

### **Future Perfect and a few rare tenses in the Khanik dialect**

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#### **1. Introduction**

The people of Khanik village have a number of fascinating linguistic features in their speech.

In their dialect, there are particular verbs and tenses which are rather unprecedented in the history of Persian language. Also, in cases where the reported verbs are restricted to one or two structures, the Khanik dialect comprises of the whole range of their structures including future perfect , subjunctive past continuous, farthest perfect tense, distant farthest perfect, future continuous and imperative continuous.

#### **Method**

Following discussion with the senile and often illiterate speakers for Khanik dialect, the results were presented in form of a research paper. In the process of writing the papers on the inflection of some rare verbs and arguments in Khanik dialect, a number of rather archaic or non-existent tenses in Persian language were found.

#### **2. 1. Future Perfect**

In the future perfect, we have the intention of doing something in the past, which has not been realized until the present time, but it is expected to be completed in the future. This tense is unheard of in Persian language.

Example: ma:yesta m boda bo bor om (I had wanted to have eaten)

The structure of future perfect: present perfect continuous of " ma:yesta " + participle (to be) + third-person singular past tense of "to be" + present tense of the verb in the question.

#### **2. 2. Subjunctive past continuous**

Subjunctive past continuous tense is commonly used in Khanik but no reference has been made to this structure in the Persian grammar books.

(Ahmad, 2001: 502). It is one of the rare tenses in the Persian language, which is created by adding the prefix "mi" "to the past subjunctive" (Ibid.).

Example: "This whim be cooking in the brain" (ibid: 166).

Example: maborda baš0m (having been carrying over)

The structure of subjunctive past continuous: the prefix "ma" + present perfect of the desired verb + subjunctive present (to be).

### **2. 3. Farthermost perfect tense**

The farthermost perfect tense is "on some occasions rarely found in the early Persian writings." (Khanlari, 2008, 2: 269)

Example: "Twelve clergymen having bought a pearl for eighty thousand dinars" (Juwayni, vol. 1, n.a. 180).

Example: be rafta m boda (having gone)

Structure of farthermost perfect: Be + present perfect of the desired verb tense + infinitive (boodan)

### **2. 4. Farthermost perfect continuous tense**

Farthermost perfect continuous tense is one of the most infrequently used tenses in Persian. In Khanik dialect, this tense is produced by adding prefix "ma" to the verb of farthermost perfect tense. "Of the tens of thousands of evidences recorded from ancient Persian texts, only two examples of this tense were found. (Ahmad, 2005: 157).

Example: A hundred years having been dead here" (Shonghoshi, 1976: 54).

Example: ma rafta m boda (had being going).

### **2. 5. Distant farthermost perfect tense**

Distant farthermost perfect tense is used to indicate the performance of an act in the distant past that is discussed in the present time.

It is similar to the farthermost perfect tense, yet it refers to a farther point in the past. I have used the term "distant farthermost" to refer to this time. This time is unheard of in the ancient and standard Persian.

Example: bumad am boda bo (I had had come)

The structure of distant farthermost perfect: the present perfect of the desired verb + participle (to be) + past root of "to be".

### **2. 6. Future continuous**

Future continuous is comparable to the simple future, but the prefix [ma] is added before the auxiliary (to want). In the history of Persian language, only one example of this verb was found (Ahmadi, 2005: 208): "This hadith will

want to be until the Day of Judgment" (Muhammad ibn Munawar, 1987: 337). In the above tense, an action is expected to be repeated frequently. Example: [Enahllah šomâ vaxte k beyoya y var hamsayagi mâ, bēštar ma: xa: h em raf]. (God willing, when you've moved to our neighborhood, we will want to be going together more often).

### 1. 7. Imperative continuous

It is the same as imperative structure in terms of meaning, but without continuity. Example:

Tø marrow ba, mo xâ r be tø xo m rason (you go, I will catch up to you.

The structure of imperative continuous: the prefix "ma" + imperative construct + dialectic "ba".

### Conclusion

In the Khanik dialect, there are a number of tenses that are unprecedented or rarely used in Persian language, including future perfect tense.

In this tense, we have the intention of doing something in the past, but it has not taken place until the present time. Also, subjunctive past continuous, farthest perfect tense, distant farthest perfect, future continuous and imperative continuous are other examples of tenses exclusively used in Khanik dialect.

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