

**A Text-based model  
for the disambiguation  
of the temporal interpretation  
of the verb in modern  
standard Arabic**

**By**

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**Dedication**

**To**

**My parent**

**My Uncle Rasheed and**

**my Cousin Mansour**

## Arabic Transliteration

Symbol	Description
/b/	Voiced bilabial stop
/t/	Voiceless unaspirated dental stop
/t̤/	Velarized voiceless unaspirated dental stop
/d/	Voiced dental stop
/d̤/	Velarized voiced dental stop
/k/	Voiceless velar stop
/g/	Voiceless uvular stop
/ʔ/	Glottal stop
/f/	Voiceless labio-dental fricative
/s/	Voiceless alveolar fricative
/z/	Voiced alveolar fricative
/z̤/	Velarized voiced alveolar fricative
/ʃ/	Voiceless palatal groove fricative
/j/	Voiced palatal groove fricative
/T/	Voiceless dental-alveolar fricative
/D/	Voiced dental alveolar fricative
/x/	Voiceless uvular fricative
/g̤/	Voiced uvular fricative
/H/	Voiceless pharyngeal fricative
/ʁ/	Voiced pharyngeal fricative
/h/	Voiced glottal fricative
/m/	Voiced bilabial nasal
/n/	Voiced alveolar nasal
/l/	Voiced alveolar lateral
/r/	Voiced alveolar roll
/w/	Voiced bilabial continuant
/y/	Voiced palatal continuant
/a:/	long open front vowel
/a/	short open front vowel
/u:/	long close rounded back vowel
/u/	short close rounded back vowel
/i:/	long close front vowel
/i/	short close front vowel

*/ʃ/ Velarized  
voiceless  
alveolar  
fricative*

(N.B. If a velarized consonant occurs in a word then the whole of the word is velarized, and all the vowels are realized by relatively back allophones)

Table (1)

(1) This table is taken from M P Williams (1987)

### Acknowledgement

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## Table of Contents

		Page
(1)	Introduction	1-7
(2)	2.1 Critical Review	8-10
	2.2 Traditional Arab Grammarians (TAGs)	11-12
	2.2.1 Exponents of The Basrah School	12-18
	2.2.2 " " " Kufa "	18-22
	2.3 Arabists	
	2.3.1 - Those who are interested in Classical Arabic (CA)	23-30
	2.3.2 - Those who are interested in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA)	30-34
	2.4 Modern Arab Linguists (MALs)	34-39
	2.5 Assessment of the views reviewed	40-49
	2.6 This work's views	49-54
(3)	3.1 The model	55-56
	3.2 The morphosyntactic component	
	3.2.1 - Forms (A) and B	56-64
	3.2.2 - Form (D)	64-67
	3.2.3 - (ka:na)	67-71
	3.2.4 - qad	72-73
	3.3 The semantic component	
	3.3.1 - States	73-76
	3.3.2 - Activities	76-77
	3.3.3 - Accomplishments	77-79
	3.3.4 - Achievements	79-81
	3.4 The interclausal component	82-83
	3.4.1 - Reference time in Arabic	83-90
	3.4.2 - Types of adverbs of time	90-93
	3.4.3 - Types of temporal dependency	93-105
	3.4.4 - Rules governing the determination of the temporal interpretation	105-108
	3.5 The Data	
	3.5.1 - The authenticity of the data	109-111
	3.5.2 - The sources from which the data is selected	112-113
	3.5.3 - the Arabic newspaper from which the data is selected	114
	3.5.4 - The data under analysis	115-120
	3.5.5 - The classification of the data	120-123

(4)	4.1	The Analysis	124-125
	4.2	Method of presentation of arabic	125-127
	4.3	First pair	128
	4.3.1	Text (i)	129-138
	4.3.2	Text (ii)	138-145
	4.4	Second pair	145
	4.4.1	Text (iii)	146-148
	4.4.2	Text (iv)	149-154
	4.5	Third pair	
	4.5.1	Text (v)	155-158
	4.5.2	Text (vi)	159-163
	4.6	Text (vii)	164-168
(5)	5.1	General discussion	169-172
	5.2	Implications	172-174
	5.2	Conclusion	174-176
		Bibliography	177-181
		Appendix (A)	182-212
		" (B)	213-245
		" (C)	246-254



## Abstract

This thesis begins by showing the important part that the text plays in disambiguating the temporal interpretations of the verb forms in Modern Standard Arabic. Proceeding from this point, it shows how, in translation, depending solely on the morphologically-based temporal interpretations of the verb forms or the semantic classifications of the situations represented by the clauses is misleading and cripples the cohesion and coherence of the target text (Chapter One).

In order to show the need for this work, the views on the subject of determining the temporal interpretation of the verb-form held by traditional Arab grammarians, Arabists and modern Arab linguists are critically reviewed (Chapter Two).

In the body of the thesis (Chapter Three) a method of dealing with this problem is proposed, based on an examination of the text viewed as a whole, not as a combination of decontextualized clauses or forms. Also in this part of the thesis (Chapter Three) a description of the texts analyzed is provided in order to show the authenticity of our data.

The approach suggested in chapter three is then given a realistic test by applying it to a fairly large corpus of short news reports produced by and for native speakers of Arabic (Chapter Four).

The motivation for this research is the felt need for translators of Arabic and English texts to be made aware of this problem in order to improve the quality of the work they are involved in. The

approach that is proposed should also be of benefit to those interested in studying and teaching translation as a process (Chapter Five).



## CHAPTER ONE : THE INTRODUCTION

On one occasion during my five-year experience as an editor in the foreign news department at the Iraqi News Agency, I was handed a news report like the following to translate into English:-

(A) al'ijtima:9u alTa:ni:  
lilmuqa:ta9a al'isla:miyya

Jada (Wa:s)

9uqida saba:Ha 'ams bimaqarr munazzamati  
lmu'tamari l'isla:mi: bijadda al'ijtima:9u  
lTa:ni: lilmaktab al 'isla:mi: limuqa:ta9at  
'isra:'i:l

wayuna:qiSu l'ijtima:9u allaDi: yastamiru  
yaumiyn maSru:9a lqa:nu:n al'isla:mi: al-  
muwaHad limuqa:ta9at 'isra:'i:l wa lla:'iHa al-  
da:xili:ya li'ijtima:9a:ti mudiri al 'ittisa:la:t  
lilmaka:tibi l'iqli:mi:ya al'isla:mi:ya  
limuqa:ta9at 'isra:'i:l 'ila: ja:nib  
'ixtisa:sat almaka:tib al'iqli:mi:ya  
al'isla:mi:ya limuqa:ta9at 'isra:'i:l wa lqiya:m  
bibarna:mij 9amal :isla:mi: limuwa:jahat al9adu:  
al'isra:'i:li: wa yuSa:rik fi: l'ijtima:9 mudi:ru:  
maka:tib muqa:ta9at 'isra:'i:l fi: 9iSri:n dawla  
'isla:mi:ya

wa mimma yuDkar 'anna mu:'tamaru alqimma al-  
'isla:mi:ya aTTa:liT bimakka qad awssa: bi'inSa:  
maktab 'isla:mi: limuqa:ta9at 'isra:i:l wa 'iqa:mat  
tansi:q wata9a:wun bayn almakaitib al 9arabi:ya  
wa l'islami:ya limuwa:jahat al9adu: al'isra:lli: (1)

As speed is one of the top priorities in any journalistic work,

I hastily translated it as follows:

The Second Meeting For The  
Islamic Bureau For boycotting  
Israel

Jedda (SPA):-

The second meeting of the Islamic bureau for boycotting Israel was held yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in Jeddah.

(1) For the Arabic text see text (1) appendix (B)

Participants in the meeting which continues for two days discuss the unified Islamic draft law for boycotting Israel, the statute of the meetings of the regional bureaux' liaison officers, the tasks of the regional bureaux and the possibility of launching a campaign to counter the Israeli enemy.

Heads of bureaux in twenty Islamic countries take part in the meeting.

The third Islamic Summit Conference at Mecca previously recommended to establish an Islamic bureau for boycotting Israel and to establish co-ordination and co-operation between the Arab and Islamic bureaux to counter the Israeli enemy.

When I reread the translated text as is always my habit, I detected a striking contradiction. In the first clause of the translated text, the reader was told the conference started and finished, while in the second, he/she was told the conferees are still participating or discussing in the conference.

At first, I attributed the problem to an error either made by the typist or by the reporter. After having checked, I was even told by the reporter, who was well versed in Arabic, that this was a conventional feature of the language. The reporter's claim above was further confirmed to me by the discovery of many such examples in articles carried by other Arab news agencies. Having observed it as a common linguistic convention in verbal expression of time in Arabic I believe the problem above is solvable and will substantiate this in the course of this work.

Like other professional people, translators of Arabic and English texts were taught at school, or elsewhere, assumptions about the two main Arabic forms (fa9ala) and (yaf9alu) and their English equivalents. These assumptions however, were made at a level not transcending the borders of the clause. Rigidly following

these assumptions may yield incohesive and incoherent translated texts. That is because the temporal interpretation of the clause can be invalidated by information from beyond the clause borders.

I therefore suggest that an example such as the above should be looked at as a complete whole linguistically and contextually. By so doing the temporal interpretation of the form or the clause can be precisely specified. If we look again at the example above, we can notice that each of the two main verb forms in Arabic helps define the temporal interpretation of the other.

In the above terms, (fa9ala), conventionally the perfect denotes an extra linguistic situation only the beginning of which falls before the time of reporting. (yaf9alu), conventionally the imperfect, on the other hand refers to a situation whose beginning co-occurs with the above situation and continues to include and go beyond the time of reporting. The following version of the translated text represents my suggested solution:

(B)                   The Second Meeting Of The Islamic Bureau  
                          For Boycotting Israel

The second meeting of the Islamic Bureau for boycotting Israel started yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in Jedda.

Participants in the meeting which continues for two days are discussing the unified Islamic draft law for boycotting Israel, the statute of the meetings of the regional bureaux' liaison officers, the tasks of these bureaux and the possibility of launching a campaign to counter the Israeli enemy.

Heads of bureaux in twenty Islamic countries are taking part in the meeting.

The third Islamic Summit Conference at Mecca previously recommended to establish an Islamic bureau for



boycotting Israel and to establish co-ordination and co-operation between the Arab and Islamic bureaux to counter the enemy.

At this stage one may ask what clues or signals, this type of news report offers which helps the translator to disambiguate the temporal interpretation of each of these forms. It is my belief that the alternation of (fa9ala) with (yaf9alu) at the text level gives the key to the translator. What reinforces this belief is that the repetition of each of the above forms at the text level yields a different interpretation of the form as in this example:

(C)                    ijtima:9 9ilmi:  
                          Hawla jira:Hat altajmi:l  
                          fi alriya:d

al riya:d maktab alSarq alawsat

9uqida fi: assa:9a assa:disa min masa:' 'ams  
ijtima:9 9ilmi: Hawla jira:Hatitajmi:li min tanzzi:mi  
mustaSfa: qiwa al'amn bilriya:d atta:bi9 liwaza:rat  
adda:xiliyya alsa9u:diyya.

waSa:raka fi: ha:Da lijtima:9 allaDi: 9uqida  
bi9a:lati lijtima:9a:t bil'ida:ra al9a:mma lilxadama:t  
altibbiyya biwaza:rat lda:xiliyya 'atibba:'u  
mutaxassisu:n fi: ha:Da lmaja:l min mustaSfa lmalik  
xa:lid alja:mi9i: wamustaSfa: alquwa:t almusallaHa  
wa lmustaSfa: almarkazi bilriya:d waja:mi9at almalik  
fiaysal bilmantaqa aSSarqi:yya bil'ida:fa 'ila: mustaSfa:  
qiwa: al'a'mn bilriya:d (1)

A professional meeting on  
Plastic Surgery in Riyadh

Riyadh - (al Sharq al awsat bureau)

A professional meeting on plastic surgery organized by the security forces hospital of the Saudi Ministry of Interior was held in Riyadh at six o'clock yesterday evening.

(1) See text (2) appendix (B)

Specialized physicians in this field took part in the meeting which was held in the meeting hall of the Ministry's public administration for medical services. These physicians represented the hospitals of King Khalid University, the armed forces, the central hospital, King Faisal and the security forces.

Unlike example (A), this one is straightforward. Here (fa9ala) indicates an extralinguistic situation whose beginning and ending both fall before the time of reporting. (fa9ala) here therefore received different temporal interpretation from its counterpart in example (A).

