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**Dissertation**  
**ACADEMIC MASTER**  
Domain: Letters and Foreign Language  
Field : English Language  
Specialty: Translation and Translation Studies  
Submitted by: **Youcef Hamdi**

**Title**

**Differences of Translation of English Present Perfect  
into Arabic**

**A Case Study : Translations of Second-Year LMD  
Students, University Of El Oued**

Publically defined

On : 08/06/2014  
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**Academic Year : 2013 /2014**

## **Dedication**

I would like to thank Allah for enabling me to finish this work.

This work dedicated to:

My parents: Hayat and Abd Razak for their patience and sacrifice .

My brother : Mouldi for his help

My sister :Fatima

To my family and friends

## **Acknowledgements**

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Mohamad Chouchani for his valuable help and guidance and his support .

I wish to thank Doctor Goui Jamel who helped in finding references .

I thank all students and teachers of El Oued University for their valuable help .

I also thank students and teachers of Kasdi Merbah University for their help and cooperation .

My special thanks should be expressed to all my friends.

Special thanks to Mr. Ahmed Noudine Belarbi for his help and assistance to me .

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## **Introduction**

### **1.Statement of Problem**

To translate grammatical elements seems to be an easy task, it is not more than finding their equivalent in the target language .But there are many cultural problems which rise at linguistic level. Sure, It's an essential issue to find exact equivalences in Arabic for the English present perfect.

An investigation is based on the difficulties which second year students of English face when translating the present perfect into Arabic .It has an importance in the English Language but it is not in the Arabic Language which cause problems to them.

### **2. Aims of the Study**

Translation clarifies differences between languages at all levels , one of the main differences is present perfect tense. Finding an exact equivalence in Arabic language is problem which approached by scholars in order to find solutions.

The reason behind this study is that many university students confront difficulties when translate the present perfect into Arabic .It may not its accurate equivalence in Arabic unless by adding some linguistic) lexical )items or particles.

I have chosen this topic as i was personally confused about the right use of it when I was a second year student. In addition, i discovered that there are many references which worked on the different problems of that tense in English, these will help me in the evaluation of second year students 'knowledge of translating the present perfect when they learn translation act at El Oued University. This personal reason encourages me to write a research on the topic in order to make a general study to find equivalent of present perfect in Arabic.

This research aims mainly at presenting a general study in translation of present perfect between English and Arabic in order to clarify its different translations. It's also information collection about the topic and having a case study(second year students) to see the extent of its translation. Besides, this study reflects typical variations between English and Arabic languages.

### **3. Research questions**

This research aims at answer questions about present perfect 'translation in order to remove some of ambiguity. These questions can be divided into the following:

- Is the present perfect tense a present tense or past one ?
- Is the particle ( قد+ الماضي ) the only form provided in Arabic for translating The Present Perfect Tense ?
- What are The main difficulties of The English Present Perfect tense's Translations ?

#### **-Further aims**

At the end of this research, we are looking for the following results:

- To show different grammatical structure between English and Arabic .
- To find an exact equivalence of present perfect in Arabic , if possible .
- To study second year English students'difficulties when translate present perfect into Arabic .
- ehT problem of name and translation of present perfect between English and Arabic.

### **4. Hypotheses**

We pretend in our study that if second year students of English apply the rule which states that the English Present Perfect is translated by the form ( قد+ الماضي ),they will over translate it in all context .They sometimes produce inappropriate tense equivalences.

### **5. Materials of The research**

To test the above hypothesis ,a questionnaire has been given to second year students of English at El oued University .The questionnaire has two parts ,first one consists of information on the present perfect tense and second one has two short texts from English into Arabic and vice versa.

Twenty sample-students have been selected randomly to perform that Questionnaire .The selection of the second year students has been done on the basis that they first

time study translation ,so they face problems to find exact equivalences in Arabic in order to translate the present perfect tense .

## **6. Structure of the Study**

The present research work is divided into two parts with four chapters , a *theoretical part* which gives information related to the subject divided into two chapters .

**Chapter one**, deals with translation in general; related to the theories and types of translation .In addition, it provides an overview of the grammatical equivalence and the grammatical problems in translation.

**Chapter two**, deals with the present perfect tense ,and relates to aspect and tense in English and Arabic .It also discusses the present perfect tense in its role, form, use and contrast it with present perfect continuous ,past simple and past perfect simple as well as discusses the equivalence of the present perfect tense in Arabic .

And *a practical part* which includes data analysis(texts and questionnaires )divided into chapters .

**Chapter Three**, deals with texts translation which includes the present perfect tense as the main tense ,these texts are from English into Arabic and vice versa and are translated by translators.

**Chapter Four** divided into two parts *first part* deals with data analysis .It contains information analysis and translation analysis of Questionnaire .It tests the knowledge of second year students of English about the present perfect tense and the way they perceive the translation from English into Arabic and vice versa.

*Second part*, deals with Information analysis and Translation analysis for teachers of Translation, and dealing with problems which may face them about translation of the present perfect.

At the end of this research, we are looking for some solutions to the main problems each translator faces during Translation Process.

## **Chapter one**

### **Translation**

#### **Introduction**

No one can deny the importance of translation by helping people who do not speak the same language ,or they are not from the same speaking community to communicate effectively.

This chapter is divided into five sections .So , the first section focuses on , the definitions of the term "translation" .

The second section deals with types of translation : Literal and Free translation as the main types with reference to their sub-categories up to Ghazala.

The third section deals with some theories of translation ,we are going to take Literary and Linguistic as modals .

The fourth section handles Baker's (1995) grammatical equivalence in which she stresses the five main categories ( number , gender , person, tense and aspect , voice )

The fifth section approaches grammatical problems of translation mainly grammatical ones which include the problem of translating tenses specially the present perfect into Arabic .

## **First Section**

### **1. Definitions of Translation**

Scholars have defined translation in different ways as 'The term translation itself has several meanings : it can refer to the general subject field , the product ( the text that has been translated )or the process ( the act of producing the translation , otherwise known as translating' Munday (2001:4) .

Bell defined translation as the expression in another language ( or target language )of what has been expressed in another , source language , preserving semantic and stylistic equivalence ( 1989 :5).

As for Ghazzala (1995), translation is any process that results in transferring the meaning from one language into another. For him the main goal is to deliver meaning of the source language by using the equivalents available in the target language .

Hatim and Munday defined translation from two different perspectives. First as a process, translation is an act of taking a text from one language and transforming it into another. In this sense, Hatim and Munday focus on the part of the translator. Second as a product, translation focuses on the results achieved by the translator, the concrete product of translation(2004).

Bassnett defined translation is not a monistic composition, but an interpenetration and conglomerate of two structures. On the one hand there are the semantic content and the formal contour of the original, on the other hand the entire system of aesthetic ( 2002 :16) features bound up with the language of the translation

## **Second Section**

### **2. Types of translation**

Translation has been divided into different types by different scholars who were interested in this field of study. According to Ghazzala (2008), translation has two types and each one has sub-sepyt.

## 2.1.Literal translation

It includes the following sub- types:

### 2.1.1.Literal translation of words (word for word translation)

Each English word is translated into an equivalent word in Arabic which are the same as, and in line with that of English:

For example :

That child is intelligent

ذكيا يكون الطفل ذاك

ذاك الطفل يكون ذكيا

ذاك الطفل ذكيا (Ghazala,2008:4)

Literal translation ignores word order and context .The translation of ( is)

Into Arabic by ( يكون ) ,but omitting it is better.

### 2.1.2.One to one Literal Translation

According to Ghazala, this type means to translate each source language word or phrase into an identical word or phrase in target language ,with the same number ,grammatical class and type of language. It takes context into consideration .(2008:6)

This type of translation resembles the first one in two main aspects:

- (1) It retains the SL word order in the TL.
- (2) It insists on having the same type and number of words.

Yet, it is different from it in two respects too:

- (1) It takes context into consideration.

