

The Indication of the Past Tense A Comparative Study between Arabic and English

Research submitted by:

Assistant lecturer: Sarah Maher Abdulkareem

Aws School

Sarahalhamadany@gmail.com

دلالة الفعل الماضي: دراسة مقارنة بين اللغة الإنجليزية والعربية

م.م. سارة ماهر عبد الكريم

وزارة التربية المديرية العامة للتربية في محافظة نينوى قسم الاعداد والتدريب شعبة البحوث

والدراسات التربوية مدرسة الاوس / م

DOI 10.58564/MABDAA.62.1.2023.264

Abstract:

This research examines the morphological and contextual patterns of the past tense in Arabic and English. As well as making a comparison between the Arabic and English languages with regard to the different past tense patterns, but also applying the comparative approach to infer the similarities and differences between the two languages with regard to the morphological and contextual forms of the language. (Past language). The study found facts that both languages have the same past tense form, as Arabic expresses the form formally through specific forms, and then confirms or modifies it contextually, while English expresses the form through context or context markers.

Keywords:-- The Time- The Verb- Semantics- Past Perfect- Past Continuous

خلاصة:

يبحث هذا البحث في الأنماط الصرفية والسياقية للفعل الماضي باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. بالإضافة إلى إجراء مقارنة بين اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية فيما يتعلق بأنماط الفعل الماضي المختلفة، ولكن أيضًا تطبيق النهج المقارن لاستنتاج أوجه التشابه والاختلاف بين اللغتين فيما يتعلق بالأشكال الصرفية والسياقية للغة. (اللغة السابقة). ووجدت الدراسة حقائق مفادها أن كلا اللغتين لهما نفس صيغة الفعل الماضي، حيث تعبر العربية عن الشكل رسميًا من خلال أشكال محددة، ثم تؤكد أو تعدلها سياقًا، بينما تعبر اللغة الإنجليزية عن النموذج من خلال السياق أو علامات السياق. الكلمات المفتاحية: -- الوقت - الفعل - علم الدلالة - الماضي التام - الماضي المستمر

Introduction

The evolution of languages is known by many measures, the most important of which is the measure of time indication in its actions. Then in all its expressions, time is one of the two most important pillars in the structure of the verb, along with the event that takes place in it. Time is one of the most important linguistic elements in human languages, as it is an outcome. Denoting formulas and structures within sentences. Its importance lies in not being short-sighted when studying the morphological dye, but rather concerned with its temporal allowances according to the context contained in it.

The field of this research is the study of the temporal connotations of the past tense in the Arabic and English languages through the contrastive approach, which describes the linguistic phenomenon by simulating it and contrasting it with its analogues in the other language under study.

The importance of this research lies in limiting the temporal hues of the semantics of the past tense and the semantics that derive from it, which differ according to the direction, in terms of proximity, distance, or continuity, citing texts and examples. Applied in both languages, then revealing the similarities and differences in the various semantics of the past tense in the two languages (Arabic and English).

1. Semantics of the Past Tense in Arabic and English

1) In Arabic

The verb in Arabic is divided in terms of its tense on the morphological level into three tenses past, present and future, and they are matched by the following forms: (faal) to indicate the past tense of the verb, and (doing actions) to indicate the time of present and reception, and the division of the verb into three forms is the opinion of the visuals, As for the Kufans, they see that the form (faal) is interchanged from (yafaal) and is not an independent form.^[1]

The past tense remains the only verb agreed upon by grammarians, and it is also the only one whose formula and time agree, or the meaning agrees in it, in terms of its morphological significance.^[2] The past tense is known as: what indicates a time before your time with other than the pronoun.^[3]

This definition applies to the formula (faal) if it comes in abstract form outside. The context, which is the morphological indication of the past verb, and its temporal significance may differ when it comes in a context or structure according to that context or structure in which it was stated.

Some orientalist stopped when comparing the different linguistic factions, and mentioned multiple opinions about the similarity between some of the linguistic elements in those factions, which are represented in the Indo-European family of languages, including French, English, and Semitic languages, including Arabic. Verbs have only two tenses: the perfect and the incomplete. It means completely or what was expressed.^[4] In French, with (Accompli) the past tense, and the imperfect or expressed by (Inaccompli) the present tense indicating the present or future.