Let us see now if the repetition of (yaf9alu) at the text level also yields a temporal interpretation for the form different from its counterpart in example (A). To trace that let us have this example:

(D)                    nadwa duwaliyya biljaza:'ir  
                           9an al'inta:ji:ya fi: maṣa:ni9i  
                           alHadi:d wa ṣṣulb

ajjaza:'ir (qana:) :- ya9qidu alittiHa:d al9arabi:  
 lilHadi:d wa ṣulb huna nadwa duwaliyya 9ala: ha:miS  
 'ijtima:9a:t aldu:ra al9a:di:ya aTTa:liTa wa'arba9i:n  
 limajlis 'ida:ratih.

wa tuna:qiS annadwa taHta 9:nwa:ni  
 linta:jiyya'fi: masa:ni9i lHadi:d wassulb 9adadan min  
 almawdu:qa:t almuta9alliqa bitaba:dul alxibara:t walmaha:ra:t  
 attaknaluj:jiyya. wal9awa:mi almurtabiṭa bilinta:jiyya  
 kaqudara:ti l'inta:j alnazariyya WaHaqi:qiyya  
 waltadri:biyya waṣṣiya:na 'ida:fa 'ila: mawdu:9  
 al'inta:jiyya fi: ba9di maṣa:ni9 alHadi:d waṣṣulb  
 al9arabiyya

wa yuSa:rik fi nnadwa allati: tastamirru yawmai:n  
 xubara:' min alSarika:t al'a9da:' fi: alittiHa:d  
 al9arabi: wa'axsa'yu:n duwaliyyu:u:n numaTlu:n  
 mu:'assasa:t muxtalafa min' alma:niyya al'ttiHa:diyya  
 wa lnamsa: walmajar wafaransa: walya:ba:n wabu:landa: (1)

(1) See text (3) appendix (B)

An International Symposium About  
Productivity in Iron and Steel  
Factories will be held in Algeria.

Algiers (QNA). The Arab Iron and Steel Union (AISU) will hold here after tomorrow an international symposium following the meetings of the forty-third ordinary session of its board of directors.

Participants in the symposium which will be held under the slogan "productivity in iron and steel factories" will discuss a number of topics. These are relating to exchanging technological expertise, maintenance and the factors to do with productivity such as the theoretical, practical and training production capabilities. Productivity in some Arab iron and steel factories will also be discussed.

Experts from firms members in the union and international specialists will take part in the two-day symposium. These specialists will represent various organizations in the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Japan and Poland.

Unlike its counterpart in example (A) (yaf9alu) here denotes a situation whose beginning and ending both fall after the time of reporting. (yaf9alu) here therefore receives a different temporal interpretation.

All this has led me to hypothesize that the verb form as a single form cannot specify unambiguously the temporal interpretation of the situation at the clause level. However, the temporal interpretation can be specified unambiguously at a level higher than that of the clause.

After having shown briefly how to approach the problem and stated my hypothesis, naturally I have to set my aim or aims. The above may show the need for studying these forms from beyond the clause borders in order to produce cohesive and coherent translated texts. It is also my feeling that making

the translators aware of this problem and its like and suggesting an adequate approach to deal with it will improve the quality of the work they produce. This in turn imparts credibility to any institute associated or involved in translation, let alone the benefits that can be accrued from drawing the attention of students of translation to problems associated with this profession and suggesting a way to deal with them. This work is hoped to be a contribution in that direction.

All this work is based on the analysis of news reports taken from different Arab national newspapers. These news reports are classified firstly into three major categories according to the aspectual class of the opening clause. Then each major category is divided into four sub-categories according to the two main verb forms of Arabic. These news reports are put at the end of this work in appendices (A), (B) and (C).

Seven of these news reports are selected to be presented as samples in Chapter Four, which is devoted to the analysis. With these seven translations, transliterations are provided. My transliteration is based on the pronunciation usually associated with Modern Standard Arabic whose details are given in table (1).



## CHAPTER TWO

## 2.1 Critical Review of the literature

This chapter presents a critical review of work on tense and/or aspect in Arabic. The focus on these two properties varies from one work to another according to the main interest of the linguist. For instance some linguists like N.Kharma (1983) study tense/aspect contrastively with their English counterparts. Others like W.Wright (1874) study Arabic as part of their study of the grammar of the language.

Before embarking on the details of a layout for this chapter and for the purpose of this review, let us first define the above two properties. Our definitions here are based on views in this respect made by B. Comrie (1976) who in turn draws on definitions made by Holts (1943).

Tense is a linguistic property of the verb which helps it locate the situation in time relative to the time of speaking or writing as this example shows

- ṣana9a 9aliyyun kursyan
- Ali made a chair

The verb form (fa9ala) = (made) above locates the situation (making of the chair) before the time of speaking or writing.

As for the second "Aspect", it is another property of the verb which helps it depict the internal temporal constituency of the situation but independantly from the time of speaking or writing as

this example shows:

yarsumu Sajaratan  
9indama: zurtahu

HE was drawing a tree  
when I visited him.

The verb form (yaf9ulu) = (drawing) in the above combination (ka:na yarsumu) = (was drawing) indicates a situation which is incomplete when the second situation (my visit to Ali) holds.

On these two properties (tense and aspect) a lot of research has been carried out. In this chapter some of this work is going to be selected to be reviewed.

The varied selection of work which is discussed in this chapter is based on a number of considerations:

- (i) The work selected deals with Arabic in general and with tense and aspect in particular
- (ii) They represent studies of both Classical Arabic (CA) and Modern Standard Arabic (MSA)
- (iii) They present a variety of views on the temporal value of Arabic verbs
- (iv) They show the need for a new contribution in this area of Arabic linguistics taking into account new developments in linguistics.

Most of the reviewed work takes the clause as the unit of the analysis. There are, however, various views about how the clause builds its temporal reference. Some linguists like al-Zajjaji (1959), believe that the clause establishes its temporal reference by a combination of a verb form and a time adverbial. Others, like al-Makhzoumy (1966) believe that the clause in Arabic establishes its temporal reference by the verb form alone.

For organizational purposes the work reviewed here is classified into three groups according to the mother tongue of the linguist (Arabic or other) and according to the variety of Arabic he/she is interested in (CA or MSA). These groups are:

- (i) Traditional Arab Grammarians (TAGs):- This group includes those Arabic-speaking grammarians who study the temporal value of the Arabic verb in (CA) (See 2.2)
- (ii) Arabists:- This group represents those linguists who are not native speakers of Arabic. This group is further divided into
  - (A) Those who study the temporal value of the Arabic verb in (CA) (See 2.3.1)
  - (B) Those who study the Arabic verb in (MSA) (See 2.3.2)
- (iii) Modern Arab Linguists (MALs):- This group consists of those native speakers of (MSA) who study the verb in the above variety of Arabic (See 2.4)

These groups will hereafter be referred to by using the acronyms shown above instead of the full label.

In section 2.5, after presenting all the views on the temporal reference of the clause, it will be argued that the clause does not offer enough clues to disambiguate the temporal value of the verb form as to whether it is present, past or future. Instead one has to resort to the context for disambiguation

In Section 2.6 I will present my views on the temporal interpretation of the verb form.

## 2.2 TAGs

All the grammarians of this category agree on the association of the Arabic verb with time but they differ about the forms associated with the divisions of time (past and future). In this concern, they are divided into two schools of thought. These are:-

1. Basra
2. Kufa

The exponents of the first School argue that the verb has three temporal forms. These are:-

- (1)  
1 - fa9ala hereafter form (A) which is associated with the past
- (2)  
2 - Yaf9alu hereafter form (B) which is associated with future.
- (3)  
3 - 'If9al hereafter forms (C) which is associated with the future.

The exponents of the second school on the other hand claim that form (C) above is not associated with time. They instead add  
(4)  
another form which is fa:9il hereafter form (D) which indicates a continuous or permanent situation. The following diagram may explain what has been said so far

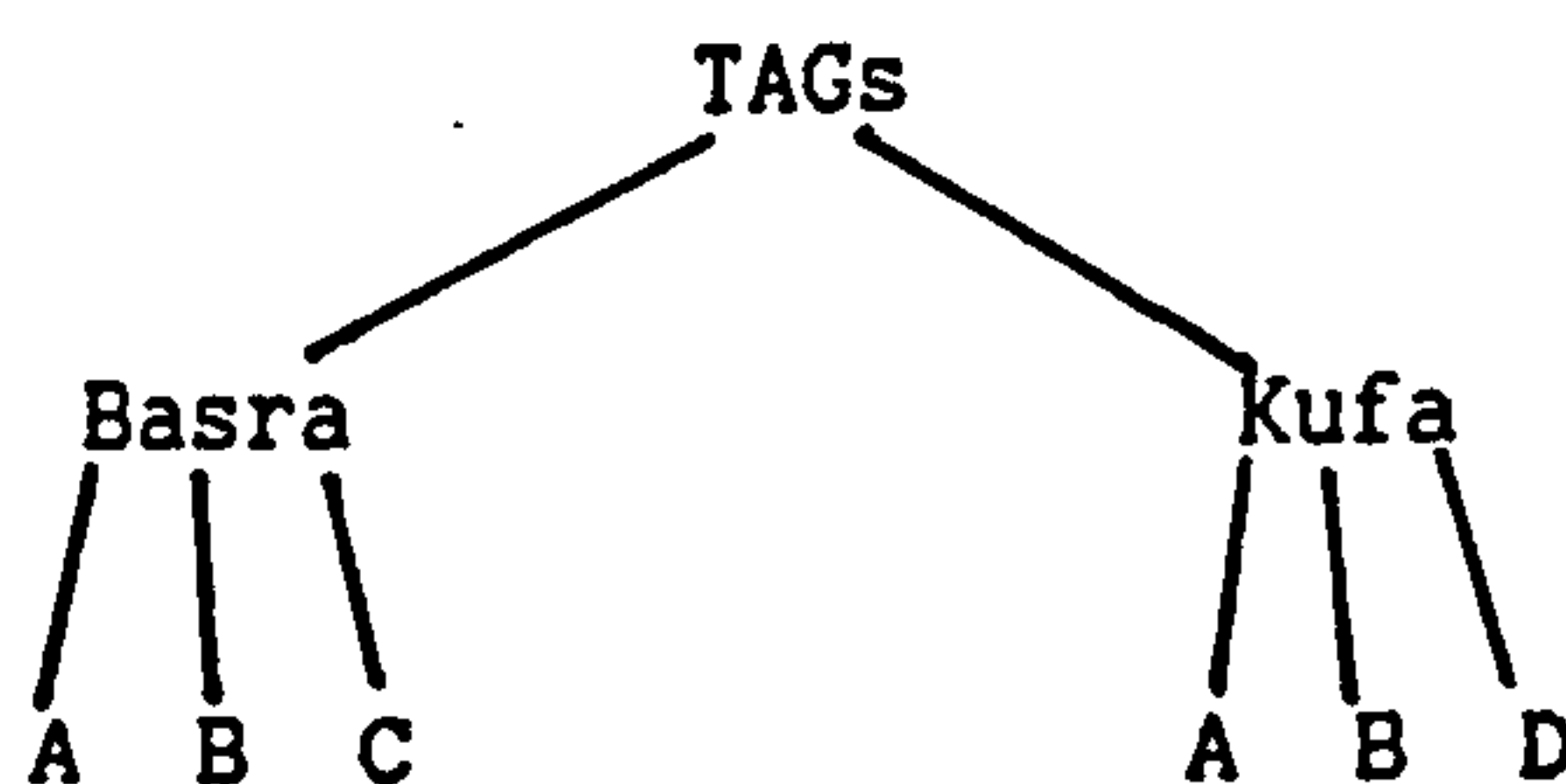


Diagram (1)

- (1) Conventionally the perfect
- (2) Conventionally the imperfect
- (3) Conventionally the imperative
- (4) Conventionally the active participle



In what follows I will discuss the views of the exponents of the first school. In the subsection after, I will discuss those of the second school.

### 2.2.1 Exponents of the Basra School

Sibawayhi is one of the leaders of the Basra school and a frequently cited grammarian. He associates the verb with time and divides the notional time line into past and non-past:

wayata9da: alfi9luila: alzama:n naHw:a qawlika  
 Dahaba, li'annahu buniya lima maḍa: wa lima lam yamḍi:  
 fa'iDa qa:la Dahaba fahuwa dali:llun 9ala: anna alHadaTa  
 fi:ma: maḍa: min azzama:n.

wa'iDa qa:la sayaDhab fa 'innahu dali:llun 9ala:  
 annhu fi:ma: yustaqbal min azzama:n

fafi:h baya:n mima maḍa: walam yamdi:, kama: fi:hi  
 'istdla:lun 9ala: waqu:9 alHadaT

p.35

Translation:-

The verb is associated with time like (went). That is because the verb is made refer to the past or non-past.