(2) It translates collocation meanings, special and metaphorical SI words and phrases into their TL equivalents, if and when available.

e.g. (A) My neighbors are good

جيرانى يكونون طبيين(1)

جيرانى طبيون(2)

It transfers the source language grammar and word order ,regardless of the target language grammar and word order.This is confirmed in (A)

Translating (A)into (1) is insufficient to convey a real meaning, omitting ' يكونون ' is better and ' طبيون ' is corrected than ' طبيين ' according to Arabic grammar

(Ghazala,2008:7)

### 2.1.3.Literal Translation of meaning (Direct Translation )

Ghazala claims that this type of translation is keen on translating meaning as nearly ,accurately , and clearly as possible .It is the translation of meaning in context and it takes into account the target language grammar and word order ( 2008:9).The verb (run ) is not always translated into only one context but it has different meanings ,each one is considered to be a literal meaning as illustrated in the following examples :

' To run short of money '      ينفذ ما عنده من مال

' To run round '      يطوف /يقوم بزيارة خاطفة ( Ghazala ,2008:9)

## 2.2. Free Translation

It has been a well-established method of translation since antiquity .Usually, it is associated with translating the spirit ,or the message ,not the letter or the form of the text (Ghazala ,2008 :11) .It has two types :

### 2.2.1.Bound Free Translation

It is derived from the context in a direct way ,through it may go out of it in some way or another ,in the form of exaggeration ,expressivity, and effective ,rhetorical ,or formal language .It is the type we usually understand by the term **free translation** as in the following examples:

Are you lying to me ?

الله على أتفتري كذبا ؟

You look quite cool

تبدو رابط الجأش

The translations of the above examples into Arabic have gone beyond the context but , they are derived from the original ,so this type is not accepted for its strangeness to context(Ghazala,2008 :12) .

### **2.2.2. Loose Free Translation**

This type of free translation is a version of pragmatic translation . It is based on the translator's conclusions about what the speaker /writer wants to say .In other words, it is the translation of intentions (Ghazala,2008 : 13) , the following examples illustrate that :

I am frightened (1)

أبقى معنا

It is half past nine (2)

حان الوقت

The speaker of (1) means to say that she /he cannot stay on her/his own because she/he is afraid of something .Therefore, he/she asks the listener to stay with him/her ,however indirectly. The speaker of (2) implies that time of a class , a meeting .Is over ,or the time of learning ,or doing something is due (Ghazala, 2008: 14).

## **Third Section**

### **3. Theories of Translation**

Theorists tried to unify the theory of translation and each one saw it differently, so translation is divided into two types :

#### **3.1.Literary Theories**

Kelly (1979)claims that literary theories of translation imply the translation of all genres of literature including prose, drama and poetry which are translated differently according to the equivalence between the source text and target text. Literary translation is one of the great creative and universal means of communication.

Yowell and Lataiwish (2000)consider literary translation has to do with translating texts written in a literary language as distinct from the language of science or that of administration. It is highly subjective and connotative because each literary author is lexically



and stylistically idiosyncratic, and through his imagination, he uses literary techniques such as figures and proverbs.

According to Kelly(1979:44) ,"Translation is an intercultural activity or a literary creation as noted by Kelly who sees translation as “a literary creation is imitation of the outstanding qualities”

### **3.2.Linguistic Theories**

Nida (1976:69)sees that “Linguistic theories of translation are based on a comparison of linguistic structures of source and receptor texts rather than on a comparison of literary genres and stylistic features”

Yowell and Laitaiwish (2000), linguistic theories of translation seek more objectivity for translation. Linguistic theorists see translation as a part of linguistic theory and that many linguistic strategies are useful to avoid problems in translating.

Kelly (1979) views the majority of scholars, translation, as a literary craft, focuses on the creative aspect of translation. This stream of theory has analyzed aims and results without paying much attention to the linguistic strategies involved .

## **Fourth Section**

### **4.Grammatical Equivalence**

Languages see world differently by their different ways and structures to convey real message, so no full relation between languages when we transfer information between them specially grammatical ones .

"Grammar is the set of rules which determine the way in which units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language and the kind of information which has to be made regularly explicit in utterances"(Baker,1995: 83 ).

According to Baker (1995) some grammatical categories may make difficulty to translators because of differences in the grammatical structure of source and target languages ,they are number, gender, person, tense and aspect, voice.

First, the grammatical categories of number do not exist in all languages, for example, English has singular and plural, but Arabic has singular ,duality and plural. Second, gender which can be feminine or masculine ,animate or inanimate grammatical category. Third, the category of person is related to notion of participant roles. Fourth, they indicate two main types of information :temporal and aspectual differences. Fifth, this category is concerned with passive and active forms which are different from one language into another .

## **Fifth Section**

### **5.Grammatical Problems**

Grammatical problems still make difficulties to students or translators for a lack of direct equivalence across languages in terms of grammatical features .

English and Arabic belong to different and distant language families : West Germanic ,and Semitic .Consequently, their grammars are sharply different .Several grammatical features of English create variable problems of translation into Arabic .Experience shows that one of the primary mistakes. committed by the students of translation is presupposition that English grammar and Arabic grammar can translate each other in a straight forward way.

The main difference between English and Arabic grammar is that English has verbal sentences only whereas Arabic has both verbal and nominal sentences.

In addition ,word order is another problem, the normal of the words of the Arabic sentence is sometimes different from that of the English sentence whose normal is as follows:

Subject –Verb -Object/ Complement .In Arabic , however, the normal word order is two types :normal word order and verbal word order .

Besides, one of major grammatical problems in translation between English and Arabic is the translation of the present perfect. It has no one to one equivalence in Arabic. Some translators suggest ( قد ) for the present perfect and( لقد ) for the past perfect (Ghazala,2008:28.46.61).

## **Conclusion**

Translation is a necessary means to communicate across different cultures and societies .To translate correctly, reader has to be aware of some different issues related to it as its types ,theories ,grammatical problems and equivalence to convey a real meaning into target language .

English and Arabic are two distinct languages which have no accurate equivalent in terms of grammar and specially in terms of present perfect. It causes problems to learners or translators to find an exact equivalence in Arabic language.

## **Chapter Two**

### **The present perfect simple**

#### **Introduction**

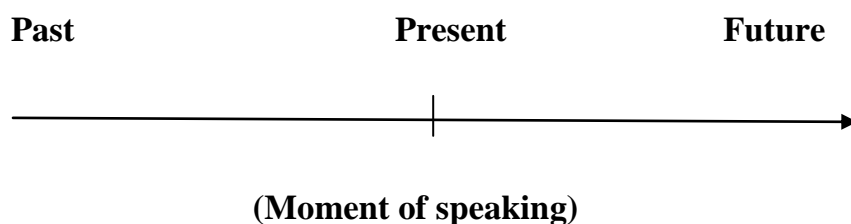
The chapter deals with the present perfect tense in different parts ; (1) tense aspect in English and Arabic languages ,(2)the role of present perfect forms ,(3) comparison between the present perfect tense and another tenses(present perfect continuous ,past simple and past perfect simple).

Finally ,the suggestions submitted by language scholars in order to find the equivalent of the present perfect tense.

## 1.Tense and Aspect in English

### 1.1.Tense

Tense in verbs expresses the time that an action occurs in relation to the moment of speaking .It has three dimensions –present ,past and future. These can be represented as in the diagram (1),some forms of which are often used in English language teaching text books.



**Table.0 1.Three dimensions of tense (cowan,2008:350)**

### 1.2.Aspect

Aspect expresses how the speaker views the action of the verb. For example ,an action that is seen as bounded and complete is perfect in aspect. If the action is seen as incomplete ,it is imperfect in aspect ;if seen as repeated ,it is iterative ;if seen as occurring regularly ,it is habitual. All of these aspects are represented in the verbs of different languages.

In English ,two aspects are expressed through auxiliary verbs and the form of main verbs: a progressive or continuous aspect represents ongoing action and a perfect aspect represents action that is complete .The progressive aspect is indicated with **be+ present participle (ing)**,and the perfect aspect is indicated with **have +past participle(ed)**.

## 2.Tense and Aspect in Arabic

English expresses a wide variety of attitudes to time and the relation of events to other events ,Arabic refers to completed and uncompleted actions .Arabic makes distinction between the imperfect and the perfect actions.

## 2.1.Tense

In Arabic , verb is a word which refers to action combined with a tense, for example "play" refers to action of "playing"and the tense is the present. Thus ,in Arabic there are only two tenses as far as the form is concerned .( Yusuf,2006:51)

### A. The present (الحاضر)

What referred to occurring the action during time's speaking or after it .The sign which distinguishes it than past is using of letters of present as (الياء) Yaa ,Hamza (همزة) , Noun (النون),Taa (تاء).

-I read the book now                      أقرأ الكتاب الآن

### B. The past (الماضي)

What referred to occurring the action before time of speaking as follows:

-Children played football                      لعب الأولاد الكرة

And other tense is :

### C. The future(الأمر)

A verb involves occurring something after time's speaking as follow:

Alla , write homework                      اكتب الواجب يا على (Najib,2005:90)

## 3.The present perfect simple

The present perfect tense is formed with a present form of have (i.e., has or have ) and a past participle of the main verb .It occurs with a time expression of duration ,e.g., for six years /since 1999/over the last six months (Cowan,2008:367).