Which seems to me that the perfect and the imperfect are two manifestations of destination, not time, and they lack the precise characteristics of the Arab temporal system, in addition to several other aspects of destination such as continuity and repetition, an event that began with and whose events are connected and has not ended yet.^[5]

Wright stated that "the words (past) and (The future), and the two words used by the ancient grammar books on these two formulas do not apply precisely to the ideas they contain. The events that approximate it at the site are that these same temporal relationships determine the temporal domain in which the complete and incomplete verb takes place in the sublime, whether that time is past, present, or future."^[6]

We conclude from Wright's previous words that the tense forms are restricted to the verb in only two forms, one of which is expressed by the past verb, which is indicative of the event that occurred in the past tense, and the completion of the verb. Where it relates to other works and this temporal form is reflected in the form of the verb devoid of context (faal). These two forms are not confined to the times specified for them, but the temporal relationships are what determine the temporal domain in which the complete and incomplete verb takes place, and this is what is known as the contextual or synthetic time of the verb, which is determined by the context in which the verb occurs.

Vendres also sees that there is a similarity between the Indo-European family of languages and the family of languages. the sublime in the expression of time; It states that time in its true sense does not exist in the Semitic language except two complete and incomplete, and they indicate the end of the event, or its non-ending, i. (past) and imperfect (present).^[7]

Vendres' previous words intersect with Sibawayh's definition of the verb; He defined it as: "Examples that took the utterance of noun events and were formulated for what has passed.... These formulas or examples that took the utterance of noun events and were formulated for what has passed are indicative of the past tense when they come isolated from the context and are represented by the past tense (faal)."^[8]

Mahmoud Muhammad Shaker comments on the previous words of Sibawayh, and believes that Sibawayh made the tenses three:

What was formulated for the past,

What is and did not happen,

What is not interrupted,

So, the first tense is associated with the past verb that indicates an action that occurred before the time of telling, such as : (Thahaba alrajul), but the verb that is similar to the past also comes out of it, but it does

not indicate the occurrence of the event in the past tense, similar to your saying in supplication (Gafra allahu laka); It enters the past tense, which Sibawayh expressed by saying: (when it happened and did not happen).^[9]

2) In English

Tenses in English were divided on the basis of time in the first place, away from the event, into two tenses for the transformative, and three tenses for the traditionalists, either taking into account the event or the situation in the first place, and taking care of the time in the second place. The traditionalists agree to consider the three forms of the simple tense that focus on the event as tenses (simple past - simple present - simple future).^[10] The continuous, and nine sections are added to it. The past is divided into past simple tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, and past perfect continuous, as well as the present and the future, just like the past in divisions. Each of them is divided into four temporal forms.

Classifications of temporal formulas concerned with the criteria of time and destination have emerged, including Crum's classification; He divided it into six sections, namely^[11]:

(present perfect), (future), (present), (past), (past perfect) and (future perfect).

However, this classification neglected some temporal divisions. As he did not mention the parties resulting from the meeting of time and the point of continuity.

It is clear from the foregoing that the aspect (aspect) in English is what led to the division of time. As it contains two temporal aspects, namely: the perfect and the continuous, and times branch through them into several branches, and Harold clarified these two aspects, and stated that they are:

-The completion clause, and is used when the attention is focused on the completion of the event, and includes all forms without (be).

-The activity part, and it is used when the attention is focused on the activity and activity of the subject at the time referred to in the sentence, and this aspect is expressed in the forms (be – ing).

The past tense of the verb may expand in the context to include the past, present and future three tenses. it does not necessarily indicate that the action occurred in the past tense; Rather, it may indicate the present or the future, and it may empty of time, and it comes inclusive of the three times.

That is why Eckersley^[12] believes that the past tense frequently refers to both the present and the future time, that is, it is not used to refer to a specific time at all, but refers to (suppositions) that include non-fulfillment or (desirability), and this is illustrated by the following example:

Suppose I asked you what you would like for a birthday present.

In this example, the simple past tense was used, but the indication of time in it is not specific to a specific time. As it may be the present time, or the future.

From here, the researcher stands on each of the past tense sections of the verb, indicating its different connotations, and the multiple destinations that these tense forms come upon, namely^[13]:

1. Past simple tense

This simple past tense consists of (the infinitive + ed / d) (infinitive + ed/d). These inflectional matters are not a strict rule; In regular verbs, the conjugation of the past tense may come by adding (-d) only, if the verb ends with the letter (e) such as: lived = live, and the addition (ed) may be in words that do not end with (e) such as wanted = want, and perhaps The addition was (ied) if the word ended in (Y) preceded by a consonant letter, such as: (tried = try). As for irregular verbs, the form of the word may change completely, as in (went = go), or change partially from its conjugation into the past tense, whether the form of some letters changes or is omitted, such as:

(take = took) / (bite = bit), or the word remains unchanged, whether in logic or writing, as in (cut = cut), or it may not change in writing and the change is logical, such as (read = read) by shortening the sound when conjugating to the past tense.