The form (went) for instance indicates an event in the past while the form (will go) indicates an event in the future.

The verb therefore has intrinsically an indication to the past or non-past together with indication to the occurrence of an event. (1)

Sibawayhi also argues that form (A) is associated with past time, form (B) with future or present time when used in statements and form (C) with future time when used in commands:-

wa 'amma al fi9l fa'amTila 'uxiDat min  
 lafzi 'aHda:T al'asma:'i wabuniyat lima: maḍa: wa  
 lima yaku:n wa lam yaqa9 wa ma huwa ka:'inun wa lam  
 yanqat9

(1) In translating these quotations I am trying to be as close as possible to the original.

fa'amma:bina:' ma maḍa: faDahaba wamakaTa wa Hamada  
 wa'amma bina:' ma lam yaqa9 fa'innahu qawlaka  
 'a:miran 'iDhab, wa 'uqtul wa 'uḍrub wa muxbiran  
 yaqtul, wayaDhab wayaḍrub wa kaDalika bina:' malam  
 yanqaṭi9 wahuwa ka:'in

Vol. I p.12

. Translation:

Verbs are forms taken from the infinitives and made to refer to what happened, what will happen but has not yet happened and what is happening now and has not yet stopped happening. Forms referring to what happened like "went", "stayed" and "praised". Forms referring to what will happen and has not yet happened are like "go", "kill" and "hit", when used in commands. Forms conveying information like "he kills", "he goes" and "he hits" also refer to what will happen but has not yet happened. Forms referring to what is happening and has not stopped yet are like he kills (1) (is killing), he goes (is going), and he hits (is hitting).

Like Sibawayhi, al Zamakhshary also associated the Arabic verb with time:-

'inna al fi9l ma dalla 9ala:  
 'iqtira:n HadaT bizama:n

p.243

Translation:

The verb is a form which associates an event with time.

Moreover he claims that form (A) indicates a situation before speech time (ST)

alfi9lu alma:ḍi: wahuwa adda:llu  
 9ala: 'iqtira:ni HadaT bi zama:nin  
 qabla zaminka

p.244

Translation:

The past form associates an event with a time location before the speaker's time.

Form (B), on the other hand, according to al Zamkhshary points to a situation at or after ST:-

- (1) In Arabic, the same verb form is used to refer to both the present or the future.

alfi9l al muḍa:ri9 :- wahuwa  
 ma tata9taqib fi: ṣadrih  
 al hamza walnu:n wal ta' walya'  
 wa Dalik qawlika lilmuxa:ṭab aw  
 alga:'iba taf9al walilga'ib yaf9al  
 wa lilimutakalim 'af9al wa lahu  
 'iDa ka:na ma9ahu: garyahu jama:9atan  
 naf9al wa tusama bizzawa'id  
 wayaStariku fi:h al Ha:dḍr w al  
 mustaqbal. p.245

Translation:-

The non-past form is what is prefixed of verbs by one of these (أ.ن.ت.ب) (1)  
 Examples are like "you go" and "she goes" for both the second person masculine singular and third person feminine singular (2), "he goes" for third person mas. sing., "I go" for first person mas. and fem. singular and "we go" for the first person mas. and fem. plural. These are called the "four redundancies". Both the present and the future are referred to by a verb form prefixed by one of the four above.

Regarding form (B) al ZamKhshary goes into more detail. He claims for instance that there are particles in Arabic which can make form (B) refer exclusively to the present or the future. According to him form (B) refers to the present when it is prefixed by the circumstantial (la) (la:m al Ha:l) and refers to the future when it is prefixed by either (sa) or (sawfa) as in these two examples:

1. ziadun layaqra'  
Ziad is reading
2. sayaDhabu 9umarun  
Omar will go

(1) These are roughly equivalents to [I, we, she, you (mas) and he].

(2) In Arabic one form is used for both genders.



One can argue here that form (B) can also exclusively refer to the present or the future not only when preceded by these prefixes but also when it collocates with present or future time adverbs as in these two examples:

3. yagra'u ziadun al'a:n  
Ziad is reading now
4. yaktubu 'aHmadun  
al risa:la gaden  
Ahmed will write the letter  
tomorrow

Although al Zajjaji (1959) in his assumptions about the Arabic verb stays in line with alZamkhshary and Sibawayhi, he implicitly recognizes the significance of the collocation between the verb form and the time adverbial:

falma:di: maHasuna fi:hi 'ams wa huwa mabniyun  
9ala: alfataH 'abadan naHwa "qa:ma" waqa9ada  
wa 'inṭalaqa wama 'aSbaha Da lik

walmustaqbal maHasuna fi:hi gadan waka:nat fi:  
'awalihi 'iHda: al zawa'id wahi:ya ya 'aw ta  
aw nu:n aw 'alif kaqwlika aqu:mu wa naqu:mu  
wama 'aSbaha Dalik

wa 'amma fi9lu alHa:l fala: farqa baynahu wabayna  
almustaqbal zaidun yuqu:mu al 'a:n wayaqu:mu  
gadan wa9abdallah yuṣali: al 'a:n wayuṣali:  
gadan

fa'iDa 'aradat ann tuxalisuhu lil'istqba:l 'adxil  
9alayhi sa 'aw sawfa. p.87

#### Translation:

The past form is compatible with adverbs like yesterday. It is always indeclineable like "stood", "sat", "began" and the like.

The future form is compatible with adverbs like tomorrow. It has one of these prefixes (أ.ن.ي.ت) like "I (will) stand", "we (will) stand", "you (will) stand" and the like. As for the form referring to the present, it is not different from the preceding one. One can say Ziad (is) stand(ing) now and (will) stand tomorrow or Abdullah (is) pray(ing) now or (will) pray tomorrow. (1)

(1) The same verb form most often is used to refer to the present and the future.

If one wants to make the present form refer exclusively to the future, one must introduce (sa) or (sawfa) to the verb.

Al Zajajji moreover distinguishes between two notions of time: the time at which the situation occurs and the time at which the utterance about the situation is made:

wa lfi9l alma:qi: ma: taqada: wa'ata: 9all:abihi  
zamana:n la: 'aqal zama:nun wujida fi:h wa zama:nun  
xubira fi:hi 9anhu. p.87

Translation:

The past form involves two times at least: the time at which the event occurred and the time at which the event is reported.

While agreeing with al Zajajji, Ibn Jinny (1956) introduced a new dimension to the notion of collocation. He states that the collocation between the verb form and the time adverbial occurs only when they are compatible in their relational values:

fa mina al muHa:l 'ann  
tanqada 'awwala kala:mika  
bi 'a:xirihi wa Dalika kaqwlaka  
qumta gaden 'aw sa'aqu:mu  
'ams 'aw naHwa Dalik.

p.330-331

Translation:

It is impossible to contradict  
one part of your utterance  
with another like saying  
I stood tomorrow or I will stand  
yesterday.

Ibn Ya'ish and al Sirafi (1) seem to develop the notion of the two times suggested earlier by al Zajajji when they talk about the order of these two times on the notional time line. In this concern Ibn Ya'ish remarks:

(1) Quoted in al Zajajji (1959) p.87 note (1)

falma:qi: ma9adim ba9da  
 wiju:dih fayaqa9 al 'ixbar  
 9anhu fi: zama:n ba9da  
 zama:ni wujud:dih.

wa lmustaqab malam yakun lahu:  
 wiju:d ba9d bal yaku:nu zama:n  
 al'ixba:r 9anhu qabla zama:n  
 wiju:dih wa'ama alHa:qir  
 fahu: allaDi: yaqil 'ili:hi  
 almustaqbal wayasri: minhu  
 alma:qi: fiyaku:in zama:n  
 al'ixba:r 9anhu huwa zama:n  
 wiju:dih. p.2 vol. 7

Translation:

The past form refers to a situation which no longer exists. The situation is reported therefore at a time after the time of its occurrence.

The future form refers to a situation which does not exist yet and which is reported at a time before the time of its occurrence. The present form refers to a situation which intersects what happened in the past and what will happen in future. Therefore, its reporting time is the time at which the situation exists.

Each of the following examples according to Ibn Ya'ish

- (5) xaraja ziadun 'ams  
 Ziad went out yesterday.
- (6) sawfa yaxruj ziadun gadan  
 Ziad will go out tomorrow.
- (7) yaxruju ziadun al 'a:n  
 Ziad is going out now.

involves two times - event time and speech time.

In example (5) Event Time (ET) precedes Speech Time (ST). In example (6) (ET) follows (ST) while in example (7) (ET) and (ST) are simultaneous.

Other TAGs like Ibn Sarraj (1973), al Zubaydy (1975) and al 'akbary



(19--) keep in line with Sibawayhi's views on the Arabic verb and its association with time.

### 2.2.2 Exponents Of The Kufa School

alFara'

One of the staunchest exponents of this school is al Fara' (1955). He argues that the Arabic active participle (1) which requires a accusative noun is a verb referring to a continuous or permanent situation. Quoted in Al Zajjaji (al Jummal), alFara' remarks

faqultu alfara:' yaqu:l  
 (qa:'iman) fi9lun da:'im lafzuhu  
 lafzu al'asma:' 9ala hi wama9na:h  
 ma9na: alfi9l li'annahu yanşibu  
 fayuqa:l qa:'im qiyaman  
 wa 9a:rib ziadan, faljiha  
 allati huwa fi:ha: 'ism laysa  
 fi:ha: fi9lan, waljiha allati  
 huwa fi:ha: fi9lun laysa fi:ha:  
 'isman. p.349

Translation:

I said: alFara' said:- The active participle (standing) (2) is a continuous or permanent verb. It is a noun in form but a verb in meaning because it requires an accusative noun.

It can be said for example "he is standing" and he is beating Ziad. When it is used as a noun it is not a verb but when it is used as a verb it is not a noun.

alFara' according to alSammara'i (1980) calls form (D) the continuous or permanent form because it refers to a situation in the present or the future.

(1) We have called this form (D)

(2) The above form requires an accusative in Arabic. The above example can be literally translated as "he is doing standing".

Not totally different from al Fara', al Kisa'i claims that form (D) which requires an accusative noun not only can refer to a situation in the present or the future but also to one in the past citing this example

- (8) ziadun mu9ti: 9amran 'ams dirhaman (1)  
Ziad gave to omar yesterday  
a dirham

Most recently al Makhzoumy (1966) supports the Kufa school. Concerning form (D) he remarks

wa huwa fi9lun Haqiqatan fi:  
ma9na:h wa fi: 'ist9malih 'illa:  
'innahu yadulu fi: 'akTar 'ist9ma:la:tihi  
9ala: 'istmra:r wu:qu:'9  
al HadaT wadawa:mih. p.23

Translation:

The continuous form is in actual fact a verb in meaning and use but most frequently it refers to the continuity of the occurrence of the situation.

He claims that the above form can only point to a situation in the future when it is nunated and when it has an object as in this example

- (9) 'ana: ka:tibun alrisa:lata  
I will write the letter.

It refers to a situation in the past when the nunation is dropped and when it is followed by a genitive noun as in this example

- (10) 'ana: ka:tibu alrisa:la ti  
I wrote the letter.

Besides its present time reference form (B), in al Makhzoumy's opinion indicates the future when:

(1) Quoted in alSammara'i (1980) p.38

- (i) preceded by (Sa) or (SaWfa)  
(ii) preceded by the particle of negation  
(lan) as in this example

(11) lan yahti la al maṭr  
It will not rain.

Also form (B) according to him can refer to a situation in the past when it is preceded by one of these two negative particles (lam) or (lamma)

(12) lam yahtl almatr  
It did not rain.

Though form (A) according to him can refer to any situation in the past, it can refer to a situation before a specific point in the past when it is preceded by the Arabic past "to be" (ka:na). This combination can sometimes be interrupted or preceded by the particle (qad) as in these examples

(13) ka:n alrajul wasal

(14) qad ka:n alrajul wasal

(15) ka:n qad wasal alrajul

The man had arrived.

Form (A) also, according to him, can indicate a situation in the recent past when it is preceded by (qad) as in this example:-

(16) qad qa:mat alsala:t  
The time for prayer has come.

al Makhzoumy, like other exponents of the Kufa School of thought, argues that form (C) is not associated with time:

HaDa alfi9l (al'amr) la:  
yadulu 9ala: wu:qu:9 HadaTin  
fi: zaman min al'azmina  
walaknahu ṭalab maHq  
yuwa:jah bihi al muxa:ṭab  
liHdaT muḍmuhahu  
fawran.

The imperative form does not refer to the occurrence of an event in a time location but it is a pure request addressed to the addressee to implement it at once.