### 3.1.The function of perfect forms

The present forms imply two ideas: "(A) That an action or event occurred before the time indicated by the context or situation ; it has happened before now, it had happened before a certain time in the past ,or it will have happened before a certain time in the future; and (B) That this action or event has happened ,had produced ,or

will have produced a result or a state of affairs that is relevant to the present situation ,was relevant to the past situation ,or will be relevant to the future situation."(Graver,1995 :74)

The above quotation implies that:

The perfect forms link an earlier action with the present situation .

-The" perfect" verb forms

### **1.The present**

**John:** I've read the book

**Peter:** What 's it like ?is it worth reading ?

### **2.The past**

**John:** When I got there, everyone had gone home.

**Peter:** So you did not meet them?

### **3.Future**

We shall have finished the repairs to your car by tomorrow morning .It will be ready for you at 11o'clock.(Graver,1995:73)

### **3.2.Form of the present perfect simple**

We form the present perfect with have/has +the past participle .The past participle often ends in **-ed**(opened, decided ),but many important verbs are irregular(lost ,written, done ,etc) (Murphy&Altman,1998:26).

### **3.3.Use of present perfect simple**

The present perfect simple shows a relationship between past time and present time .

It can be used in the following ways :

**A-To describe an action that happened at an indefinite time before the present**

-To refer to things that people have done and experiences they have had. Its connection with the present is that the experience is part of that person in the present .

**E.g.** He 's **taught** English in five different countries.

- When there is very specific evidence in the present of the event that took place in the past:

**E.g.** Oh, you **have had** a haircut.

-Often in news reporting .The use of the present perfect makes the event seen more immediate and of direct relevance to the present .

**E. g** .At least twenty people **have been** killed in a motorway crash.

-After the contraction of to be (in the present )+ ordinal or superlative .

**E.g.** This is the first time I **have been** ' to London.

### **B-With adverbials**

Used with adverbials that show a connection between the past and present.

**E.g.** So far, up to now, lately ,already ,yet, just.

**E.g.** These letters **have just arrived.**

### **C-With a time reference**

Used with reference to a period of time that is still continuing in the present .

**E.g.** This morning ,this afternoon, to day , this week ,this month ,this year , this century .

**E.g.** I've read two books this week.

### **D. In clauses of time and connection**

can be used in clauses of time and connection when ,at a certain point in the future , the event will be in the past.

**E.g.** I'll give you back your ring when I've found it .



**E.g.** With since ,for and how long to describe the duration of an activity or situation that started in the past and continues up to the present and possible into the future.

E.g. She 's **been** away from home for six months (Walker&Elsworth,2000:42-43)

### 3.4.Contrast between the present perfect with

The present perfect simple has different points with the following tenses:

#### 3.4.1.The present perfect continuous

<b>The present perfect simple</b>	<b>The present perfect continuous</b>
Completion She <b>has painted</b> the ceiling	Continuation She <b>has been painting</b> the ceiling
Repeated action Kathy <b>has lost</b> her passport again .It's the second time she <b>has lost</b> it.	Duration of action She <b>has been playing</b> tennis since she was eight .
Permanent situation I <b>have never smoked</b>	Temporary situation I <b>have been</b> smoking

**Table.02.Contrast between the present perfect simple and the perfect continuous(Murphy & Altman ,1998:30-34)**

#### 3.4.2.The past simple

<b>The present perfect simple</b>	<b>The past simple</b>
Unfinished action Jill <b>has never driven</b> a car	Finished action I <b>enjoyed</b> the party very much
Present Relevance Jim has gone to Canada	No present Relevance Jim <b>went</b> to Canada
Indefinite Time We <b>have left</b> the party	Definite Time We <b>left</b> the party at 11:00

**Table03.Contrast between the present perfect simple and the past simple (Murphy & Altman,1998:22-30)**

### 3.4.3.The past perfect simple

The present perfect simple	The past perfect simple
Continuation I <b>have lost</b> my key The action started in the past and continues to now	Completion When i arrived at the party ,Tom <b>had</b> already <b>gone</b> home . It expresses an action that happened in the past

**Table04. Contrast between the present perfect simple and the past perfect simple (Murphy&Altman,1998 :26-42)**

#### 4-The equivalence of the present perfect in Arabic (some suggestions)

".....The perfect is randomly translated either as a simple past ....or a present perfect "(Bahloul,2008:66).

So he thinks that to translate the present perfect is by the use of (قد) .

"Arabic does not have an equivalent of the present perfect pushing the inflected verb further". (Baker,1995:127).

She said that Arabic needs the equivalent of the present perfect tense by putting the verbs in the sentence to know the general context.

## **Conclusion**

Finding an equivalent of the present perfect into Arabic is still a problem which faces researchers but we render it in accordance with the context .Using the practical (فد) is another method but it is not suit all contexts as (WH) question.

Until now the translation of the present perfect depends upon the context in order to adopt English situation to Arabic .

## Chapter Three

### Analysis of the Translators' Translation of the Present Perfect Tense

#### Introduction

This chapter is a part of the practical section of this dissertation .It includes a test which is given to twenty translators to translate them in order to investigate how they translate the present perfect tense into Arabic.

The chapter also consists of information about the sample ,the description of the test and the analysis of results. The test's results are carefully analyzed in order to know how translators deal with the translation of the present perfect tense from English into Arabic.

#### 1.The sample

The sample consists of (20) twenty translators . Some of them are official translators from El oued city and others are peoples studied translation .They were chosen randomly in order to achieve the main concern is how they can translate the present perfect tense from English into Arabic.

#### 2.The test

The test is composed of (10) sentences in English to translate it into Arabic which are given to translators. It aims at testing the translation of the present perfect tense and whether they always use (قد) when rendering it into Arabic or other solutions.

The sentences used in the test were taken from the book "Oussas ettarjma mina el inglizia ila elarabia wa bilaks", "أسس الترجمة من الإنجليزية الى العربية " whose author is (Aze Dine Mohammed Najib :2005,104-176)

#### 3.Data Analysis

**S1.**" Never before in history **have** there **been** greater opportunities to meet this challenge...".

According to Najib ,the translation of the above sentence:

"...لم يحدث في التاريخ من قبل أن هذه الفرصة الكبيرة لمقابلة هذا التحدي...."

Strategy	Way of translations	Number of Translators	Rate
Use of the present tense (لم+من قبل)+	لم يسبق من قبل ان وجدت فرصة عظيمة...	08	38.5%
Use of the present tense+(لم+قط)	م يحدث قط في التاريخ و ان وجدت فرصة عظيمة.....	07	37.5%
Use of the present (لم+أبدا)+	لم تكن أبدا فرص كبيرة....	05	24%
Total		20	100%

**Table05: Translation of the present perfect tense in negative sentence**

According to Najib 's translation, the suitable translation of the above sentence by the form of (Verb in present +لم)which means the present expresses the past moreover, the action did not happened in the present but in the past and still continue until now .

07translators translated the all elements of English sentence (before=من قبل /Never=لم) but the present perfect verb translated as the past tense .They did not translated the context or the value of the tense but this translation is a acceptable but not the suitable in accordance with Najib's translation. 07translators also used the form of ( (لم+verb+قط+وجدت) as the above sentence translated all the elements before the verb but they used the word قط rather than من قبل and the verb translated by the two verbs ,the first one in the present and the second one in the past according to Najib translation . 05translators used the form ( (لم+verb in the past +أبدا) which is more suitable to Najib 's translation but the verb to be in the past because the verb (يحدث)in Najib translation refers to the past not the present according to the context of the sentence. As result, according to Najib translation and translator's translations ,there is not a fixed equivalent of the present perfect in Arabic but translate the context not the tense itself.

S2."..While much **has been** accomplished in the past to mobilize resources on an international basis...".

Najib 's translation:

"كما كان في الماضي قد حدث انجاز كبير لتعبئة الموارد على أساس عالمي."

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of translators	Rate
Use of قد+الماضي	بينما قد أجز الكثير.....	12	62.5%
Use of the past + بينما	بينما وجدت الكثير من....	08	37.5%
Total		20	100%

**Table 06: The present perfect with adverb and conjunction**

According to Najib's translation ,the suitable translation of the present perfect tense is by the use of قد+الماضي. Which is the case of (12)translators who rendered it like that.(8)translators rendered it by the use of the past tense in Arabic. The form قد+الماضي is appropriate to the context .