The use of the simple past is not limited to denoting the past tense only; Rather, it is used to denote other tenses. Palmer determined that the simple past tense is not used in English to refer to the time of the past; He has other expressive abilities^[14].

And Miller indicated that the origin in the simple past tense denotes the single, completed incident, but it may indicate the repeated habit, when we use expressions or adverbs that indicate that, such as:^[15]

(always), (often), (usually), (never), (when I was a child)

We can show the semantic functions of the simple past as follows:

- Its indication of the past tense, and is consistent with the past circumstance, as in: Peter arrived at our house yesterday; The connotation of the verb inflected in the simple past tense (arrived) refers to an event that took place in the past, and it is completely consistent with the adverb of time (yesterday), and this connotation expresses an event that took place entirely at a point or during a period. in the past.

Hence, Eckersley points out that the simple past tense usually comes with words or phrases that act as indications of time (such as: (yesterday, last any past year...etc), or when the sentence is a question about the past time, such as: What time was it when you arrived; The verbs (was) and (arrived) are conjugated in the simple past tense to ask about an event that occurred in the past.

- Expressing the present tense in indirect speech; The verbs conveyed in the sentence are transformed through the simple present tense into the simple past tense, which is what Palmer calls the law of (sequence of tenses)^[16], such as: expressing the present tense in indirect speech; The verbs conveyed in the sentence are transformed through the present simple tense into the simple past tense, which is what Palmer calls the law of sequence of tenses, such as: He said: he went to London every day,. The origin of the sentence before its transfer to indirect speech was, I go to London everyday.^[17]

Through the previous example, the time shift was shown by the law of temporal succession between the verb to say (Said) in the past, and the verb in the declarative sentence.

For Palmer, the law of time succession is not deterministic; If the speaker wishes to show that the declarative sentence is still present in the present, or is a fact, then he can cancel the law of temporal succession, and keep using the present simple tense.^[18]

Huddleston^[19] explained this point in the law he called (back shifting); As it was clear that the conversion process takes place within the framework of homogeneity between the act of saying (said) and the verbs of the predicate sentence. The process of selecting the conversion depends on the time frame of the event transmitted in accordance with the transmission of the sentence on the lips of the speaker.

- Referring to the non-final timing of Tentativeness, improbability events, and impossible events Impossibility, and this is in telling and questions that are performed in a more polite manner. An example of the use of the past in telling to refer to a time that is not final is our saying: I wanted to ask you something; Where the verb (wanted) was conjugated in the simple past tense, and it does not refer to a specific time in the past, and it is used in questions in a polite manner, such as: (could you pass the salt).^[20]

As the method of use takes the speech out of the question into the presentation, so the student appears polite in his request.

One of the uses of the past is to express hopes that are impossible to fall into or that did not happen, and in this field it denotes a future time that will not be achieved. One of his examples is our saying: I wish I know; The verb (knew) came in the form of the simple past tense, but the wish turned to the near impossible in the future, and it was expressed in the form of the simple past tense.

The simple past tense is also used in the unreal condition (unreal conditions) to express an assumption in the conditional sentence and indicates that this assumption is unlikely to happen, for example: If I were you, I should accept his offer

- Expressing successive events in the past, and most of this is in narrative texts or storytelling.^[21]

Jackson mentioned that the original use of the simple past form in novel texts is to convey events and incidents that are presented as a series of points in time, and the past continuous form was often used in tales to describe the scene, such as^[22]:

The full moon was just rising over the rocks, then he laid his hand on hers indicating a habit that used to happen in the past habit^[23], such as: The two brothers always lived together.

2. Past continuous form:

The past continuous form consists of: ^[24] (was / were + v. + ing) The main semantic function of the continuous is to indicate that an action or state is being considered at a point or time period that mediates between a beginning and an end.^[25] That is, it takes place during the occurrence of this event or situation,^[26] for example when we say:

They were having lunch when John arrived

In this example, it is clear that the dinner event was continuing at the time of John's arrival. The sentence does not focus on all of the dinner event, but rather on a specific period of time, which is when John arrived.

From this, it appears that the concept of continuity of the event does not focus on the completion of the event, but rather on its continuity and survival when another event occurs.