In his very detailed study, al Sammara'i (1980) in general is not totally different from the others in his treatment of forms (A) and (B). He believes however, that the time reference of these two forms can only be disambiguated by clues from within the clause borders:

waqad 'aSrna: 'ila: 'anna bina:  
fa9ala wabina: ' yaf9alu  
la: yamkan 'ann yadulla:  
9ala: azzama:n bi'aqsa:mih  
waHidudih wadaqa: 'iqih,  
wamin huna fa'in alfi9l  
al9arabi: la: yafsaHu 9ani  
azzama:n biṣiyagih wa'inama  
yataHaṣal azzama:n min bina: 'i  
ajjumla faqad taSmil 9ala:  
ziyada:t tu9i:n afi9l 9ala: taqri:r  
azzama:n fi: Hidu: din wadiHah.

p.24

#### Translation

We have mentioned that the past form and the non-past one do not refer to time divisions, locations and particulars.

The Arabic verb therefore does not express time by its forms. The temporal reference can be determined from within the clause which contains clues helping the verb to determine clearly the time locations.

He also agrees with al Makhazonmy about the present and the future time reference of form (D) but he is puzzled by the designation al Makhzonmy gives to the form.

Finally like the Kufa scholars, al Sammara'i believes that form (C) involves no time reference. He also dismisses al Makhozoumy's claim that the verb association with time is newly introduced into Arabic. To support his counter claim, al Sammara'i provides a



quantity of evidence to the contrary (1) and accuses al Makhzonmy of being influenced by the Arabists.

Al Sammara'i brings us to the end of the review of the views of TAG's. To recap, these grammaraians agree about the verb association with time but differ about the forms associated with the time divisions. The exponents of the Basra School associate form (A) with past time, form (B) with the present or the future and form (C) with the future. While agreeing with them on the association of forms (A) and (B) with time, the exponents of the Kufa School, on the other hand, deny form (C)'s association with time. They instead introduce a new form which is form (D) and associate it with the continuity or permanence of the occurrence of the situation. The following table lists the exponents of each school.

Basra	Kufa
1. Sibawayahi	1. Al Fara'
2. al Zamkhshary	2. al Kisa'i
3. al Zajjaji	4. al Makhzoumy
4. Ibn Jinny	5. al Sammara'i
5. Ibn Ya'ish	
6. al Sirafi	
7. Ibn Sarraj	
8. al Zubaydy	
9. al 'aKbary	

Table (2)

(1) see al Sammara'i (1980)

## 2.3 The Arabists

Unlike the TAGs, most of the Arabists reviewed in this section associate the Arabic verb basically with the aspectual property of completion or non-completion. In the next sub-section we will discuss the views of the Arabists whose main concern is Classical Arabic (CA). In the sub-section after, I will review the views of those whose main concern is Modern Standard Arabic (MSA)

### 2.3.1 Those who are interested in (CA)

While al Sammara'i defines the scope of disambiguating the temporal reference of forms (A) and (B), William Wright (1874) leaves it open.

He remarks:

"a Semitic perfect or imperfect has in and of itself no reference to the temporal relations of the speaker and other actions which are in juxtaposition with it".  
p.54

Wright claims that the Arabic verb has two temporal forms (A and B) and the difference between them is one of completion or non-completion. The temporal interpretation of the form can be made only by identifying the relations he mentions as he later states:

"It is precisely these relations which determine in what sphere of time (past, present or future) a semitic perfect or imperfect lies and by which of our tenses it is to be expressed...." p.54

Wright accuses the "Arab grammarians of giving undue importance to the idea of time in connection with forms". These grammarians

according to him divide time into past, present and future and associate form (A) with past and form (B) with the present and the future. Wright's remarks led al Makhzonmy (1966) to argue that the concept of the Arabic verb's association with time is newly introduced into the language: an argument which exposes him to al Sammara'i criticism as we have seen earlier.

Socin (1885) sees the difference between forms (A) and (B) as basically one of completion or non-completion while their association with location in time is secondary:

The perfect (Form A) expresses a completed action, the completion of which falls either in the past the present or the future; or is thought of as falling in one of these three periods of time. The imperfect (form B) expresses an incompleted action which can likewise fall in either of these three periods. p.78

In reviewing his work one notices that Socin recognizes implicitly the relative time reference of form (B) as in these two examples of his:

17 - ja:'u: 'aba:hum yabku:n  
They came to their father weeping

18 - 'ata: al9ayn yaSrab alma:'  
He came to the spring to drink

In 17 above form (B) refers to a situation not simultaneous with (ST) but with a specific point in the past established in the first clause. In 18 above, on the other hand, form (B) points to a situation taking place not after

(ST) but after a specific point in the past also specified in the first clause.

Socin, like al Sammara'i, believes that form (B) can indicate a continuous situation in the past when it is preceded by.

(i) ka:na or one of its sisters (1)

19 - ka:na yatlu: alqur'a:na  
He was reciting the Koran

(ii) one of the verbs of beginning (If'al aSSru:9 (2)

20 - Ja9ala yukallimu anna:s  
He began to speak with people.

About the temporal value of form (D), he claims that it often expresses "our [the English] on the point of" as in this example:

21 - 'ana: qa:dimun ,ilayka  
I am "on the point of" coming to thee.

Not totally different from Socin, G W Thatcher (1911) thinks that the difference between the two temporal forms of the Arabic verb is totally one of completion or non-completion with no mention about the form association with the property of location in time -

The verb has two tenses:-  
the perfect (alma:di:) denoting  
a finished action and the  
imperfect (al muda:rl9) denoting  
an unfinished action. To these  
the Arabs add a third, the  
imperative (al'amr). p.62

- (1) These include (ʒalla, 'asbaHa, 'aḏHal:, 'amsa: and ba:ta)  
(2) These include ('axaDa. taḥaḥa; Sara9a, ja9ala, ra:Ha and  
qa:ma)



To him form (B) in this clause

22 - jalasa anna:s yaSrabu:n alxamra  
The men sat drinking wine.

indicates just an unfinished situation unlike Socin who associates it also with a specific point of time in the past.

Regarding form (D), he like al Makhzoumy believes that when this form is preceded by (ka:na), "it expresses a condition in the past, e.g:

23 - ka:na zindun na:'iman  
Zaid was sleeping.

thus having the same meaning as "ka:na yaktub".

Thornton (1919) however, not only agrees with Socin regarding forms (A) and (B), but he goes further by talking about the relative time reference of form (A). He claims that form (A) can refer to a situation after a specific point in the past as in this example:

24 - falamma: 'alqu:, saHaru:'a9yun anna:s  
So when they had cast, they bewitched  
men's eyes.

Not totally different from Socin and Thornton, Dr. J

Kapliwatzky (1942) associated the completion indicated by form (A) with the past and the non-completion of form (B) with the present or the future. In this regard he remarks:

The perfect [form (A)] denotes a completed action, most often referring to the past while the imperfect [form (B)] denotes an incomplete action most often referring to the present or the future.

p.9 vol. 2

Like Al Sammara'i, he believes that form (A) can express a

completed situation in the future when it is preceded by form (B) of (ka:na) as in this example:

25 - yaku:n 9umrun raja9  
Omar will have returned.

As for form (D), he claims that it can indicate "an action or state" in the past when preceded by (ka:na) as in this example

26 - ka:n sali:mun ra:kiban  
Salim was riding.

On the same front, he further claims that the above combination of (ka:na) preceding form (D) is sometimes equivalent to (ka:na) preceding form (B) as in this example:

27 - ka:na salimun sa:kinan fi: haDa  
al bayat

28 - ka:na sali:mun yaskun fi: haDa albayat

both  
Salim was living in this house.

Most recently B Comrie (1976, 1985), admittedly depending on Wright dealt with temporal forms of the verb in (CA). In both works, however, he is not interested in Arabic in particular but in universal approaches to aspect and tense.

Comrie's views on the Arabic verb are interesting and worth a careful look. In Comrie (1976) regarding forms (A) and (B) he claims that with no explicit time specifications, form (A) has perfective and past meaning, while form B has imperfective and present meaning. However, supported by this example:

29 - fa'llahu yaHkumu baynahum yaw:m alqi ya:ma  
God will judge between them on the Day  
of Resurrection.

he claims that the difference between forms (A) and (B) cannot be

purely one of completion vs non-completion.

In the above example he claims form (B) has a future time reference because it collocates with the future adverbial (Yawm alqiya:ma) "Day of Resurrection". He moreover goes on to argue "However the sentence [the example above] is not (or at least not necessarily) interpreted as having imperfective meaning indeed it could well correspond to a sentence in a Slavonic language with perfective meaning". p.79

He also argues that the difference between the two forms cannot be purely one of location in time with respect to (ST) citing this example:

30 - 'aji:'uka ;iDa 'iHmarra albaşru

Literally : I come to you when the unripe date ripened.  
(I shall come to you when the unripe date ripens)

Comrie's argument goes like this: In the above example form (B) on its own according to his earlier claims here has a present time reference. But when it collocates with the time adverbial "when unripe date ripens", it has a future time reference. As for form (A), in this example it does NOT have absolute past time reference but it has perfective meaning.

Nevertheless form (A) here has RELATIVE past time reference because the ripening of the date (indicated by the form) precedes my future arrival, i.e. past in the future. From all the above one can conclude that form (A) here has both perfective meaning and relative past time reference.



In his works Comrie also goes on to agree with Socin (1885) by claiming that form (B) in Arabic can also have a relative past or future time reference. All these claims lead him to conclude:

"The Arabic opposition  
imperfective/perfective  
incorporates both aspect  
and (relative) tense". p.80

What is more interesting about Comrie's work is his claims about (MSA). In (MSA) he believes that finer temporal distinctions are usually made by some tense markers like (ka:na), (sa) and (sawfa) or particles like (qad). These moreover are used with or without time adverbials. But even so the difference between forms (A) and (B) remains the same as it is in (CA) as is obvious in this quotation:

In modern written Arabic, overt  
tense markers as discussed below  
are usual even in the presence of  
temporal adverbials, although it  
still remains true that the perfective  
has perfective relative past meaning  
and the imperfective either imperfective  
or relative non-past meaning. p.80

Comrie's views above bring us to an end of this review of the views of this body of linguists.

In concluding the discussion in this section one can notice the following:

- (i) Wright, Socin, Thornton and Thatcher see the difference between the two forms as purely one of aspect - completion vs non-completion.
- (ii) Kapilwatzki sees the difference as one of both aspect and tense-location in time giving precedence to aspect.

(iii) Comrie sees the difference as one of both but gives no precedence to each over the other.

Now in what will follow I will discuss the views of those Arabists whose main concern is (MSA).

### 2.3.2 Those Who Are Interested In (MSA)

To F.J Ziadeh and R.B. Winder (1957) the difference between the two forms is basically one of completion vs non-completion. Later in their work however they talk about the relative time reference of form (B). Commenting on this clause:

31 - wa'intā tuṣa:hid al9a:'ila:t taxruju  
 mina lmadina  
 During it you see the families  
leaving the city.

they remark:

The imperfect verb (taxruju) is a third person feminine singular. It forms a subordinate clause expressing an act that continues during the time of the main verb and is translated by an active participle. When an imperfect follows another verb without an intervening conjunction, this situation usually obtains. p.96

They moreover talk about another category of verbs in Arabic which are called the verbs of appropinquation (Af9a:l al Muqarabah) (1). They believe that these forms have the sense of "almost".

32 - Ka:da 9alyyun yaqa9  
 Ali almost fell down.

(1) This group includes (ka:da, awSaka, qaruba)

Unlike Comrie, D Cowan (1958), J A Haywood and H M Nahmad (1962) and G C Scott (1962) argue that form (A) denotes a completed or finished situation at a time indicated. Form (B) on the other hand points to a situation which is incomplete or unfinished at a stated or implied time.

Cowan moreover goes on to claim that form (A) of verbs which have the vowel pattern (a, u) like qabuHa (he was ugly) refers to a permanent quality in that the situation started in a given point of time and continues to be. Form (A) of those verbs which have the vowel pattern (a, i) like fariHa (he was happy) on the other hand denotes a temporary or passing state or action, it started in a given time and stopped afterwards. (1).

Unlike the above three, A.S. Tritton (1943) believes that the temporal property of location in time is a logical consequence of that of completion vs non-completion. He remarks

"Normally the perfect indicates a finished and therefore past act while the imperfect denotes an unfinished and therefore present or future act. p.53

(1) Unlike Cowan, al Samara:i (1980) believes that verbs from both categories refer to permanent qualities and do not have past time reference

Interestingly A.F.L. Beeston (1968) claims that besides the two temporal properties (1) associated with the Arabic verb form, it incorporates a third one. Form (A) according to him can also indicate a fact while form (B) can denote a conceptual idea not necessarily realized in fact. The context, he goes on to argue, allows the verb to have only one of these properties by overshadowing or virtually eliminating the other two.