S3."The rate of development **has fallen** for short of meeting the needs and hopes of emerging peoples..".

Najib 's translation:

"معدل التنمية قد زاد قليلا لمقابلة احتياجات و آمال الشعوب المعنية....."

Strategy	Way of translators	Number of translators	Rate
Use of قد+الماضي	قد تناقص معدل التنمية.....	10	50%
Use of لقد+الماضي	لقد انخفض معدل التنمية...	3	13%
Use of verb+ noun(أسم)	تدنى مستوى التنمية.....	7	37%
Total		20	100%

**Table 07: Different forms used to translate the present perfect tense**

Here the sentence has different forms for translating the present perfect tense because translators used numerous items to express on it.(10)translators used the form of( قد+الماضي ) which is the more suitable translations of the sentence.

(3)translators used ( لقد+الماضي ) as well as This form is appropriate to the context but others (7)they used a verb+ noun to express the action .

**S4. " I have already taken some steps..."**

Najib 's translation: "... فقد اتخذت بعض الإجراءات..."

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of translators	Rate
Use of لقد +الماضي	لقد سبق لي..... لقد اتخذت.....	12	62%
Use of past tense	أهيت..... أخذت.....	5	25%
Use of قد + الماضي	قد سبق واتخذت.....	3	13%
Total		20	100%

**Table08:Different forms for translating the present perfect tense with adverb of time**

Najib translated the present perfect verb of the sentence by the form (verb in the past +قد) as the suitable form of the context of the sentence.

12translators used the form (لقد+ الماضي ) in the Arabic and they translated the present perfect tense in the past tense and adding the word( لقد ) this form conveys the same context and meaning ,this is a accepted in Arabic .

05translators used the past without any addition ,they translate the present perfect tense as an past action to express the same meaning of the original language this translation is accepted in Arabic .

03translators translated the present perfect tense in two verbs اتخذت/سبق and added the word قد so, only one verb of them will convey the meaning and used the past simple to translate the present perfect tense of the verb.

This translation in accordance with Najib translation in more suitable than others because the context is expressed by the past more appropriate.

**S5."Men have been** great sea travelers. They have left their lands and sailed in search of new countries...".

Najib 's translation:" البشر رحالة بحريون عظماء .فقد تركوا أوطانهم وأبحروا بحثا بلاد عن جديدة"

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of translators	Rate
Use of the past / past	عرف عن الرجال بأنهم كانوا....حيث أنهم تركوا..	7	37%
Use of الماضي / لقد + الماضي	لقد عرف الرجال .....لقد غادروا	3	13%
Use of الماضي / قد+ الماضي	كان الرجال من اكبر البحارة .فقد هاجروا...	3	13%
Use of الماضي / قد+ الماضي	قد أصبح الرجال بحارة عظماء وغادروا...	3	13%
Use of الماضي / لقد + الماضي	لقد كان الإنسان ...فقد هاجروا...	2	12%
Use of الماضي / قد + الماضي	قد كان الرجال...ولقد تركوا...	2	12%
Total		20	100%

**Table09: Translation of a sentence consists of two verbs in the same tense**



Najib translation of the present perfect is like that ,he translated the first verb by the context and the second one adding( verb in the past+قد) but translators rendered as following:

07translators used the form of past /past ,they see this form is appropriate of the context .They translated it according to their understood meaning. 03translators used the form of ( لقد+الماضي/لقد+الماضي) ,this form is not accepted in Arabic because it is not suitable the context.

03translators ( الماضي/قد+الماضي ) is accepted in Arabic and conveys the same meaning of the original sentence, so it is more appropriate the context . 03 translators translated it by ( الماضي / قد+الماضي ),this form is accepted in Arabic but it is not the more appropriate. 02 translators rendered it as (لقد+الماضي / قد+الماضي),this form has a repeat so, in the first verb we can omit لقد and the meaning is accepted and using (لقد / قد) to gather is not accepted in Arabic . 02 translators used the form of ( لقد+الماضي / قد+الماضي) as the above translation, using to gather (لقد / قد) that is not appropriate in Arabic .

S6."The problem of over population **has occupied** the minds of economists..".

Najib 's translation: " تحتل مشكلة زيادة السكان عقول الاقتصاديين.. "

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of translators	Rate
Use of لقد + الماضي	لقد شغلت مشكلة تزايد السكان....	5	25%
Use of past tense	مشكل زيادة النمو الديمغرافي شغل عقول العلماء.....	9	45%
Use of يزال+المضارع ما	ما يزال النمو الديمغرافي يشغل بال.....	2	10%
Use of قد+الماضي	قد شغل مشكل زيادة السكان.....	4	12%
Total		20	100%

**Table 10: Translation of a simple sentence.**

05 translators translated the present perfect into Arabic as the past simple and adding the word لقد which means that the action happened in the past and till continue to now as what Najib translated so, the two forms are suitable to context but not more appropriate.

09 translators used the past simple and they translated the context directly not focusing on finding an exact equivalent of the present perfect in Arabic this translation is more accepted.

02 translators rendered it by the form ( ما يزال+المضارع ) which means the action is still continuing but the verb in the present means the past ,this translation is accepted in Arabic but not more appropriate.

04 translators used the form (قد+الماضي),it is also an accepted form in Arabic used and conveys the same context but not the appropriate.

S7."I'm sorry ,i **have** not **finished** yet the report, that you asked for and about my experiences abroad..".

Najib 's translation:

"آسف لأنني لم اتم بعد التقرير الذي طلبته عن خبراتي خارج البلاد....".

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of translators	Rate
Use of past tense	أعذري لم انهي .... أعذري لم أكمل .....	17	87%
Use of قد+الماضي	لم أكن قد أنهيت...	3	13%
Total		20	100%

**Table 11: Translation of the present perfect with adverb of time and another verb.**

17 translators translated the present perfect tense as a past action in accordance with the context of the sentence moreover, they rendered the value and the meaning not the tense itself that is suitable to Najib translation so, this translation is more appropriate to the present perfect tense.

03translators added the word **قد** to the past simple in order to adopt the meaning of tense with Arabic but this is not more suitable the context .

**S8.**"Probably twelve thousand years or more **have been** since man learned to grow crops and to domesticate animals....".

Najib 's translation:

"ربما انقضت اثنتا عشرة ألف سنة أو ينصف من تعلم الإنسان كيف يزرع المحاصيل و كيف يستأنس الحيوانات..".

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of translators	Rate
Use of <b>لقد + الماضي</b>	لقد مضت حوالي اثنتا عشرة ألف ..... لقد مرت .....	7	35%
Use of <b>قد+الماضي</b>	من المحتمل أن آلاف السنين قد مرت.....	6	30%
Use of past tense	كان منذ ..... منذ حوالي اثنتا عشرة سنة أصبح الإنسان	7	35%
Total		20	100%

**Table 12:Present perfect with larger context and (since)**

According to the above table ,7translators used the form of **لقد +الماضي** they did not render **since** because **منذ+الماضي** they do not accept to gather in Arabic .

The same case of 6 translators who used the form of **قد+الماضي** ,but this form is not appropriate of the context . 6translators used **الماضي** which is the more suitable in this context because the item **منذ** in Arabic refers to the past.

**S9.** ."1801 I **have just returned** from a visit to my land lord the solitary neighbor ....."

Najib 's translation:

"1801.عدت للتو من زيارة مالك الدار التي استأجرتها وهو الجار الوحيد".

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of translators	Rate
Use of لقد + الماضي	لقد رجعت..... لقد عدت.....	12	62%
Use of قد+الماضي	كنت قد رجعت.....	8	38%
Total		20	100%

**Table 13: Present perfect with just in a simple sentence**

12 translators translated the present perfect tense by adding لقد to the past simple in order to convey the same meaning of the original sentence, but this translation is not the more suitable because we can omit the word لقد .

8 translators used the form (قد+الماضي) it is also accepted in Arabic if it is as رجعت (قد للتو...) not as (كنت قد رجعت.....) so, this translation is not accepted in Arabic .

**S10.** "The defendant **has been** accused of walking along Red tree Road on the evening of 27May ..".

Najib 's translation: " إن المتهم اتم بالسير في طريق ريترى في المساء يوم 27 من ما يو..".

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of translators	Rate
Use of past tense	المدعي عليه اتم بالمشي على طول.. اتم المدعي عليه.....	10	50%
Use of قد+الماضي	قد اتم المدعي عليه.. قد أصبح المناضل.....	7	37%
Use of لقد + الماضي	لقد اتم الدفاع.....	3	13%
Total		20	100%

**Table 14 : Present perfect and passive form**

The above table clarifies that 10 translators rendered it by the form of the past, which is more suitable to the context of the sentence in Arabic but some of them started it by noun as in English .7 translators used the form of قد +الماضي which is not accepted in this context as well as the form لقد+الماضي.