The past continuous tense comes in context for the following semantic functions^[27]:

- Expressing an event that happened in the past, continued for a period of time, and during which another event took place and was completed during it. Examples of this are:

I was buying a hat when I first met my wife; The corresponding event took place during the purchase of the hat, and both events (the interview and the purchase) were continuing for a period in the past. For we do not mean the beginning or the end of the hat-buying event; But with the momentary meeting that seemed clear, and was completed within the framework of the hat-buying event.

Mario believes that the occurrence of the simple past tense within the framework of the continuation state makes the events of the simple time more accurate and clear.^[28]

- The indication of an event that was continuing to occur during a specific time in the past. Temporal adverbs often highlight the temporal range, for example, It was raining all night .yesterday
Transmission of indirect speech If the transmitted event is in the present continuous state, but in indirect speech it will be in the past with respect to the time I spoke about it, and that is consistent with the verb (said) in the simple past tense, then according to the law of succession of tenses the present continuous is transferred to one of the sides past tense, which is the past continuous; Because the transmission of the hadith will be more honest and accurate than the sentence that was narrated. For example, if we wanted to transfer the following declarative sentence from the present continuous tense: He is working all day on Saturday to the past continuous tense: Saturday He said: that he was working all day on

- Expressing the event or situation with Conditional Sentences after (IF) and with Suppositions after (I wish) and the likes.^[29] It falls within the framework of unfulfilled wishes, whether in the unreal condition or with the wish, for example:

If your foreign visitors were staying longer they would soon perfect their English.

The condition in this sentence implies a wish for the continuation of the event in the past, which was not achieved, and what could have resulted from it in the future that is within the context of the past has not been achieved either. Thus, the indication of the continuous past on the unfulfilled future becomes clear.

Eckersley refers to an important difference between the simple past and the continuous in the way they indicate the event or the impression they leave. About him, it becomes clear through the answer to the following question: Did you hear about Henry's new job? Which can be answered by choosing one of the past continuous tenses, such as: Yes, my wife was telling me about it this morning, or by choosing the simple past tense, such as: Yes my wife told me about it this morning.

The difference between the use of the two tenses is that choosing the past continuous tense indicates that he heard some news and still needs to hear more about it. As for choosing the simple past tense, it indicates that he does not need more.

Hornby differentiated between the past continuous form and the simple past form, and he saw that the main concern in the form of the past continuous focused on the continuation of the activity, while the focus of the form of the simple past on the completion of the activity.^[30]

Thus, it becomes clear to us that the past continuous tense overlaps with the simple past tense, and that choosing any of the two tenses constitutes a difficulty in differentiating between multiple tenses.

3. Past perfect

Eckersley calls the aspect of completeness the term (aspect of fact), as attention is not focused on the event through this aspect; Rather, it focuses on caring for the complete truth, and its relationship to the appearance of the given general time^[31].

The past perfect and past simple forms are used to express two successive events, one of which happened shortly before the other. The past perfect consists of: (had + past participle).^[32]

It is clear from this that the role of the auxiliary verb (had) is to attribute the entity to the special time in the past, while the third conjugation of the main verb (the participle noun) highlights the event that is the purpose of this entity. The actual formula in this aspect expresses the end of a specific event in the past before the occurrence of another event or before reaching a certain point in time ^[33], and the effects of this event are still tangible at that time.

Examples of the end of a specific event in the past before another event occurs, we say: Sam had left before we got there. This formula came in the play Hamlet to express the precedence of an event before a specific period of time, such as:

Last night of all, when yond himself that's westward from the pole had made his course to illume that part of heaven where now it burns, Marcellus and myself, bell then beating one^[34].

Thus, it appears that the actual form expressing the past perfect tense (had made) preceded the ticking of the clock^[35].

And if the use of the past perfect was to express an event that continued to occur until a specific time in the past; There is an overlap between the past perfect and the present perfect. As the present perfect is used when the state resulting from the event is still up to now, i.e. it refers to the occurrence of the event in the past and its continuity to the present, while the past perfect is used to refer to the occurrence of the event in the past and its continuation to another point in the past time; For this reason, the past perfect can be used instead of the present perfect in any structure that indicates the sequence of time, such as the following structure in the case of the present perfect^[36]:

I have lost my pen, I am unable to do my exercises.

It can be transferred to the past perfect, so we say:

I had lost my pen, so I was unable to do my exercises.