Concerning form (A) he further claims that the form has two main uses. It is used to narrate past events like in

ma:ta arrajulu

The man died

It can also be used descriptively to depict a situation arising from an anterior event as in this example:

qad ma:ta arrajulu

He has died

The descriptive use can be made more explicit by putting the participle (qad) in front of form (A) as we have seen in the above example.

When the above particle precedes form (B) Beeston has this to say:

"qad placed before an imperfect reinforces the concepts of habituality or potentiality inherited in the form. In English, it may have to be rendered in this case by such terms as possibly, probably, occasionally or often". p.49-50

(1) Of location in time and completion vs. non-completion



Most recently V.Cantarino (1974) discusses the temporal forms of the Arabic verb in her work about the syntax of modern Arabic prose. Siding with Wright, she accuses the Arab grammarians of paying too little attention to tense as opposed to other aspects of grammar. In dealing with the verb, it is noticeable in her work that the verb temporal property of completion vs. non-completion overrides that of location in time. She states in this regard:

Neither in past or present usage has the one tense been the temporal counterpart of the other. Each tense rather may be considered as a modal, that is to say each tense describes a type of action. The perfect [form (A)] for example, refers to an action deemed complete while the imperfect [form (B)], on the other hand, an action not completed or still enduring. p.58 vol. 1

But even so, these two forms according to her can locate the situation in time as she later says

"Both tenses (forms A & B) can express the verbal idea of the three stages: future present or past". p.58 vol. 1

Cantarino like Comrie argues that these two forms can locate the situation in time relative to (ST) along with maintaining the first temporal property of completion vs. non-completion.

In Modern Arabic, as well as in the other semitic tongues, there is a tendency to project the original functions of the perfect and the imperfect into an actual temporal classification of past versus present. This projection, however, has not detracted from the original function of each in modern usage.  
p.58

With Cantarino's views above we conclude this section on the views of the above group of Arabists. It has become clear that:

- (i) Winder and Ziadah, Cown, Scott, Haywood and Nahmad see the difference between forms (A) and (B) as one of completion or non-completion.
- (ii) Tritton and Cantarino see the difference between the two forms as one of both completion or non-completion and location in time giving precedence to the first.
- (iii) Beeston introduces new views. He believes that the form in a given context can have only one of three temporal properties; location in time, completion or non-completion, or modality.

#### 2.4 Modern Arab Linguists (MAL)

Unlike TAGs, MALs concentrate on associating the Arabic verb form with the temporal properties of completion vs non-completion, location in time and modality. In actual fact, they take sides with one group of the Arabists or the other, as we will see throughout the discussion in this section.

Mainly interested in the Arabic trilateral verb A Bulos (1965) first makes a comparison between the Arabic temporal forms and the English tenses. He claims that the difference between them is that the former makes distinctions in situations independently of the speaker, while the latter makes these distinctions in relation to the speaker. According to him, the speaker in English divides the notional time line into three locations. The location behind him, is the past, the one ahead of him is the future and the one right by him is the moment of speaking. With these locations, the speaker of English associates the tense forms of the language.

To him the Arabic temporal forms of the verb on the other hand express the degree of the realization of the situations independently of (ST). In this regard, he argues:

It [the Arabic verb] is concerned with the completion or incompleteness of an action, and this gives us the perfect/imperfect opposition, though there are other nuances of aspect - namely, resultative and iterative.

p.35

However, he claims that the native speaker of Arabic can, by the verb forms, locate the situations in time by resorting to other devices like adverbials or particles which enable him to associate them with time. But even so, Arabic cannot distinguish the finer divisions of time:

Time is thus signified in its broader division, the present, the past and the future without the finer divisions of time as expressed by the English tense forms. p.35

Beeston's views which we have reviewed earlier seem to attract a number of modern Arab linguists. One of these is al Khafaji (1972). Basically interested in comparative and contrastive study of the Arabic and English verb systems, al Khafaji claims that the verb form in Arabic can either locate the situation in time or indicate completion vs non-completion:

"Tense and aspect are closely intertwined in the Arabic verbal system. Tense markers and aspectual markers co-exist in the majority of verbs. Yet, it is hypothesized here that a verb can ONLY be significantly marked for either tense or aspect at any one time, though formally it may be marked for both". p.472.

He, moreover goes on to argue that when the verb form is not used in



combination with other verb(s), it ONLY locates situations in time. When the form is used in combination with other verb forms, the first form locates the situation in time while the other(s) indicate(s) completion vs. non-completion.

"It is further hypothesized here that tense markers are always temporarily significant in simple verbs and that a tense marker is always significant initially in verbal phrases - Hence a second or a third component in a verbal phrase is always only aspectually significant and its tense marker is therefore insignificant". p.476

According to al Khafaji in (33)

33 - ka:n 9aliyyun yaktubu alrisa:lah  
Ali was writing the letter.

the first verb form locates the situation in time relative to (ST);(in the past) while the second verb form (yaktubu) (writing) indicates non-completion.

Calling the above hypothesis the notion of mutual exclusiveness, he presents justifications for the temporal co-existence of the two temporal properties in examples such as the following

34 - sayaktubu alwaladu addarsa  
The boy will write the lesson.

His justifications become clear when he talks about "later aspect".

In this regard, he states:

"Posteriority in Arabic, as has already been said, is indicated by the aspectual marker (P2+) (1) which is formally realized by the pre-base sa- or sawfa, plus a pronominal prefix. It is important to notice,

(1) P2+ is a marker which helps the verb denote non-completion after ST



however, an interesting idiosyncrasy about the linguistic behaviour of the later-aspectual marker in Arabic. (P2+) is the only aspectual marker that can co-exist with a tense marker within the boundaries of a single verbal form". p.494

(sa) and (sawfa) according to al Khafaji are then specifiers of a type of non-completion which is posteriority.

Also interested in a contrastive study of the Arabic and English verb systems, N Kharma (1983), following Tritton, believes that there is a logical connection between the two temporal properties as far as form (A) is concerned. He claims that as long as form (A) points to a completed situation it implies a past time:-

"Moreover, does not the concept of completion in itself imply a past time, however vague that may be? This is what seems to be implied when we use either the Arabic I.S.F. [form (A)] or the English (ed) form without any adverbial to indicate the more specific past time required". p.33

Regarding form (B), Kharma makes a number of observations. Once, he supports the assumption that form (B) has either future or present time reference. Later he claims that the form without a context is vague:

"It is also true that without a context the time reference of this form is vague". p.34

Finally he sides with Beeston in claiming that not only can this form locate the situation in time or indicate non-completion but it can also denote limited or unlimited duration in a certain context. Kharma is influenced by Beeston's views about the temporal forms of the Arabic verb and he quotes him in full.

In conclusion I confined myself to this number of (MALs) because of the similarity of views expressed by other linguists of this category and because of the lack of new or different views on forms (A) and (B) in particular. In brief we deduce the following:

- (i) Bulos sees the difference between forms (A) and (B) as purely one of completion vs non-completion.
- (ii) al Khafaji believes that the form cannot have both temporal properties of completion or non-completion and location in time at any one time. It can have only one of them in a given context.
- (iii) Kharma sees form (A) as indicating completion and consequently having past time reference. For Form (B), on the other hand, he sides with Beeston.

It must have become clear by now how the TAGs, Arabists and MALs view the verb forms, tense and aspect systems in Arabic. Let us now have a critical assessment in view of what this work will suggest. To make the task of assessing them easy we are going to divide them into five groups according to which temporal property or properties the linguist associates the verb with. These are

- (1) Those who associate the verb with time
- (2) Those who associate the verb form with completion or non-completion
- (3) Those who argue that the verb form incorporates both temporal properties but gives precedence to the property of completion or non-completion over that of location in time.
- (4) Those who claim that the form incorporates both properties but

give no precedence to either. Those of this opinion argue that the difference between the two forms cannot be purely one of location in time or completion vs non-completion.

- (5) Those who argue that the form can be associated with one of three temporal properties: completion or non-completion, location in time, or modality. The following table lists the names of the linguists of each group.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sibawayah al Zamkhshary al Zajjaji Ibn Jinny Ibn sarraj al Sirafi al Zubayday al'Akbary al Fara' al Kisa'i al Makhzoumy al Sammara'i	Wright Socin Thornton Thatcher Winder and Ziadeh Cowan Scott Haywood and Nahmad Bulos	Kapliwatzky Tritton Cantarino (Kharma) for form A only	(1) Comrie	Beeston alkhafaji (Kharma) for form B only

Table (3)

- (1) Comries' views are dissimilar to the others and it seems that they have not gathered followers yet. We decided therefore not to include them with any of the other groups. Instead we put him at the head of one group on his own.

## 2.5 Assessment Of The Views reviewed

At the end of the last section, we have regrouped the linguists reviewed according to which temporal property or properties, each associates the verb form with. In this section we will show critically how each group associates the verb form with these temporal properties, i.e. at what level each group associates the verb form with these properties.

Let us start with group (1) of table (3) on the previous page. Members of this group except for al Sammara'i, of course, argue that the determination of the temporal interpretation of the verb form is totally form-bound. The above claim can be disputed by the recurrence of examples such as the following

35 - 9aqada majmu:9atun 'min alxubara'  
 al'afariqa fi: ru:ma: biri'a:sat  
 adduktu:r 'adward su:ma almudi:r  
 al9a:m limunazzamat al'agDi:ya  
 wa zira:9a (al fa:u:)

wayasta9rid alxubara; xila:l  
 'ijtima:9ihim dira:satan  
 'a9addatha: munazzmaat alfa:u: Haw:la  
 'asba:b 'azmat algiDa:' fi:  
 'afriqiya walHilu:l al muqtaraHa  
 laha

wa ta9adamman addira:sa 'arba9  
 waTa:'iq tatana:wal almawa:rid  
 al'ar9i:ya fi: 'afriqiya waziyadat  
 al'intajiyya wa tawas:9 fi alrai:  
 watafi:r mustalzama:t al'intaj  
 wasiyasat al Hawafiz. (1)

(1) For the Arabic text see text (4) appendix (B)



A team of African experts (held) (2) opened a meeting in Rome under the chairmanship of Mr. Edward Soma the director general of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The experts are reviewing during their meeting a study prepared by the (FAO) on the causes of the food crisis and how to combat it.

The study consists of four documents dealing with land resources in Africa, the increasing of productivity, expansion in irrigation network, the availability of production prerequisites and the motivation policy.

Obviously the temporal interpretation given to form (A) in the first clause in the Arabic example above is not totally determined by the form alone but by information from beyond the clause border (cf p.3). If the text above is taken as a whole form (A) does not indicate a situation which totally falls in the past but only its beginning does. By the same token form (B) does not indicate a situation which totally falls in the future but one which covers both the past and non-past. Some members (1) of this group also argue that the temporal interpretation of the verb form can be determined by a collocation between the verb form and a time adverbial at the clause level. This claim also can be disproved by the recurrence of examples such as the following:

36 - ta9qidu alwakalt al d<sup>u</sup>aliyya lilṭa:qa  
alDariyya warSat 9amal 'iq li:miyya  
liba:HiTi:n min aSSaraq al'awsat  
wa 'afri:qiya: Hawal nuḡum  
wamuma:rasat alta9a:win alfanni:  
lilwaka:la addwualiyya liltadri:b  
9ala kayfi:yat al'istifa:da min  
al ma9u:na:t allati: tuqadimaha:  
al waka:la add<sup>u</sup>aliyya lil'aqṭa:ri  
al na:miyya

- (1) Like al Zajjaji  
(2) Translated literally

Wa Jadi:r biDikr inna lajnata atṭa:qa  
 alDariyya alsu:da:niyya lilmajlis alqawmi:  
 lilbiHu:T sawfa taSrif 9ala: tanzi:m  
 alwarSa allati yuSa:rik fi:ha 9adadun min  
 alba:Hi:Ti:n min 'afriqya: wal9a:lam al9arabi:  
 wallati: tastamir min arra:bi9 wal9Sri:n  
 ila: atta:si9 wal9Sri:n min nuvambar  
 tSri:n Ta:ni: almuqbil bitawmi:l min  
 alwaka:la aldwaliyya. (1)

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will hold a regional workshop for researchers from the Middle East and Africa. The workshop is on the system and operation of the technical aid of the (IAEA) in order to train the researchers on how to utilize the technical aid offered by the (IAEA) to the developing countries.