## **Conclusion**

This chapter deals with the analysis of translator's translations ,and how they rendered the present perfect tense into Arabic. Translators faced this problem more than others because they always practice translation .

According to the results of the test which given to translators there is no fixed form to translate the present perfect into Arabic but they used some forms to compensate it in Arabic .These forms are the past tense + لقد/قد or المضارع .The first one is more suitable for translating the present perfect into Arabic whereas the second one is not appropriate .

So , translators do not have a fixed form or equivalence in Arabic to render the present perfect into Arabic but they move to another forms to adopt the sense and the context with the original sentence.

## Chapter four

### The analysis of students' questionnaire

#### Introduction

The fourth chapter is about translations of the present perfect who first time study translation and face such problem. It aims at checking their knowledge of the resent perfect simple by them twenty questionnaires (20).

The questionnaire contains four questions about the present perfect translation in order to investigate the student's knowledge and two short texts for evaluating their translation and how they deal with its translations.

It also includes other information about the sample ,the description of questionnaire and the analysis of findings .Their results are analyzed to examine how they deal with this problem and find common methods and ways they use to render it into Arabic .

#### 1.The Sample

The sample includes (20)twenty second year students from English Department at El oued University.

Students have randomly been chosen from the whole number of students. The choice of students of the second year is due to the fact that translation starts to be studied in this level and they study grammatical rules and practice them .The main concern of questionnaire is to see whether students have some insights concerning problems and solutions provided in translation.

#### 2.The description of questionnaire

The questionnaire is given to students to know their capacity in understanding and translating the present perfect simple and whether always use the form (قد/لقد)in translating it into Arabic.

It includes four questions about the present perfect simple .The first one is about what students know on the present perfect simple and the second one is about the form and role of the present perfect in order to evaluate student's knowledge on it .

The fourth one has the main concern which aims at knowing the different ways and methods to translate it into Arabic. It also has two short texts to translate them into Arabic each one includes the present perfect verbs in order to investigate their translation ,it represents the practical part to students to carry out the translation process. The two texts were taken from the book of grammar entitled “Grammar for language teachers” by Parrott (2000).

### 3.Data Analysis

Q1. What is the present perfect tense?.

**A. The present perfect tense is defined by scholars in different views and the following definitions illustrate that**

"The present perfect tense is a subtle retrospective aspect which views states or events as occurring in a time frame leading up to speech time .Expressed by have +past participle , they have element is present ,the participle is a past .The event is psychologically connected to the present . "(Dowing, Locke 2006:362).

"Progressive forms represents actions or events ,or series of actions or events ,viewed at some point between their beginning and end .They imply that an action or a series of action has already begun but is yet completed .At the same time ,they indicate that the duration of the action or series of action is limited."(Graver ,1996:62).

**B. The definitions of students**

Students' answers	Number of student	Rate
It expresses an action happened in past and related to present	15	64%
It is an action finished in past and has a result in present .	3	18%
It expresses an action completed in the present	1	9%
It is a combination of the present tense and the perfect aspect.	1	9%
Total	20	100%

**Table 15:The present perfect tense's definition**

The present perfect is a tense used to express on different aspects ,so we can not restrict the use of the present perfect tense in only one aspect.

The students have several views and backgrounds about the present perfect , this question aims to know student's background and whether they distinguish it among other tenses.

15students defined it as an action happened in the past and related to the present ,this view is correct because it represents an state of using it but they generally defined.

3students have another view about the present perfect ,they think that it is an action finished in the past and has a result in the present but the action is not finished in the present perfect tense if it is finished ,it will be past simple but may be its result related to the present or finished recently in speaking moment .

01student think that it expresses an action completed in the present ,it is another a correct view but not all present time ,it is restricted by recently speaking moment.

01student has not clear view which is a combination between the present tense and the perfect aspect. Here the students do not have clear and enough view about the present perfect tense.

**Q2.**What are the form and the role of the present perfect tense?

### **1.Form**

We form the present perfect by have/has + the past participle. The past participle of the ends in (ed),(opened ,described ),but many important verbs are irregular (lost ,written and done ). (Altman, Murphy:1998,26).

Students' answers	Number of student	Rate
To have (in the present)+verb (in past participle)	20	100%

**Table 16:The present perfect tense 's form**

All students answered correctly the question about the form of the present perfect simple because it is clear and famous.

### **2.Role**

**A.** The role of the present perfect is as we dealt with in second chapter. The role is "the present perfect progressive expresses past activity that extends to the present "(Cowan,2008:370).



## **B. The students answers**

Students' answers	Number of student	Rate
Something happened in the past and its results now	10	50%
To match between event in the past and others in the present .	6	25%
Used when the time period has not finished or not mentioned	2	12.5%
Express an action in leading up to the present series of actions before now.	2	12.5%
Total	20	100%

**Table 17: The role of the present perfect**

The role of present perfect is generally expressing an action happened in the past and still continue till now .

10students provided that it is an action happened in the past and its result in the present so, it is correct according to Cowan.

06students think that matching between actions in the past and others in the present. Here the students want to relate what happened in the past to present ,this is correct.

02students have another view on the present perfect which means when the period of action did not finished ,so students want to say an action happened in the past and till continue to now ,this is correct .

02students provided that it expresses an action in leading up to the present series of actions before now so, students means an action is recently finished.

All students have a good background about the present perfect because it is useful tense in English.

**Q3.**How do you know this tense?

- A. To know the present perfect by the form the have +the past participle and some indicators as: already ,yet ,since...etc.**

## B. The students answers

Students' answer	Number of student	Rate
By the form To have in present+ the past participle	20	100%
Total	20	100%

**Table18: How to know the present perfect?**

All students think that to know the present perfect tense is by the form and some indicators or from the context of the sentence so ,students have good backgrounds about the indications of the present perfect tense and it is a clear tense .

**Q4.**What are the deferent ways to translate it in the texts?

### **1.From English into Arabic**

Students' answer	Number of student	Rate
Adding لقد/قد to the verb	10	50%
Translate the context and adding لقد/قد	3	18%
Using the past form	7	32%
Total	20	100%

**Table 19: Different ways to translate the present perfect**

Students suggested several forms to translate the present perfect into Arabic .10students said the form verb in the past لقد/+قد as valid to all aspects the present perfect tense but it is valid to some of them not all because some cases need past simple and others need translating the context not using a fixed form.

03students suggested that the translation of the present perfect is by the context and adding لقد/قد ,it is more suitable translation.

07students think that using the past simple in translating the present perfect into Arabic but not valid for all cases.

**As mentioned above ,we translate the context or the value not the tense itself.**

## 2.From Arabic into English

Students' answers	Number of student	Rate
There is no equivalent in Arabic But we translate the context or meaning	10	50%
There is no equivalent in Arabic but may be when the action in the present in Arabic because it means the action till the moment of speaking.	10	50%
Total	20	100%

**Table20: The translation of the present perfect from Arabic into English**

10students focused on the context during the translation of the present perfect as the main concern but not focusing on the tense itself .

10others students focused on another view which provides that the action takes place in the present in Arabic but refers to continuation of the action till the moment of speaking .It represents a case of using the present perfect tense but not always.

As a result ,all students suggested that no equivalent of the present perfect in Arabic but they focused on the context.

### Translation of the two texts by students

#### The first text

1."...Portugal **has** unsuccessfully **opposed** U.N discussions about its African territories. South Africa has refused to accept U.N trusteeship for South Africa. Its racial policy **has been** condemned in the assembly..."

Parrot translation :

"وقد فشلت البرتغال في معارضة هيئة الأمم المتحدة على جنوب غرب إفريقيا وقد أبدت هيئة الأمم المتحدة ...  
سخطها على سياسة التفرقة العنصرية التي يتبعها الاتحاد هناك..."

#### A. The first verb "Portugal has unsuccessfully opposed.."

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of translators	Rate
Use of the past	عارضت البرتغال .....	18	90%
Use of the past + لقد	لقد عارضت البرتغال .....	2	10%
Total		20	100%

**Table21: Translation of the first verb**

18students translated the first verb into Arabic by the simple past in accordance with their understanding of the meaning but this translation is not accurate because they forgot the word " **unsuccessfully**" which is important in context moreover ,using the past which expresses the same meaning of the original sentence, but this translation is accepted in Arabic .