Miller showed that the present perfect form of its uses denotes the completion of an event at an unspecified time in the past tense, meaning that the event represents an experience, and an example of this usage is as follows:

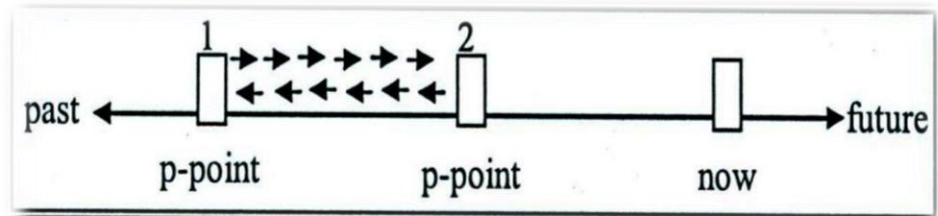
Have you ever visited London?

-Yes, I have been there.

Thus, it becomes clear that the question about the event of the visit was in an indefinite time in the past, and the answer was also indefinite in time, but it happened in the past.

And Jackson went to the fact that the form of the present perfect is concerned with the relationship of cases, accidents and events that occur in the past time and are related to the present time^[37].

Thus, it is not in the mind of the speaker to draw a temporal relationship between the past and the present, but rather between a specific point in time in the past and another that follows it, and this is evident through the following figure^[38]:



According to the rule of temporal succession, the present perfect is transformed into the past perfect in indirect speech, for example when transferring the following sentence from the present perfect condition:

I have written her a letter

In indirect speech it will turn into:

He said that he had written her a letter

The structure connects two cases, the first is the case of the past perfect in relation to the transfer of the event through the third person and the homonym of the tenses, and the second is what happened in terms of a posterior transformation of the case in a time other than the time before us, which is the present in its complete appearance.^[39]

The past perfect may be used for the condition in the past, or for the assumption that includes the negation of the event, such as when we say:

If I had known that you wanted the book, I would have sent it

This means that the flag has been denied in the past, and that the transmission has not been completed.

It has already been pointed out that the simple past tense is used for the real condition, and the same role is played by the appearance of the past perfect with the difference that the focus is on the event here. The past perfect in the subjunctive or subjunctive indicates that the event did not happen; So this case is not limited to conditional or propositional; Rather, it is consistent with every installation that suggests that, whether through case evidence such as the condition or article evidence in the context.^[40]

The conjunctions that indicate time are in line with the past perfect case, including^[41]:

Once	As soon as
Before	After
until	When

Examples of this are our saying:

He came round our house before I had finished my breakfast

Thus, it is clear that (breaking the fast) began before the arrival and continued during it, but the succession of past events suggests that the time for the wholesale news has ended. Hence, it is expressed in the past perfect case of the event^[42].

We conclude from the foregoing that there is an overlap between the past perfect and the present perfect, as well as between the past perfect and the past simple in expressing the conditional.

4. Past perfect continuous

The aspect of the continuous completion - in general - focuses on the aspect of the event first in the event that it continues for a period with the completion of the event. The past continuous consists of:

(Had + been + v. +ing)

It is used to express an event that was going on in the past for a long time before the occurrence of another event, such as when we say:

I had been studying for two hours before my friend came

The speaker here explains that he studied two hours before his friend came, and the study event continued in the past tense for a longer period than the coming event that happened in the past as well.^[43]

The past perfect continuous may replace the present continuous on the basis of the back-transformation law in indirect speech to sympathize with verbs or for temporal sequence.^[44]

In sum, the tenses in the English language are two times, according to the opinion of the transformation is , namely: the past simple tense and the present simple tense, and through them the language expresses all times through the context for which independent entities are determined. (aspects).

The traditional division sees that there are three morphological tenses in English: the simple past tense, the simple present tense, and the future simple tense, and each of these formulas is divided into three contextual tenses: the continuous, The perfect and the perfect continuous. The past has three contextual forms in addition to the morphological form, as well as the present and the future. Thus, the number of time forms in English becomes twelve, including three main ones and nine subordinate ones, which are the contextual tenses.

It is clear that the context and the accompanying clues have a major role in changing time and determining its magnitude. Through it, the past denotes the present or the future, or includes times in general, specifying without a specific time.

The tenses of one formula may overlap to express - through the context - two times, one of which can be used in place of the other, in the same way as using the simple past instead of the past continuous. There is also an overlap between the tense of the formula and the tense of another formula, such as the overlap of the simple past tense with the present perfect in some of its uses, and the past perfect tense with the present perfect continuous tense.

That is why we emphasize the role of the context, the evidence of the article, the position, or the situation in determining the temporal destination of time. Rather, choosing the one who is suitable for expression. Thus, it is clear that the meaning of time in English is the first reference to the context the structure in which it was mentioned, and not the singular or abstract form of the verb.