The Sudanese Commission of Atomic Energy will organize the workshop in which a number of researchers from Africa and the Arab world will take part. The IAEA-sponsored workshop will be held on 24 to 29 next November.

In the above example, collocation does not occur at the clause level. The temporal interpretation given to form (B) in clause 1 in the above example is determined once again by information from beyond the level of the clause by the adverbial in the second clause.

One also can argue against the notion of collocation that it does not always unambiguously help to determine the temporal interpretation of the verb. To support my above counterclaim let us see this example

37 - dawra tadri:biya

nazzama al'ittiHa:d al9a:m linisa:' l9ira:q  
 dawra tadri:byya limas'u:la:t waHada:t attaxti:t  
 warraqa:ba lilfuru:9 al'ittiHa:diyya wa tastamirr  
 'arba9at 'ayya:m.

(1) For the Arabic text see text (5) appendix (B)

watatalaqqā waḥid wa9iSri:n muSa:rika fi:  
 addawra muHa:ddara:t Hawla al'itija:ha:t al 'asa:siyya  
 lixuṭaṭi al 'ittiHa:d almustaqbaliyya wa'ahamiyyatiha:  
 wakayfiyat 'istixda:m alHasiba alilktru:niyya. (1)

### Translation

#### A Training Course

The General Union of the Iraqi Women  
(organized) (2) opened yesterday a 4-day  
 training course for the heads of the planning  
 and supervision units in its branches.

The 21 participants in the course are being  
lectured on the basic trends and significance  
 of the Union's future plans and how to use the  
 computer in their work.

In the above example collocation does occur but temporal  
 interpretation given to form (A) above is not totally determined  
 by the collocation of the verb and the time adverbial. At the clause  
 level form (A) indicates a situation totally falling before reporting  
 time. At the text level on the other hand, form (A) indicates a  
 situation, the beginning of which only falls before reporting time.

Now let us return to al Sammara'i which we excluded earlier from  
 group (1). He claims that the temporal interpretation of the  
 verb form is determined by clues from within the clause borders.  
 al Sammara'i's claim above can be dismissed by examples such as  
 the following:

38 - tuSarik saltanat 9uma:n fi:  
 'ijtima:9a:t alfiraq allati qa:mat  
 bi'ijra' dira:sa 9ala 'aTr almurabbiyya:t  
 al'ajnabi:ya:t 9ala al'aṭfa:l fi:  
 adduwal al9arabiyya alxali:jiyya wa tan9aqid  
 al'ijtim:9a:t fi: lbaHrayn yawm al Ta:liti 9aSr  
 ma:yu: (aya:r) ala:jri: . watuSa:rik fiha:  
 adduwal alxali:jiyya alsab9

- (1) For the Arabic text see (6) appendix (B)  
 (2) Translated literally



wa ka:na maktab almuta:ba9a  
 limajlis alta9a:wan lidiwal alxali:j  
 al9arabiyya qad nazzama 'ijra:' dira:sa  
 Hawla 'aTr almurabbiyya:t al'ajnabiyya:t fi:  
 kulli adduwal alxli:jiyya al9arabiyya 'iD qa:mat  
 kull dawla 9ala Hida bi'ijra' dira:satih  
 wayahdif ijtima9 alfiraq ila: alxuru:j  
 binata'ij muwaHHada 'iza' haDihi almuSkila

wa'aTbatat addira:sa allati: 'ajratha:  
 al saltana 'inna azza:hira fi: 9uma:n lam tašil  
 ila: mustawa: yusabbib qalaqan miTlama yaHduT fi:  
 ba9d albulda:n alxalijiyya al'uxra:. (1)

The Sultanate of Oman will  
take part in the meetings of  
 the teams which have studied  
 the effects of foreign nannies  
 on children in the Arab Gulf  
 States. The meetings will be held in *Bahrain*  
 on May 13 instant. The seven Arab Gulf  
 States will take part.

Previously the following up bureau of the  
 Gulf co-operation Council (GCC) decided to  
 conduct studies on the affects of the foreign  
 nannies in all the Arab Gulf States. Each  
 state individually conducted its own study.  
 The above meeting of the teams aims at coming  
 up with unified decisions concerning this  
 problem.

The study conducted by the  
 Sultanate proved that the problem  
has not yet reached a level causing alarm  
 as it is the case in some other  
 Arab Gulf states.

In the above example, clause 1 does not offer enough clues to  
 disambiguate the temporal interpretation of form (B). The temporal  
 interpretation is determined for the form in the example above by  
 clues from beyond the clause border, namely the adverbial in the  
 second clause.

(1) For the Arabic text see text (7) appendix (A)



Now let us come to group (2) of table (3). Members of this group argue that the determination of the property of completion or non-completion is totally form-bound while that of location in time is form-independent. One can argue against the above by claiming that the determination of the property of completion or non-completion is NOT always form-bound basing his/her argument on examples such as these two:

39 - 'uqi:ma fi: abu za:bi: mu'axxaran al ma9raḍ  
aṣṣi:ni liṣṣina:9a:t al Sa9biyya waṣṣuwar  
al fu:tu:gra:tiyya 'allati tuwaḍḍiH jawa:nib  
al nahḍa almuxtalifa fi: aṣṣi:n

'iStamala alma9raḍ 9ala: nama:Di:jin  
min finu:n al xazif walfuxa:r 'allaDi: taStahir  
bihi aṣṣi:n 9ibra alquru:n kama  
'iStamal 9ala ṣuwar fu:tu:gra:fiyya  
tuwaḍḍiH jawanib annahḍa almuxtalifa  
fi: aṣṣi:n. (1)

Translation:

A Chinese exhibition for folkloric products and photographs was held recently in Abu Dhabi.

The exhibited articles included samples of Chinese pottery for which China is well-known for centuries. They also included photographs showing the different aspects of the Chinese civilization.

40 - 'uqi:ma fi: bari:s mu'axxaran ma9raḍ  
bi9nwa:n makina:t wa'a:la:t  
li:u:na:rdu: da:fanSi:

wayaddummu alma9raḍ makina:t  
wa nama:Di:j li 'a:la:t nafaDatha:/waṭawwarha:  
Sarika:t Hadi:Ta bi:'istixda:m  
almawa:d al9asriyya waba9ḍi  
al rusu:ma:t walwaTTa:'iq

(1) For the Arabic text see text (8) appendix (B)

kama yaddum alma9rađ taša:mi:ma:  
 liṭa: 'ira:ti hilikubtr wasaya:rat  
 naqil wa daba:ba:t wa ba9đ alkaba:ri:  
 al mutaHarrika wa mažalla:t

wamimma yuĐkar inn li:u:na:rdu:  
 da:fanSi fanna:n wa maTTa:l wamuhandis  
 wa9a:lim (1452-1519) 9a:S fi: farnsa:  
 wa9urifa kifanna:n min 'ahim lawaHa:tihi  
 lawHat alju:knda. (1)

Translation:

An exhibition about the machines and tools of Leonardo Davinci (was held) (2) started in Paris recently.

The exhibition contains machines designs promoted and executed by modern firms using modern technology, paintings and documents.

Also it contains designs for Helicopters, lorries, tanks and some mobile bridges and parachutes.

Leonardo Davinci (1452-1519) was an Italian artist, sculptor, engineer and scientist who lived in France and became famous as an artist. The Jocanda is One of his well-known paintings.

In the first example above, it is true that form (A) of the first clause denotes completion. In the second example, the same form (same radicals and same tense) does not indicate completion but inception. The above temporal interpretations for form (A) in both examples are specified by information from the following clauses, namely the following A form in Ex. 39, and the following B form in Ex. 40.

(1) For the Arabic text see text (9) appendix (B)

(2) Literally

Members of group (2) moreover do not specify the level at which the other temporal property of location in time is determined. Judged by their examples, it is obvious that they confine themselves to that of the clause and do not go beyond it. To counter the above, we have already shown when we discussed al Sammara'i's views the need to go beyond the clause searching for more clues to determine the temporal reference of the form.

Not totally different from group (2), group (3) claims that the determination of both temporal properties is totally form-bound. Also judged by their examples to support their claims, their level of disambiguation is the clause. We have already dismissed such claims.

Group (4) does not differ from the others about the level of determining the temporal interpretation of the form. Like other groups, members of this group talk about the absolute and relative time reference of the forms. To them, the level of determining each of the above types of temporal reference is also the clause. Comrie, for instance, claims that the relative time reference of form (B) is determined at the level of the clause. Comrie's claim above can be disputed by the recurrence of examples such as the following:

9aqada mumaTtilu: al Sarika:t  
al9arabiyya linaql aljawwi: 'ijtima:9an  
'ams

Saraka fi:h 9iSriu:n mas'u:lan  
yumaTtilu:n ts'9 Sarika:t

wayuna:qiS al mujtami9u:n  
9ala: mada: yawmayn 9iddat  
mawdu:9a:t tija:ryya tastahdif  
tansi:q al'a9ma:l wa lxadama:t  
alxa:ṣṣa binnaql aljawwi: 9ala:

mustawa alwatan al9arabi:  
 walta9a:wan fi: taHqi:q almazi:d  
 min al tansi:q bayn alSarika:t  
 al9arabiyya limuwa:jahat almawa:sim  
 almuxtilifa wafi:  
 muqadimatiha al9uttla:t  
 al şayfiyya. (1)

Translation:

Representatives from a number of Arab airways (held) (2) started yesterday a meeting.

20 officials represent(ing) 9 companies (took part) (3) are taking part in the meeting.

The conferees are discussing in two days a number of business topics. Their discussions aim at co-ordinating the work and services of the airways at the level of the Arab World and achieving more co-ordination

Form (B) in the second clause in the above example does not have relative past time reference (simultaneous with time reference of the preceding form A) as Comrie and others claim. It has absolute present time reference. The above example shows that it is the clues from beyond the clause borders which determine whether the form has relative or absolute time reference. In this case the clue is the B form in the third clause.

- (1) For the Arabic text see text (10) appendix (B )
- (2) Literally
- (3) Also translated literally



Group (5) argues that the determination of the form association with one of the three temporal properties is context-dependent. To support their claim above, however, they cite decontextualized clauses. Concerning the level of determining the temporal interpretation of the form they are not different from the other groups. Their claim can be argued against in the same way in which we argue against the others.

In reviewing their work, it seems that they are more interested in the form association with the temporal properties rather than the level of determining the temporal interpretation.

We believe that the limitations of the form and clause-bound approaches have made us feel the need for a more comprehensive approach to disambiguation of the temporal interpretation in use in life. This is what the following section is going to put forward.

## 2.6 This Work's Views

After having reviewed and assessed the views of all these linguists, I will state my own in this section. This work upholds the view that the verb form as a single form can by itself not unambiguously incorporate either the property of location in time or that of completion vs non-completion. It can however, be interpreted as having them both by information from beyond the clause borders.

Let me illustrate the above claims with some examples and a few comments at this point. I will substantiate them more elaborately in

the course of this work. In this example:-

41 - Tara'asa alsayid ya:sir 9arafa:t  
 ra'i:s munazzamat attaHri:r  
 alfilistiniyya fi: bagda:d yau:m  
al xami:s alma:di: 'ijtima:9  
 al majlis al9askari: alfilistini:  
 al'a9la: biHuḍdu:r mumaTTili:  
 alquwa:t alfilistiniyya fi: al duwal  
 al9arabiyya.

Wa yabHaTu almajlis xila:l  
 :ijtima:9atihi 9adadan min  
 al mawḍu:9a:t allati: tata9allaqu  
 bil'awḍa:9a al9askariya limunazzamat  
 attaHri:r alfilisti:niyya. (1)

Translation:

- (1) Mr. Yasir Arafat the chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) opened (chaired) 2 in Baghdad last Thursday a meeting for the Palestinian Military Supreme Council attended by deputies of the Palestinian forces in the Arab countries.
- (2) The Council is discussing a number of topics concerning the military situation of the (PLO).

(1) For the Arabic text see text (11) appendix (A)  
 (2) Literally

If clause 1 is taken in isolation, form (A) is interpreted as denoting a situation started and finished before the time of reporting. If clause 1, on the other hand, is taken together with clause 2, form (A) is interpreted differently. In this case, it indicates a situation the beginning of which only falls before reporting time and continues to include and go beyond that time.

Now let us focus on form (B) in the same example above. If we decontextualized clause 2, form (B) would be interpreted as indicating an unfinished situation simultaneous with speech time. If clause 2 is taken together with clause 1 on the other hand, form (B) will have a different temporal interpretation. It refers to an unfinished situation falling at and after the reference time of clause 1 which is "last Thursday".