02translators translated the present perfect tense by the form of " لقد+the past",this form is not more suitable this context because they also forgot the translation of the word " **unsuccessfully**" and directly added the word لقد to the past as soon as the knowledge of the present perfect so ,this translation is not usually suitable not always add قد or لقد .

### **B. The second verb** "... racial policy **has been** condemned .."

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of translators	Rate
Use of the past simple	..رفضت جنوب إفريقيا... كما رفضت.....	20	100%
Total		20	100%

**Table 22: Translation of the second verb**

All students translated the second verb by the past simple in Arabic which means that the past is suitable to this context so ,it is accepted in Arabic but adding the particle قد to the past simple is more accurate in accordance with Parrot translation.

### **The second text**

"وصلنا الآن إلى الفترة التي أصبحت فيها اللغة العربية أداة للتعبير عن العلوم المستجدة كالطب و الفلك والكيمياء و الجغرافيا و الرياضيات..".

Parrot translation:

"We **have reached** the period when the Arabic language **has become** the vehicle for fresh and original work in the newly introduced sciences like medicines, astronomy, chemistry, geography and mathematics."

### **A. The first verb**

"We **have reached** the period.....".

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of translators	Rate
Use of the present perfect tense	We have reached.. .... We have arrived..	14	72%
Use of the past simple	Now ,we reached..	6	18%
Total		20	100%

### elbaT 23: Translation fo the verb ( وصلنا )

14students translated the verb ( وصلنا ) into English by the present perfect tense without adding قد or لقد so, here students understood that the action is still continuing until now so, this context needs the present perfect and it is suitable according to Parrot translation .

06students used the past simple as what they understood from the context but the action is not finished so, it needs the present perfect not the past simple. This translation is not suitable.

### **B. The second verb**

".....the Arabic language **has become** .."

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of translators	Rate
Use of the present perfect tense	The Arabic language has become....	16	80%
Use of the past simple	The Arabic language became....	4	20%
Total		20	100%

**Table 24:Translation of the verb ( أصبحت )**

16students translated the verb ( أصبحت ) into English by the present perfect which means that the action is till continuing to now (moment of speaking),this translation is more suitable to this context.

4students used the past simple which refers to the finished action but this action is not finished so, this translation is not suitable to this context.

## **Conclusion**

The chapter dealt with the analysis of students' questionnaires in order to evaluate their background on the present perfect translation and if they have another solutions to translate it into Arabic.

Their answers on questions of the questionnaires clarify that the majority of them have a good background on the present perfect for example :the form, the role ,its definition and indicators.

The short texts translations illustrate that the students' translations of the present perfect is not always based on the form (the past لقد/قد )but the majority focusing on the context not the tense itself .

As a result ,the translation of the present perfect from Arabic into English is based on the context not the tense itself.

## Chapter five

### The analysis of teacher's questionnaire

#### Introduction

To broaden the search on the translation of the present perfect tense from English into Arabic ,we prepared a questionnaire to teachers of translation in order to investigate their opinion of them on this subject and how they deal with it.

This chapter starts by the characteristics of the sample ,the description of questionnaire and the analysis of the results .It aims at analyzing the results of teachers on this subject and if they have solutions to it problem.

#### 1.The sample

The sample of questionnaire consists of (20) twenty teachers at the two university of( Kasdi Merbah ,Ouragla and El oued university).

The teachers of translation have randomly been chosen ,this choice is due to the fact that they are specialists in translation and they have valuable experience in this field . Our aim to see whether they have some ideas or solutions on the present perfect translation .

#### 2.The description of questionnaire

Teachers 'questionnaire aims at testing teacher's knowledge on the present perfect translation in order to know their suggestions and methods in its translation .

All questions are concerned with the experience of teachers in the field of translation, they try to give some information on the present perfect translation and the present perfect itself.

It also has two short texts in order to evaluate their translation of the present perfect and how they translate it into Arabic. We took these texts from the books, the first one is from "فن الترجمة" of "عبد المحسن إسماعيل رمضان" (2009) and the second one is "أسس أسس" (2005) "عز الدين محمد نجيب" of "الترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية و بالعكس".

### 3.Data Analysis

Q1.Is the present perfect ,a present or past one ?.

-The perfect form can also be used to express actions that (will) take place in the present and future ,..... This is connected with the fact that the perfect tense is actually neutral as to tense and merely states the verbal action.(Schulz,Krahl,Reunshel:2004,56).

Teachers' answers	Number of teachers	Rate
It is a present tense	03	18%
It is a past tense	14	64%
It is a combination between them	03	18%
Total	20	100%

**Table 25: Is the present perfect ,a present or past one ?**

03teachers answered that it is a present tense so, according to the above text ,teachers are right in some cases which may be used to express on actions still continue until a moment of speaking ,but not always.

17teachers answered that it is a past tense so, they are right in some cases when the action is finished in the past ,but not always being past tense.

03teachers answered that it is a combination between them because the action may be finished or still continue until now so ,it is a combination in some cases is past and in others is present .

Q2. Is the particle (قد أو لقد+ الماضي) the only form provided in Arabic for translating

The Present Perfect Tense ?.

Teachers'answer	Number of teachers	Rate
No, it is not the only form but there others like /قط بعد مرئ	14	67%
Yes, it is the only form	06	33%
Total	20	100%

**Table 26: Answers of "Is the particle (قد أو لقد+ الماضي) the only form provided in**

**Arabic for translating The Present Perfect Tense ?"**



14teachers suggested that it is not the only form because the present perfect in English can be expressed by several forms in Arabic for example: we can use the present simple or adverbs of time so, it is not the only to translate the present perfect into Arabic.

06teachers think that yes ,it is the only form to translate the present perfect into Arabic because it suite the majority of the present perfect translations in Arabic but is not always valid so , it is not the only one .

The main concern of the present perfect translation to be translated into Arabic is **the context** so ,to translate it we have to use what is suitable **to convey the same effect by any form is suitable.**

**Q3.**What are The main difficulties of Present Perfect tense's Translation ?.

Teachers' answers	Number of teachers	Rate
To find its equivalent in Arabic	12	56%
To translate its effect and context	8	44%
Total	20	100%

**Table 27:Answer of What are The main difficulties of Present Perfect tense's Translation ?**

12teachers think that the difficulty in the present perfect translation is in finding its equivalent in Arabic because there is no fixed equivalent in Arabic , we translate the context not the tense itself .

08teachers see that the main difficulty is to determine its effect and context in order to translate it into Arabic in accordance with its equivalent in Arabic so, this answer also expresses that the context is the main concern .

**Q4.**Are there any other forms in Arabic for this tense translation?.

Teachers' answers	Number of teachers	Rate
There is no other form only لقد/قد+الماضي	11	55
May be translated by passive form	4	22
There is the form of the past +adverb of time	3	12
The negation form	2	11
Total	20	100

**Table 28: Answer of the question :Are there any other forms in Arabic for this tense translation?**

According to the above table ,teachers have different opinions on the forms of the present perfect translations.

11teachers think that there is no other form only لقد/قد+الماضي in translating it into Arabic because they see this form as suitable one of the present perfect tense ,but this opinion is not always correct ,because it may express past or present or future actions.

04 teachers have another opinion ,is by using the passive form which is another solution in translating it into Arabic but this solution is not always valid .

03teachers provide that the other form is the past +adverb of time which represents the form used to express some actions not all .Here we translate the context ,not the tense itself.

02teachers suggested that the negation form is another form to translate the present perfect into Arabic which means that the action still continue until the moment of speaking for example : "I have lost my key " , "لم أجد مفتاحي " is a form of some cases ;as a result the translation of the present perfect tense is not based on one form but on context .

## The text's translation

### A. The first one

"Man **has become** a machine whose parts can be replaced (changed).Some famous (top) surgeons **have succeeded** in performing operations to replace healthy parts for the sick ones except brain." (Abde Mohsan Ismail Ramadan,2009:126) .

"لقد أصبح الإنسان كآلة التي يمكن تغيير أجزائها . إذ نجح مشاهير الجراحين في إجراء عمليات

الاستبدال الأجزاء المريضة في الجسم بالأجزاء سليمة ما عدا الدماغ."

(Abde Mohsan Ismail Ramadan,2009:126) .

### 1.The verb "Man has become a machine.....".

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of teachers	Rate
Use of the form the past simple +لقد	لقد أصبح الإنسان...	12	56%
Use of the past simple	أصبح الإنسان...	4	22%
Use of the past simple +قد	قد أصبح الإنسان..	4	22%
Total		20	100%

**Table 29: Translation of the verb (has become)**

12teachers translated the verb by the form (the past simple +لقد),this form is correct in accordance with Ismail Ramadan translation and it is suitable which means that the action (become) still continue until now not finished .