Auxiliary verbs also have an important role in constructing the sub-cases of the tenses, so they are temporal forms or aspects of the event, such as continuity and completion, and that time has a clear role in distinguishing between the different types of the conditional, real and non-real.

That is why linguists pointed out that many teachers of English believe that the time system of English needs a lot of effort and time when teaching it to foreign students^[45], and among the difficulties related to the past tense are the following:

A- The suffix (ed) is not always added to English verbs when forming the past verb; As there are various other forms of the past tense, which are:

- Ending with (t) towards: sent, lent, bent
- Vocal change of movements, towards: ran, sank, sang
- No change in the first participle, towards: cost, cut, put
- Vowel change and the addition of the suffix (t), towards: bought, slipt
- The commutative form, towards: went from the first participle go.

B - The suffix (ed) attached to regular verbs also causes some problems, represented in the occurrence of changes to this suffix according to the endings of the verb, and this was previously indicated when talking about the simple past tense.

2. The similarities and differences of the semantics of the past tense in Arabic and English:

Through what was previously studied, several points of similarity and difference emerged between Arabic and English in the time semantics of the past tense, as follows:

1. Similarities

- Arabic and English agree in some aspects of time, such as: the simple past, and the past continuous. The form (faal) in Arabic and the simple past form (past simple) in English both originally express the indefinite simple past tense (the absolute), as they share the expression of regular events, such as human habits, cosmic facts, and agreement in these functions. It benefits the learning process, especially in the field of oral or written expression. When the learner is directed to use these two verbs to express his past or present experiences, he will be able to build a sound text, using the simplicity of the actual form and the clarity of his function.^[46] But the verbal and moral clues may direct this formulation to the distant, recent, or continuous past...etc.
- The past simple form is used in Arabic and English in most cases to convey successive events, even if English differs in some novel styles in using the past continuous form to convey such events.
- The past tense form of the present (kad faal) in Arabic agrees with the past perfect form in English (had + past participle) in expressing events that took place in the recent past, the effects of which are still tangible in the present time.
- (kad) in Arabic corresponds to some adverbs of time in English, such as: (just), (recently) and (lately) in denoting the proximity of the event to the present time.^[47]
- The distant past form (kana + kad + fe'el) in Arabic corresponds to the past perfect form (had + past participle) in English, as they are not much different from the meaning of the near past from the present, specifically in English we use the past perfect for both times (near and far), but these two formulas agree in their use to highlight a point in the past without concern for its connection to the present, as well as in indicating that the past events that the speaker recounts occurred before other past incidents.^[48]
- The structure (kana yfaal) expressed in the form of the past continuous or continuous in Arabic agrees with the structure Had + been + v.+ ing)) which is expressed in the form of the past perfect continuous in English, both of which are used to indicate that the event took place in the past tense, and that Occurred frequently, and the event lasted a period of time.
- Both Arabic and English languages express the past tense related to the present, and use words that indicate this time, such as the adverb (since) which is equal to the words (monthw) and (moth), and the adverb (for) which is equal to the adverb of time (tewal) or (telat). . The words (since), (monthw), and (moth) denote the point in time at which the event began, and the words (for), (tewal) or (telat) denote the period that the event lasted.^[49]

2. Differences

- The past verb in Arabic denotes time first in the abstract morphological form (faal), which is a specific time, then the clues come - article or present - to designate this time or change it to another clearly understood from the context, which is what is expressed in the contextual time, Which is represented in many entities with multiple names that have appeared among contemporary researchers, such as: the simple or the absolute, the end-to-present and connected to the present, and the far-off.

In English, the morphological form of the verb (past simple) does not indicate time if it comes devoid of context; rather, time comes in the verb through clues, context, or expressions indicating time, even regular verbs (Regular Verb) from which the past comes by adding the suffix -ed) or (-d) if taken out of context, not specific to the past; It overlaps with other sections of word types, such as adjective (adjective), towards the word (interested), which is likely to be an adjective or a noun, or a past verb, and the context is what differentiates its different uses, and determines its type.

So the verb in English is not certain in its temporal significance outside the context; Rather, its temporal significance becomes certain through context clues.

- The form of the recent continuous past (qad + faal) in Arabic, when translated into English, is matched to the past perfect form in affirmative sentences; As in our saying: (qad sharebtu) - for example, but it is met in the form of the present perfect (present perfect); It translates as: I have drunk.

This means that the contrast did not take place between two forms of the past, but rather between a form of the past perfect and a form of the present perfect.