A careful look at the above example may reveal the following:-

1. Clause 1 helps specify the temporal property of location in time for form (B) in clause 2 where clause 2 on its own fails to do so.
2. Clause 2 helps specify the temporal property of inception for form (A) in clause 1 where clause 1 on its own fails to do so.

Such observations may tempt one, like the author of this work, to claim that the alternation of form (A) with form (B) at an interclausal level specifies unambiguously both temporal properties for each of the forms.

This claim can further be reinforced by counter examples such as the following:

42 - 'ami:r alkuwait tara 'asa  
'ijtima:9an 'aminiyan  
9ala 'a9la: mustawa.

Kuwait (qana:):- tara'asa sumu: al Sayx ja:bir  
al'aHmad 'ami:r dawlat alkuwait  
'ijtima:9an 'ams Hadarahu alSayx  
sa:lim subaH alsa:lim wazi:r addifa:9  
waSayx nawa:f al'aHmad wazi:r  
adda:xiliya waSayx sa:lim al9ali:  
ra'i:s alHaras alwaṭṭani: wakiba:r  
aḍḍuba:t bijjaiS waSSurta walHaras  
alwaṭṭani: alkuwaiti:

wajara: xila:l al'ijtima:9 'isti9ra:d  
al'ab9a:d al'amniyya alkiwaitiyya da:xiliyan  
waxa:ri:jiyan wadwar al'ajhiza alma9niyya  
bilHifa:z 9ala: 'amn albila:d 'arḍan waS9ban (1)

Translation:

The Amir Of Kuwait Chairs  
A High Level Security Meeting

Kuwait (ONA):-

The Amir of Kuwait His Highness  
Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed AlSabah  
chaired yesterday a meeting attended by  
the Minister of Defence Sheik Salim  
Sabah Al Salim , Minister of  
Interior, Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmed AlJabir  
al Sabah, the Head of the National Guards  
Sheikh Salim Al Ali and senior officers in  
the Kuwaiti Army, Police and National  
Guards.

During the meeting, the country's  
security situation at the internal and  
external levels and the role of the  
apparatuses concerned in keeping law  
and order were reviewed.

If clause 1 in the above example is divorced from the text, form

(1) For the Arabic text see text (12) appendix (A)



(A) indicates a situation the beginning and ending of which both fall before reporting time. This continues to be the case when form (A) is taken together with other clauses. This also applies to other (A) forms in the clauses of this text.

A close examination of this example may reveal that clause 2 reinforces the association of form (A) with completion in clause 1 which clause 1 on its own cannot unambiguously specify.

Let us see now if the consistency of form (B) at an interclausal level helps specify unambiguously the temporal interpretation of form (B). In this example

43 - wazi:r al9amal alba:kista:ni:  
yazu:ru al 'ima:ra:t

'abu ʒabi: yāsil ila: 'abu: ʒabi: yaum  
aljum9a alqa:dim assayid sarda:r maqṣu:d  
'aHmad wazi:r al9amal waSSu:'u:n al'ijtima:9iya  
al ba:kista:ni fi: ziya:ra lidawlat al'ima:ra:t  
al9arabiya al muttaHida tastagriq 9idat 'ayya:m

wayabHaT al wazi:r alba:kista:ni: xila:la  
ziya:ratihi ma9a al mas'u:li:n fi: al'ima:ra:t  
subul ta9zi:z 9ila:qa:ti al ta9a:wan bayn dawalat  
al'ima:ra:t wa ba:kista:n fi: almaja:lt  
al9uma:liya (1)

Translation:

The Pakistani Minister of  
Labour Visits The Emirates

Abu Dhabi (GNA):- The Pakistani Minister  
of Labour and Social Affairs, Mr. Sardar  
Maqsood Ahmed will arrive at Abu Dhabi  
next Friday starting a visit which (will)  
last for a few days.

(1) For the Arab text see text (13) appendix (C)

During his visit the Pakistani Minister will discuss with the officials of the Emirates the means of strengthening the labour bilateral relations.

If clause 1 is taken in isolation, form (B) indicates a situation which will start and finish after the time of reporting. This continues to be the case if it is taken together with other clauses. If any of the other clauses is taken on its own on the other hand, form (B) will denote an unfinished situation simultaneous with the time of reporting. That is not the case, however, if all the clauses in the example above are taken together. Each of the remaining form (B)'s in the latter case, indicates an unfinished situation falling at and after the reference time of clause 1 which is "next Friday".

Carefully examining the above example it is revealed that clause 1 helps specify the temporal property of location in time for form (B) in clause 2 where clause 2 on its own fails to do so.

This example tempts us to make yet another claim which is that the consistency of the verb forms at the interclausal level also helps disambiguate the temporal interpretation of the verb form.

These claims will be substantiated in the coming chapters. In the next chapter, I will propose a model for disambiguating the temporal interpretation of the verb form. In chapter four moreover, I will apply the model proposed to a sample of texts from my data.

## CHAPTER THREE

## 3.1 The Model

This chapter contains the model for the analysis and a description of the data. First the composition of the model will be discussed while later a full account of the data will be given.

Before embarking on the details of the model let us first make some general remarks. Our model here is composed of three integrated components, morphosyntactic, semantic and interclausal. These components are drawn from insights put forward by a number of researchers (Arabs and non-Arabs) at different times and for different objectives. These insights share a common theme in that they are all basically concerned with the verb and its association with time at different levels (clausal and interclausal).

The components of the model are arranged in the aforementioned order (morphosyntactic, semantic and interclausal) in order to enable us to argue in the final analysis that the temporal interpretation of the verb form is specifiable, not because of the form itself, nor merely from information from within the clause borders, but rather through information from beyond the clause borders.

To be more specific, in the first component, the form will be taken in isolation to show how it can locate the situation in time relative to speech time (ST) and indicate completion or non-completion.

In the second component, the semantic value of the verb will be

examined to see how it affects the temporal interpretation of the form. And finally, the verb will be examined as a constituent of a stretch of language larger than that of the clause in order to show how the temporal interpretation of the form is specified.

With regard to the insights composing these components, it must be mentioned here that they are not selected blindly but after careful consideration. The criteria were that they must satisfy one of the following conditions:-

- (i) They must be Arabic specific; or
- (ii) They must be universally applicable and serve the objective of this work.

As far as I know, this synthesis is made here for the first time.

In what follows I will tackle the components of the model which are:-

- (1) The morphosyntactic component,
- (2) The semantic component, and
- (3) The interclausal component

### 3.2 The Morphosyntactic Component:

#### 3.2.1 Forms (A) (fa9ala) and (B) (yaf9alu)

Let us first explain the designation given to this component. In Arabic it is often the case that one word can represent one clause as in this example:

44 -                    kataba  
                              (He) wrote



The subject in the above example is implicit in the verb. As the above form can be one word and one clause at the same time, it has been decided to give the above designation to this component of the model.

For the purpose of this analysis, it is initially assumed here, following Cantarino (1974), that each of forms (A) and (B) incorporate both temporal properties [viz. location in time relative to (ST) and completion or non-completion]. The imperative, form (C), lies beyond the scope of this work.

As far as the number of radicals in the verb is concerned, Arabic verbs are mainly of two types: trilateral and quadrilateral. I believe, as do others including alkhafaji (1972) and Greenberg (1950) that the temporal location of the trilateral verb depends upon the vowel pattern it follows. It often refers to a situation before (ST) when its three radicals follow one of the following vowel patterns:

- |     |    |     |                               |
|-----|----|-----|-------------------------------|
|     |    | (1) |                               |
| (1) | ∠  | ∠   | like (45) kataba = ktb + a, a |
|     | a, | a   | (He) wrote                    |
| (2) | —  | ∠   | like (46) fariHa = frH + a, i |
|     | /  |     | (He) was glad                 |
|     | a, | i   |                               |
| (3) | '  | ∠   | like (47) karuma = krm + a, u |
|     | a, | u   | (He) was generous             |

The Arabic quadrilateral<sup>e</sup> verb on the other hand locates the situation before (ST) when its four radicals follow this vowel pattern:

- (1) These must be read from right to left in Arabic while in English the opposite is true.

∠ 0 ∠ ∠

(1)

a, 0, a, a    like tarjama = trjm + a, 0, a, a  
                   (He) translated  
                   daHraja = dHrj + a, 0, a, a  
                   (He) rolled

Now let us explain in morphosyntactic terms how the verb (trilateral or quadrilateral) locates the situation at or after (ST). When its three radicals follow one of the three vowel patterns given below, the Arabic trilateral verb often locates the situation at OR after (ST):-

(1)        ∠ 0

0, a

(2)        ̄ 0  
              /

0, i

(3)        ˘ 0

0 u

These patterns are coupled with the addition of one of the following prefixes:

('a) (I)

(na) (We)

(ya, or yu) (He)

(ta) (She or you)

These examples illustrate what is meant:

48 - yasbaHu        = ya + sbH + 0, a  
                   (He) swims

49 - naksiru        = na + ksr + 0, i  
                   (We) break

50 - takrumu        = ta + krm + 0, u  
                   (She) is generous

(1) This means zero vowel



57 - sayajlisu

58 - sawf yajlisu

Both - he will sit down.

Examples 55-58 are all irregularities entering the language on the morphosyntactic level and are beyond the scope of this work.

These cases, however, do not obscure the validity of our assumptions above for a number of reasons. These are:

- (i) These cases are few —
- (ii) Some of them are closely associated with (CA) (1)
- (iii) Others, as mentioned above, are distinguishable by syntactic devices (2)

Now let us move on to another but related front which is the verb association with the second temporal property of completion or non-completion.

Following the linguists mentioned earlier [al Khafaji (1972) and Greenberg (1950)], I assume that a trilateral or a quadrilateral verb in Arabic denotes an incomplete or unfinished situation when it is prefixed by a pronominal prefix and maintains one of the non-past vowel patterns mentioned earlier on page ( 58 ) as in these examples:

59 - yaqtulu = ya + qtl + 0, u  
(He) kills

60 - yutarjimu = ya + trjm + a, 0, i  
(He) translates

- (1) Like the verbs with past vowel patterns used in wishes and prayers
- (2) It is conventionally true that when form (B) is preceded by a past negative particle like (lam) or (lamma) it refers to the past, and when it is preceded by the future negative particle (lan) or by (saf/sawfa) it refers to the future.



Moreover a triliteral or quadrilateral verb denotes a complete or finished situation when it drops the pronominal prefix and when it maintains one of the past vowel patterns mentioned earlier as in these examples:

61 - qatala = yaqtulu - ya - (0, u) + (a, a)  
 (He) killed

62 - tarjama = yutarjim - yu - (a, 0, i) + (a, 0, a)  
 (He) translated

There are also here some cases where the verbs do not precisely refer to complete or incomplete situations. A triliteral or a quadrilateral verb with no pronominal prefix and with a past vowel pattern can refer to a past action leading to a present state as in this example:

63 - 9arafa  
 (He) came to know

Comrie (1976) draws attention to the above property of form (A)

In many languages that have a distinction between the perfective [form (A)] and imperfective [form (B)] forms, the perfective forms of some verbs, can in fact be used to indicate the beginning of the situation (ingressive meaning) p.19

But Comrie confines the above property to state verbs as is clear from the examples he cites from different languages. His position is further confirmed when in conclusion he remarks:

A possible analysis of this ingressive meaning would be to say that such verbs can be in general either stative or ingressive, i.e. can in general refer to the state or the entry into the state. p.20

Comrie's claims above are accepted here. Indeed throughout the research, we have come across examples where non-stative form (A),

which is normally associated with completion indicates inception as this example may show:

64 -           alfari:q ha:Sim  
                 yaHḡar mu'tamaran  
                 duwaliyan

Sa:rakat ḡl mamlaka fi: addawra aTTa:mina 9aSrata  
lilmajlis attanfi:Di: lil munzzama addwaliya lilHima:ya  
almadaniya/ allati: bada'at fi: jinaif 'ams al 'arbi:9a:'

YaHḡuruha: mudi:r 9a:m addifa:9 al madani: alfariq ha:Sim  
bin muHamad 9abdur raHman wa min bayna almawḡu:9a:t almudraja  
9ala jadwal 'a9ma:l almajlis muna:qaSat 'iqtira:Ha:t almamlaka  
litaḡwi:r al9amal fi: al munazzama

watajduru l'iSa:ra 'ila: 'anna mumaTTila lmamlaka yar'asḡ l  
munazzama addwaliya lil Hima:ya almadaniya xila:l 'in9iqa:d  
dawrataha: fi assa:dis min Sawa:l 9a:m 'alf wa 'arba9mi'a wa  
sitta hijriyya. (1)

Translation:

The Kingdom is participating (literally participated) in the 18th session of the executive Council of the International Organization for the Civil Protection which was opened in Geneva last Wednesday.

