. Like Indo-European which did not have a special grammatical form for noting a planned action in the future, the oldest Indo-Iranian texts lack a proper expression of the future. The two widely used forms are the present indicative and the subjunctive. In (1) the indicative is used to express a state ready to be realized in the near future and humanly certain since it is wanted by man; in (2) the subjunctive does not express human will, but indicates a possible future action escaping humanity and simply prophesied.

(1) *bēz az nūn parron nē giryēm*  
litt. but from now to after NEG cryPRES1SG  
"But from now on I won't cry anymore. "

(2) *ud hān zōr... pad awē āyab aziš ba uzīhād ud pāk bawād ud ō cwar ud mād ahrāmād.*  
litt. and this force in this fire of that to becomeSUB3SG and own beingSUB3SG and to sun and moon high goSUB3SG

"And that force (the force of light) in this fire (that of the end of the world) of the (material world) will come out and be purified and ascend to the sun and the moon."

The Persian "future" is formed from the apocopied infinitive, preceded by the verb *castan* "to want" conjugated to a form that resembles the present tense but lacks the prefix *mi-* [2] characteristic of this drawer. The verb *Câstan* is more or less emptied of its semantics to constitute the drawer called *âyande* "future": *Cândan* "to read", RAD. APOC à *Când* à *Câham Când* "I will read".

## CONCLUSION

One of the subtleties of the French language lies in its different ways of expressing the future. Other languages do not necessarily have equivalents. Thus, as we will see in this study, French does not always manage to distinguish what is called, in a questionable way, the "simple future" and the "near future". On the other hand, the present indicative, the subjunctive, the compound past and the Persian simple past are drawers which enter into competition with the future periphrastic without forgetting the verb "to want" in the cases where one wants to make appear the purely volitional meaning of the verb. Analysis of our examples will show that time is interpretive and must be calculated from the whole context.

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