04teachers rendered it by the form the past simple ,it is another form which is accepted in Arabic but adding لقد is more suitable to this context.

04teachers translated it by the form( the past simple +قد ) which also convey the same meaning ,according to Ismail this form is accepted in Arabic because the action still continue until now.

## 2.The second verb: "surgeons have succeeded...."

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of teachers	Rate
Use of the past simple +قد	قد نجح الجراحون..	14	67%
Use of the past simple	نجح الجراحون..	2	11%
Use of the past +إذ	إذ الجراحون .....	2	11%
Use of the past +لقد	لقد افلح الجراحون...	2	11%
Total		20	100%

**Table 30: Translation of the verb(have succeeded).**

14teachers translated the present perfect tense into Arabic by the form( the past simple +قد), this form is not accepted in accordance with Ismail Ramadan translation because the verb before( نجح ) is (أصبح) there is لقد so, we cannot use them to gather but if it used alone ,the meaning may be the same .

02teaches rendered it by the past simple so, this form is accepted in this context because the meaning is clear conveyed and correct.

02teachers used the form (the past + إذ) is the more suitable translation in accordance with Ismail Ramadan translation ,the meaning is conveyed correctly .

02teachers used the form( the past +لقد), this is not suitable here because we have a verb before this verb which are related to gather.

## 2.The second text

." Never before in history **have** there **been** greater opportunities to meet this challenge .Never before **has** man **held** within his grasp the means... "

... لم يحدث في التاريخ من قبل أن هذه الفرصة الكبيرة لمقابلة هنا التحدي ولم يحدث من قبل لإنسان من خلال

"تمسكه بالوسيلة...". ( Najib :2005,104)

### A. The first verb

"Never before in history **have there been**....."

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of teachers	Rate
Use of the present simple +لم	لم يسبق في التاريخ..... لم يحدث في التاريخ.....	20	100%
Total		20	100%

**Table 31: Translation of the verb " have there been"**

All teachers translated the verb into Arabic by the form (the present simple +لم), this tense in Arabic is present but means past and present to gather because the action happened in the past and still continue until now so, we can say form is more suitable to this context in Arabic.

### A. The second verb

" **has man held**.....".

Strategy	Way of translation	Number of teachers	Rate
Use of the present simple +لم	لم يحصل أبدا..... لم يسبق..... لم يحدث.....	20	100%
Total		20	100%

**Table 32: Translation of the verb(has man held)**

All teachers rendered the second verb by the form (the present simple +لم) into Arabic, this form expresses the same meaning of the original verb in Arabic and does not only mean the present but even the past so, this form is suitable to the context .

The translations of the two texts clarifies that teachers translated the present perfect tense by different forms some of them : the past /the past +قد or لقد /the present, these forms express that they translated it according to what they understood not by fixed form in Arabic ,here the context is their concern not the tense itself .

## **Conclusion**

As a conclusion of this chapter which dealt with the analysis of teacher's questionnaire and their answers of questions as well as their translation of the tense in the two short texts ,we found that teachers do not have a fixed form or equivalent in order to translate the present perfect into Arabic but they use different forms to translate it in accordance with the context which is suitable to Arabic language rules so, teachers have different opinions on the present perfect tense translation into Arabic up to their individual experiences .

## Conclusion

This research is divided into parts (theoretical and practical part) ,in the theoretical part, we gathered information and ideas from reading different books and references in order to have knowledge on the present perfect tense and translation .

In practical part ,we applied the study on the samples by giving them questionnaires for testing their translations and knowledge on the subject .The samples are various( teachers, students and translators) in order to broaden and generalize the study to get different ideas and opinions .

At the end of this research ,we can conclude that during the translation of the present perfect simple from English into Arabic ,our main concern is on the context because the present perfect tense has various aspects and English and Arabic language are not alike, each language has its own rules and structures .

So, the general forms of its translation are (the past+ لقد/قد ) ,they are not always used in all contexts but in specific ones. Others used another forms as the present or the past simple that depends on the context .

As a result ,the study on the case study(The second year students of El oued University ) ,Translators and Teachers of translation clarifies that the present perfect simple does not have an equivalent in Arabic but we translate it in accordance with its context.

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## Translator's questionnaire

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This survey is intended to examine the present perfect translation from English into Arabic.

Besides, what equivalent is there in Arabic? and how we can translate it?

this questionnaire is used as a tool to know the subject in context. You are Translators , facing this problem in translation. Would you please answer the following questions ?.

**N.B.** these texts have been chosen randomly ,the selection is based on the use of present perfect simple

1. "**Never** before in history **have** there **been** greater opportunities to meet this challenge .....".

.....

Explain.....

2. "While much **has been** accomplished in the past to mobilize resources on an international basis.....".

.....

Explain.....

3. "The rate of development **has fallen** for short of meeting the needs and hopes of emerging peoples...."

.....

Explain.....

4. "I **have already taken** some aspects....."

.....

Explain.....

5. "Men **have been** great sea travelers .They **have left** their lands and sailed in search of new countries...."

.....

Explain.....

6. "The problem of over-population **has occupied** the minds of economists..".

.....

Explain.....

7." I'm sorry ,I **have not finished yet** the report ,that you asked for and about my experiences abroad....".

.....

Explain.....

8"Probably twelve thousand years or more **have been since** man learned to grow crops and to domesticate animals...".

.....

Explain.....

9."1801 I **have just returned** from a visit to my land lord the solitary neighbor .....".

.....

Explain.....

10."The defendant **has been** accused of walking along Red Road on the evening of May ..".

.....

Explain.....

Thank you.....

## Student's Questionnaire

This survey is intended to examine the present perfect translation from English into Arabic .Besides, what is the equivalent of it in Arabic?, and how can we translate it into Arabic?.

We are using this questionnaire as a tool to know the subject in context. you are second year student and you first time study translation and face this problem .would you please answer the following questions ?.

1.What is The Present Perfect ?

.....

2.What are the form and the role of the present perfect ?

.....

3.How do you know this tense ?

.....

4.What are the different ways to translate it in Texts?

A. From English into Arabic .

.....

B. From Arabic into English .

.....

5.Translate the following texts:

1-....Portugal has unsuccessfully opposed U.N discussions about its African territories. South Africa has refused to accept U.N trusteeship for South Africa. Its racial policy has been condemned in the assembly.

.....

وصلنا الآن إلى الفترة التي أصبحت فيها اللغة العربية أداة للتعبير عن العلوم المستجدة كطب و الفلك و الكيمياء والجغرافيا و الرياضيات .

.....

## Teachers' questionnaire

---

This survey is intended to examine the present perfect translation from English into Arabic Besides, what equivalence is there in Arabic?, and how we can translate it?

We are using this questionnaire as a tool to know the subject in context. You are teachers , facing this problem in teaching materials .would you please answer the following questions ?.

A. Is the present perfect, a present tense or past one ?

.....

B. Is the particle ( الماضي + قد أو لقد ) the only form provided in Arabic for translating The Present Perfect Tense ?

.....

What are The main difficulties of Present Perfect tense's Translation ?

C. Are there any other forms in Arabic for this tense translation?

.....

D. What are the different ways to translate it in Texts from English to Arabic ?

.....

### E. Sample for Translation :

01- "Man has become a machine whose parts can be replaced (changed).Some famous (top) surgeons have succeeded in performing operations to replace healthy parts for the sick ones except brain."

....."

...Never before in history have there been greater opportunities to meet this challenge .Never before has man held within his the means ....."

.....

## ملخص المذكرة باللغة العربية

### المقدمة

#### 1. الإشكالية

تعد الترجمة من أهم علوم الإنسان في الماضي والحاضر و لذلك يقوم المترجمون بترجمة الوحدات اللغوية من اللغة الأم إلى اللغة الهدف وأثناء ذلك قد تواجههم إشكاليات لغوية أو ثقافية و ترجمة المضارع التام إلى العربية من أهمها .

#### 2.الهدف من الدراسة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إن عدد كبيرا من طلبة الانجليزية يواجهون إشكالية ترجمة المضارع التام إلى العربية حيث يقوم اغلبهم باضافة بعض التراكيب قصد تكييف المعنى مع السياق اللغة الهدف. وقع الاختيار على هذا الموضوع لإشكالية شخصية عندما كنت طالبا في السنة الثانية ليسانس بجامعة الوادي و أضافة لاطلاعي على عدد لا بأس به من المراجع التي تناولته بشكل وافي.