- Don't compare the past continuous form (thala + yafaal) in Arabic with the past continuous form (was-were +v+ing) in English; Rather, this formula (thala + yafaal) corresponds to the present perfect continuous form in English, meaning that the contrast did not take place between two forms of the past, but rather between a form of the past continuous and a form of the present perfect continuous.

There is also a difference between the two formulas in denoting time. While the formula in English refers to the proximity of the event to the present, it does not refer to that in Arabic.

- Each aspect in English - in most cases - has an actual formula with which it is known, and the functions of the formula may multiply within the same aspect. In Arabic, the formulas that express the aspect are available in more than one form, and the speaker may choose what suits him in use according to the context.^[50]

The difficulty for the learner of Arabic lies in the disparity of these sides. As he learns the aspects of time corresponding to them in his mother tongue, then he moves in later educational stages to learning other aspects, such as the legitimate past, the past connected to the present, the approximate past, and the discontinuous distant past.

- The past tense in Arabic can be distinguished through its template, form, and inflectional table without the need for contextual clues. Perhaps this is the reason why its rank is free in context; It can be preceded or delayed. In English, however, it is not easy to distinguish the verb through its free and absolute structure, whether it is abstract or more. For example, the word (interested) in English denotes the past and the adjective, and the word (come) denotes the present, the imperative and the infinitive. Which indicates that the tense in English is the tense of the context (the structure), not the tense of the singular form.

- English specializes in expressing the past continuous tense in one structure, and it consists of one of the two auxiliary verbs (was) or (were), a main verb (main verb) and a morpheme (-ing), while Arabic expresses the past continuous in many ways, including: structure (kaka + yafeal), the initiating verbs and the verb (estamara), and the imperfect verb (dala + yafaal).^[51]

- Arabic contains two groups of verbs that express the imminence of the occurrence of the event, and the beginning of the event, namely: (verbs of approach), such as: (kada), and (verbs of initiation), towards (badaa), and there is no such group in English.^[52]

Conclusion:

This study concluded with several results, the most important of which are as follows:

- Arabic is unique in the indication of the abstract morphological past tense (faal) of the past tense, as time is part of the building, which in turn forms the meaning. In English, the connotation of the singular morphological verb form is double. In English, contextual derives from its connotations, not morphological, its reference is the morphological form. This would constitute a difficulty for a non-native English learner. Determining the morphological identity of the word within the context is important for the foreign learner, especially in the early stages of his education.
- The connotation of the simple past tense is distributed over several temporal directions. The construction (Bashchem) is used to denote the past, originally, and the present if it is intended to create, and the reception in the construction intended for the request, and in the context of the promise and the threat, and this constitutes a difficulty for the learner of Arabic as he understands that the absolute structure of specific time significance.

- Due to the multiplicity of time indications in the past tense in Arabic; There is no problem for the Arabic translator to choose the appropriate verbal forms that correspond to their counterparts when translating all aspects of time into English, and thus the non-native Arabic learner can deal with certain verbal forms that correspond to the forms he uses in his mother tongue.
- Arabic is unique in the presence of temporal connotations of the past tense, for which there are no analogues in the English language, such as: the past tense and the approximate.
- The past tense (faal) in Arabic can be distinguished through its form, form, and inflectional form without resorting to context. In English, however, it is not easy to identify the past tense through its form and conjugation form; As it participates with other sections of the word.
- The Arabic language is distinguished by its richness in actual forms that express the divisions of time and its various destinations. It has the ability to absorb all temporal connotations; It also has a remarkable ability to express time in simple and compound formulas and with verbal, moral and denominative clues, those clues that can be added to the verb and ultimately give a more accurate time determination.

References:

- [1] Al-Anbari, Kamal al-Din Abi al-Barakat Abd al-Rahman, Equity in matters of disagreement between the Basran and Kufian grammarians, investigation: Muhammad Mohi al-Din Abd al-Hamid, Beirut, the modern library, 1419 AH - 1998 AD, 2, 524
- [2] Rashid Kamal Al-Zaman Al-Nahwi in the Arabic Language, Jordan: Dar Alam Al-Thaqafa, 1428 AH - 2008 AD, 42.
- [3] Al-Astrabadhi, Radi Al-Din Muhammad, Explanation of the Sufficiency of Ibn Al-Hajib, presented by: Emile Yaqoub, 2nd edition, Beirut: Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiya 1428 AH - 2007 AD, 4: 7
- [4] Al-Yasoui, Henry, Fleish, Classical Arabic, Arabization of Abdul-Sabour Shaheenbaa, 1st edition, Beirut: Catholic Claims, 1966 AD, 129.
- [5] Qawqazah, Muhammad Hassan, The Time System Between Arabic and English: A Contrastive Study, Rasa | Non Ph.D Published, Irbid: Yarmouk University, 2009, 26.
- [6] Wright, William.(1951), A Grammar of the Arabic Language, Vol. 1, P51.
- [7] Vendres, Joseph, Language, translated by: Abdel Hamid Al-Dawakhli and Muhammad Al-Qassas, Cairo: Anglo Bookshop Egyptian, 1950 , P137.
- [8] Sibawayh, Amr bin Abd al-Salam, the book, investigation: Abd al-Salam Muhammad Haroun, 1st edition, Beirut: Dar Al-Jeel , no date 12:1
- [9] Shaker, Mahmoud Mohamed, A message on the way to our culture, Cairo: The Egyptian General Book Organization, 1997.P12-13
- [10] Muir,J, (1976), A Modern Approach to English Grammar, London: Bats ford Ltd, p. 136.
- [11] Curm, G, (1935), Parts of Speech Accidence, New York Heath& Co, p.2.
- [12] Eckersley, C, (1973), Comprehensive English Grammar. London- Hong Kong: Longman, p.160
- [13] Comrie, Bernard, (1985), Tense, First published, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 41 and beyond.
- [14] Palmar , Frank (1973), Grammar , Penguin Book , , p. 194.
- [15] Miller, Op cit, p.147
- [16] palmer, Op cit, p194.
- [17]Eckersley, Op cit, P 160 .
- [18] Ibid, P. 194 195 .
- [19] Huddleston, Redney (1981). An Introduction to English Transformational Syntax, Longman, P. 65 .
- [20] Palmer, op cit, p.195.
- [21] Vikas Book of modern English Grammar, (1988), 2nd Edition, New Delhi: Vikas publishing House. P. 280 .
- [22] Jakson , H, Analyzing English an Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics ,2 nd Pergamum press, Oxford, New York,p.88,89.
- [23] Eckersley, op cit, P.161
- [24] Azar, Bety, (1990). Understanding and Using English Grammar, 2nd Edition, NewJersey Printice Hall Regents, P. 24 .
- [25] Huddleston, op cit, p. 64, 65.
- [26] Mohammed Al-Rayhan, Temporal Analysis Trends in Linguistic Studies, Cairo, Dar Quba P..245.
- [27] Al-Aqtash Ismail, Verbs and Their Applications between Arabic and English, Amman Daroub for Publishing and Dar Al-Yazuri 2009 AD, and Al-Rihani, previous reference, p. 250 .
- [28] Mario , Op cit, p.147.
- [29] Eckersley, Op cit, P.172 .

- [30] Hornby, A.S.(1975). Guide to Patterns and Usage in English, 2nd Edition, London: Oxford University, p.89.
- [31] Eckersley , Op cit, P. 81
- [32] Hornby, Op cit. p. 92.
- [33] Azar, Op.cit, P.24 .
- [34] Shakespeare, Williams, (1994), Hamlet, Edited by Richard Andrews and Rex Gibson, First Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, P.122 .
- [35] Al-Aqtash, op, 253.
- [36] Al-Rayhani, op, 263.
- [37] Jackson, H, Grammar and Meaning A Semantic Approach, London & New York: Longman, p.88.
- [38] Leech, Geoffrey (1973) Meaning and the English Verb, 2nd Edition, London: Longman, P. 42.
- [39] Al-Rihani, op, 263 264.
- [40] Ibid., 264.
- [41] Jackson, op.cit, p. 178 .
- [42] Al-Rihani, op, 265.
- [43] Azar, Op.cit, p. 5 .
- [44] Al-Rihani, op, 270.
- [45] Lock, G, (1996), Functional English Grammar An Introduction for Second Language teachers, 1st Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p.164 .
- [46] Lock, G, (1996), Functional English Grammar An Introduction for Second Language teachers, 1st Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p.164 .
- [47] Al-Aqtash, Op, 275.
- [48] Qawqazah, Op, 101.
- [49] Badri, Kamal, The Time System in the Arabic and English Languages in Light of Linguistic Contrast (Limited to the Unconfirmed Predicate Sentence, Affirmative and Negative), Riyadh, Arab Bureau of Education for the Gulf States, Proceedings of Seminars on Teaching Arabic to Non-Native Speakers in Medina, Part One, 1401 AH 162.
- [50] Al-Aqtash, Op, 261.
- [51] Qawza, Op, 102.
- [52] Ibid., 104.