#### 3.تساؤلات حول البحث

يطرح هذا البحث عددا من التساؤلات تخص ترجمة المضارع التام إلى العربية

1. هل أن المضارع التام زمن ماضي أم مضارع؟.

2. هل الصيغة (الماضي+قد) هو الوحيد لترجمة المضارع التام إلى العربية؟

3. ما هي ابرز الإشكاليات في ترجمة المضارع التام إلى العربية؟

#### 4.الفرضية

ينطلق البحث من الفرضية القائلة بان طلبة السنة الثانية ليسانس انجليزية يترجمون دائما المضارع التام بصيغة

(الماضي+قد).

## أدوات الدراسة

وظفنا خلال هذه الدراسة استبيان باعتباره أداة دراسة ميدانية لاختبار الفرضية على طلبة السنة الثانية ليسانس من جامعة الوادي و يضم هذا الاستبيان جزئيين ,الأول يحتوي على معلومات حول المضارع التام و الثاني حول ترجمة نصوص إلى العربية.

اخترنا عشرون طالبا من السنة الثانية من جامعة الوادي لنوزع عليهم الاستبيانات و كان الاختيار عشوائيا.

## منهجية البحث

ينقسم هذا البحث إلى فصلين أساسيين هما: فصل نظري و آخر عملي

أولا الفصل النظري,و يضم قسمين أساسيين هما:

**1. الترجمة:** يحتوي هذا الفصل على مجموعة من النقاط حول الترجمة بصفة عامة وهي:

– تعريف الترجمة : قدمنا تعاريف لمجموعة من العلماء الترجمة.

– أنواع الترجمة : تناولنا أنواعها من وجهة نظر حسن غزالة

– نظريات الترجمة: تناولناها من وجهة نظر حسن غزالة

– التكافؤ النحوي: تحدثنا فيها حول الاختلافات اللغوية بين اللغتين

– مشاكل نحوية: يضم هذا العنصر مشاكل اللغوية إثناء الترجمة

**2. المضارع التام:** يحتوي هذا الجزء على مجموعة من النقاط حول المضارع التام من بينها:

1. aspect and tense في الإنجليزية

2. aspect and tense في العربية

3. دور وأشكال المضارع التام

4. استعمالاته

5. مقارنته ببعض الأزمنة الأخرى

6. مقترحات لترجمته

ثانيا الفصل العملي: ويضم ثلاثة أقسام هم

**القسم الأول**: يتناول تحليل نتائج استبيانات المترجمين, التي تضم مجموعة من النصوص لترجمتها إلى العربية بها عشر  
جمل وظف فيها المضارع التام وكانت النتائج كالآتي:

ترجم المضارع التام إلى العربية بعدة ترجمات من أهمها (قد+الماضي) أو (لقد+الماضي) باعتبارها على انهم  
الاشكالات المناسبة لترجمة المضارع التام العربية وبعضهم الآخر يرى أن استعمال المضارع في العربية يمكن أن يعوض  
المضارع التام في الإنجليزية إلا انه خلال كل النتائج وصل إلى يقينا أن اغلب المترجمين يساندون فكرة ترجمة  
السياق و ليس الزمن .

**القسم الثاني** : يحتوي القسم الثاني على تحليل نتائج استبيانات الطلبة التي قسمت إلى قسمين قسم للمعلومات  
حول المضارع التام وقسم لترجمة النصوص إلى العربية.

تبين ه ذا الجزء من خلال النتائج أن إجابات الطلبة على الأسئلة تثبت أن لديهم أفكار مبعثرة حول المضارع التام و  
على استعمالاته و شكله و لكن مازال بعضهم لا يدرك استعمالاته بشكل واضح و ه ذا راجع لقلة الاطلاع فيما  
يبدو.

أما الجزء العملي فيبين أن اغلب ترجمات المضارع التام إلى العربية استعملت الأشكال التالية ( قد+الماضي) أو  
(لقد+الماضي) ومنها ما ترجمه إلى الماضي أو الحاضر و مما يؤكد أن المضارع التام لا يملك مكافئا صريحا في اللغة  
العربية وترجمات الطلبة تبين أنهم لا يترجمون السياق ولكن يترجمون الزمن مباشرة بالأشكال الم ذكورة سابقا إلى  
العربية



القسم الثالث: يهتم ه ذا الجزء بتحليل نتائج استبيانات الأساتذة المختصين في الترجمة و هذا من اجل توسيع الدراسة و جمع اكبر عدد ممكن من الأفكار حيث يضم استبيائهم بعض الأسئلة حول المضارع التام لئذا لك نصين للترجمة إلى العربية .

من خلال نتائج ه ذا الجزء تبين أن الأساتذة لا يترجمون المضارع التام إلى العربية بمكافئ صريح و إنما بترجمة سياق الفعل في الجملة لأنه لا يمكن ترجمة الفعل و هو مفصول عن الجملة و بعضهم من أجاز استعمال الشكل (قد+الماضي) أحيانا من اجل تكييف المعنى من اللغة الأم إلى اللغة الهدف.

### الخاتمة

يعد ه ذا البحث نقطة انطلاق نحو بحوث أخرى نجتهد فيها لتقديم مادة علمية في طابع ممنهج و قد قسمناه مقسما إلى فصلين نظري و عملي و كل منهما مقسم إلى أقسام كل منها يختص بجانب من المعلومات حول البحث و أما الجزء العملي فهو عبارة عن دراسة ميدانية لطلبة السنة الثانية ليسانس من جامعة الوادي ال ذين يدرسون الترجمة لأول مرة و يواجهون ه ذه الإشكالية و قد قمنا أيضا بتوسيع الدراسة إلى المترجمين و الأساتذة المختصين بالترجمة لمعرفة أفكارهم و آرائهم حول الموضوع.

من خلال ما استنتجناه من تحليل نتائج العينات توصلنا إلى أن المضارع التام ليس لديه ما يكافئه في العربية على الأغلب و ه ذا ما أبدته مونا بكير (Mona Baker) في الجزء الثاني من المذكرة بأنه لا يوجد مكافئ للمضارع التام في اللغة العربية فالأساتذة المختصون في الترجمة يتبنون فكرة أننا نترجم السياق و ليس الزمن في حد ذاته و منهم من يقترح بعض الحلول الأخرى و ذلك بترجمته بالشكل (قد+الماضي) ولكن ليس دائما و يبقى الحل الأنسب لإشكالية ترجمته إلا بترجمة السياق.

## Abstract

The study focuses on the translation of the present perfect from English into Arabic and its aim ,is how second year students deal with this problem, in addition to extend this study to teachers who are specialized in translation and translators who daily practice translation in order to take different opinions and suggestions. The results reveal that most translations of the present perfect from English into Arabic taken from the samples which clarify that they translated the tense not basing on the context but by the form (the past + لقد/قد) because they think it as suitable form. The samples suggested different forms in order to adopt the tense with Arabic language but ignore the context which is the concern of translating the present perfect from English into Arabic.

**Key word:** *Present perfect tense, Second year student ,Samples, Context, Translation, Translator*

## ملخص البحث

ركزت هذه الدراسة على ترجمة المضارع التام من الانجليزية إلى العربية وهي تهدف إلى معرفة كيفية تعامل طلاب السنة الثانية ليسانس من جامعة الوادي مع هذه المشكلة و توسيع هذه الدراسة تعاملنا أيضا مع الأساتذة المختصين في الترجمة و مترجمين من اجل جمع أفكار و اقتراحات أخرى . تبين بعد بحث و جيز بان استعمال العينات للصيغة قد أو لقد+الماضي دائما ؛ تعني بان هذه الترجمة ليست مبنية على ترجمة السياق و إنما على ترجمة الشكل المتداول لترجمة هذا الزمن في العربية و ما يمكننا قوله في الأخير هو ان لا يترجم المضارع التام من الانجليزية إلى العربية إلا بترجمة السياق فقط.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** المضارع التام؛ طلاب السنة الثانية ليسانس ؛ جامعة الوادي ؛ السياق ؛ الترجمة ؛ مترجمين قد أو لقد+الماضي.

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معهد اللغة الإنجليزية



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مجال: اللغة الإنجليزية  
اختصاص: الترجمة وعلم دراسات الترجمة

من إعداد: يوسف حامدي

بمعنوان

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تمت مناقشتها علنيا

بتاريخ: 08 / 06 / 2014

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السنة الجامعية: 2013/2014