The Director General of the Civil Defence, General Hashim bin Muhammed Abdul Rahman is attending the session. Among the items on the agenda is the Kingdom's proposal to promote the organization activities.

The representative of the Kingdom moreover will chair the next session of the organization which will be held in Tunisia in June 1986.

If our argument is accepted together with Comrie's, it follows that form (A) of a trilateral or a quadrilateral verb can express inception or completion. It further follows that form (B) of a trilateral or a quadrilateral verb in Arabic can indicate non-inception or non-completion or non-inception and non-completion.

Let me explain the last claim. In the following example:

(1) See text (14) appendix (A)

65 - Gadan muna:qaSat risa:lati  
lma:jistayr min al ba:HiT  
al şwaig

Tuna:qaS yawm gadin assabt biqa:9ati  
almuHa:ðara:t bikulyati aSSari:9a birriya:d  
risa:latu lma:jistayr min alba:HiT 9abdul  
muHsin aşşwai9 bi9anwan /'uşu:l fiqh sa9i:d  
bin almusaib/

watatakawn lijnatu lmuna:qaSa min  
adduktu:r ya9qu:b bin 9abdulwaha:b 9uðu:hay'at  
attadri:s bilkuliyya muSrifan wa adduktu:r 9abdul  
raHma:n bin 9abdullah aldarwsh 9uðu: hay'at  
attadri:s bikuliyyat 9uðu:an wa dduktu:r  
naS'at 'ibra:hi:m aldarayni: 9uðu hay'at  
attadri:s bikulayyat al Sari:9a wa'uşu:l  
addi:n biljanu:b 9uðu:an. (1)

Translation:

An M.A. dissertation  
will be discussed  
tomorrow.

An M.A. dissertation under the title  
"The Principles of Ibn al Musaib  
Jurisprudence" by Mr. Abdul Muhson Ibn  
Abdul Aziz al Swaig (will be) discussed  
tomorrow in the lecture hall of the Sharia  
College in Riyad.

The examining board (will be) composed of  
Dr. Yaqub bin Abdulwahab from the college staff  
"chairman", Dr. Abdul Rahman bin Abdullah alDarwish  
also from the college staff "member" and Dr. Nash'at  
Ibrahim al Duraini from the staff of the Sharia  
college in the south "member"

The first form (B) here refers precisely to a situation whose  
beginning and ending are still to come (non-inception). In the  
following example on the other hand:

abu: zabi:-

66 - TuSa:rik dawlat al'ima:ra:t al9arabiyya  
almuttaHida fi: 'ijtima:9i lmudara:  
al9a:mi:n lilhijra waljawa:za:twā waljama:rik  
li'aqta:r majlis al ta9a:wun li duwal  
alxali:j al9arabi wa llaDi bada'a 'i9tibaran  
min yawm 'ams.

(1) See text (15) appendix (A)

Wayar'as wafd dawlat al'ima:ra:t  
al9arabiya almuttaHida al9aqi:d sa9i:d uHamed al  
kamda mudi:r 'idarat aljinsiya wa lhijra  
biduba:y. (1)

Translation:

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is taking  
part in the meeting of the general directors  
for immigration, passports and customs in the  
countries of the Gulf Co-operation Council  
(GCC) which started in Riyadh yesterday.

Colonel Said Muhammed Kamda the Director  
of the Immigration and Nationality Office in  
Dubai is leading the UAE delegation to the  
meeting.

The first form (B) in the above example refers to a situation  
whose ending only is still to come (non-completion or inception).

After this account of forms (A) and (B) and their association with  
the two temporal properties of location in time and/or completion  
or non-completion, let us move on to discuss form (D).

### 3.2.2 Form D (fa:9il)

This form as we have seen earlier (chapter 2) caused a controversy  
among linguists. However, we will try not to enter the fray as this  
may obscure our analysis. We will instead select some of the views  
in this respect which may more or less serve our purpose.

Following al Makhzoumy (1966) and al Khafaji (1972), it is assumed  
here that form (D) often indicates non-completion when it is  
preceded by (ka:na) as in this example

67 - ka:na na:'im 9indama waṣaltu  
He was sleeping when I arrived.

(1) See text (16) appendix (A)



Not frequently moreover form (D) can point to an incomplete situation at (ST) when it is not preceded by (ka:na) particularly when it functions grammatically as a verb, as in this example

68 -           9aliyyun muntazirun 'axa:hu  
Ali is waiting for his brother.

The determining factor in distinguishing between the verbal and non-verbal function of form (D) is its replaceability with the verb form from which form (D) is derived.

In this example

69 -           9aliyyun ja:lisun  
Ali is sitting

the underlined form (D), we assume, functions verbally because it is replaceable by the verb from which it is derived without much loss of meaning. In the following example on the other hand:

70 -           'aHmadun mu9allimūn  
Ahmed is a teacher

the replaceability of form (D) with the verb form leads to much loss of meaning as in

71 -           'aHmad yu9allim  
Ahmed teaches

The meaning of (71) is quite different from (70). In (71) Ali is not necessarily a teacher by profession.

Form (D) can, we assume here, have one or both temporal properties when the three radicals of the root form follow this pattern:

      ⚡  
      / , i  
a: , i

like 72 -       qa:til = qtl + a:, i  
                 (killer)

or    73 -       9a:mil = 9ml + a:, i  
                 (worker)

(1)

In the derived forms, form (D) denotes one or both properties when the verb is prefixed by [mu] and this voweling pattern is added

(2)

$\bar{\quad} \quad \underline{\quad}$   
 Like must<sup>a</sup>x<sub>2</sub>dim  
 employer  
 0, i

- Like 74 - must<sup>a</sup>g<sub>2</sub>fir = ist + g fr + mu + [0, i]  
 (repentent)
- 75 - munkasir = in + ksr + mu + [0, i]  
 (broken)
- 76 - mujahid = a: + jhd + mu + [0, i]  
 (warrior)
- 77 - muhaDib = D + hDb + mu + [0, i]  
 (educator)

With regard to the quadrilateral verbs, form (D) indicates one or both temporal properties when the four radicals follow this pattern

$\bar{\quad} \quad \underline{\quad} \quad \angle$   
 (3)  
 [a, o, i] and prefixed by [mu]

- 78 - muhandis = mu + hnds + [a, 0, i]  
 (engineer)
- mutarjim = mu + trjm + [a, 0, i]  
 (translator)

- (1) These are derived from the root form of the trilateral verb by the addition of some prefixes or/and infixes - like ka:taba [(he) corresponded] which is derived from kataba [(he) wrote].
- (2) This the same non-past voweling pattern of the three patterns we mentioned on page (58)
- (3) This is the same non-past voweling pattern associated with quadrilateral verbs.

I have so far confined myself to the inclusion of the above assumptions about form (D) in order to avoid confusion and serve the clarity of this model. I do the same when I discuss (ka:na) and its sisters. In what will follow, I will try to avoid unnecessary details about (ka:na) and its sisters

### 3.2.3 ka:na And Its Sisters

Like the previous form (ka:na) caused a heated and long argument among Arab grammarians. Before stating our assumptions about this form, let us have a bird's eye view on this controversy. Some exponents of the Basrah School (1) argue that this verb unlike other verbs is only associated with time, i.e. its form (A) indicates past time, while its form (B) indicates present or future time. Exponents of the Kufa School on the other hand argue that this verb is an 'action' verb no different from other verbs, i.e. its form (A) denotes a situation (an action) occurring in the past, while its form (B) indicates a situation (an action) in the present or the future.

Most recently al Sammara'i (1980) goes further to argue that the time reference of this verb like other verbs needs to be determined by clues from within the clause borders. (cf p.21) (ka:na) does not have time and unambiguous time reference.

(1) Like Ibn Ya'ish

Entering this controversy will be of no help for this work. We have decided, therefore, to state this work's assumption about this form.

Following N. Kharma (1983) it is assumed here that (ka:na) in some of its uses is redundant (has no temporal value) as in this example

79 - Inna 'allaha ka:na baši:ran

Literally: God was knowledgeable  
while in fact (God is and has been knowledgeable)

However, this use of (ka:na) does not concern us here because it is closely associated with classical Arabic and it is rarely used in Modern Standard Arabic unless in quotations from the Koran or (C.A.).

(ka:na) moreover has a past time reference when introducing a nominal clause (nominal subject and predicate) as in 80:

80 - ka:na 'aHmadun fi: da:rihi  
Ahmed was at home

In this latter use, when (ka:na) or any of its sisters introduces a subject and predicate formally in the nominative case, it changes the predicate into the accusative case as in this example

81 - ka:na zakkyun jundyan  
Zaki was a soldier



Another and most important use of (ka:na) is when it is used in combination with other verb forms like forms (A) and (B). Here also it is assumed that (ka:na) has a past time reference. One may wonder, if (ka:na) has a past time reference, how it can be used in combination with form (B) which has, as we assumed earlier, present or future time reference without contradiction.

It is further assumed here that each of forms (A) and (B) in such combination maintains both temporal properties (viz. location in time and completion or non-completion). Regarding the first property moreover, each of the forms above locates the situation in time relative to the absolute time reference of (ka:na) as in these examples:

- 82 -        ka:na 9aliyun yaktubu  
Ali was writing.
- 83 -        ka:na 'aHmadun wasala  
Ahmed had arrived.
- 84 -        ka:na ziadun sayusa:fir  
Ziad would travel. Or,  
Ziad was to travel

In the first example above, form (B) indicates non-completion and has a relative present time reference (present in the past). In the second example form (A) indicates completion and relative past time reference (past in the past) and in the third one, form (B) prefixed with (sa) indicates non-completion and relative future time reference (future in the past).

(yaku:nu), form (B) of (ka:na), on the other hand has an absolute future or present time reference when used in combinations or elsewhere.

In this example

85 -            yaku:nu 'aHmadun waṣal  
                  Ahmed will have arrived.

(yaku:nu) has absolute future time reference while form (A) in the combination above indicates completion and a relative past time reference (past in the future).

From the above, it is hoped, our assumptions about the past time reference of (ka:na) and the future or present time reference of (yaku:na) does not obscure our earlier assumptions about the time reference of forms (A) and (B) when each is used in combination with each of the above two.

Now let us move on to discuss the sisters of (ka:na). These are: laysa, ḡalla, 'aṣbaHa, ṣa:ra, 'aḡHa, 'amsa:, ba:ta, ma: za:la, ma: bariHa, ma: fati'a, ma: 'infakka and ma: da:ma. As in the case of (ka:na) a predicate in a nominal clause is put into the accusative when the clause is introduced by one of the above, as in this example:

86 -            'aṣbaHa 'aHmadun ta:jiran  
Literally      Ahmed has become (is) a merchant.

Each of the above forms or their form (B)'s can be used in combination with form (B) but not with form (A) of other verbs as in this example:

87 -            ma: za:la ḡaliyyun yaktub  
                  Ali is still writing

Linguists similarly disagree about these forms' association with time. Some like Kharma and al Sammara'i argue, and so we believe, that the last five of the forms listed above together with their

(B) forms denote, more often than not, duration or continuity until (ST) as this example shows:

88 -            ma:da:ma ziadun ya9mal  
                  Ziad is still working

In this component of the model, I have not included assumptions  
 (1)  
 about other types of verbs for the following reasons:

- (1) they are not associated with time as other verbs,
- (2) in their use they are usually associated with (CA)
- (3) inclusion of assumptions about them is of no use to the objective of this work.

- (1) Among these are the following
  - (i) verbs of praise and abuse like ni9ma and bi'sa
  - (ii) verbs of hope like 9asa

## 3.2.4 qad

Finally let us move on to discuss a particle which does concern us. This is the particle (qad). Wright and Cantarino agree about two characteristics the particle can have when used before form (A).

We uphold these views in this work. (qad) signals either the certainty of the occurrence of the situation indicated by the form as in this example (89):

89 -            qad Sahadtu Saxşan  
                  I did indeed see somebody.

Or it helps form (A) to indicate a situation completed prior to (ST) or to the introduction of a new situation as in this example:

90 -            qad waşal al wafdu  
                  The delegation has arrived.

When this particle moreover is prefixed by (la) and becomes (laqad), it helps strengthen the certainty of the occurrence of the situation indicated by form (A) as this example shows:

91 -            laqad fahimtu 'al'a:n  
                  Now I understand.

When preceding form (B), this particle according to Cantarino and Wright helps signal the uncertainty of the occurrence of the situation indicated by the form. Combinations of form (A) and (ka:na) or (yaku:nu) are often preceded or intercepted by this particle as in these examples

92 -            ka:na qad kataba  
                  or

93 -            qad ka:na kataba  
                  He had written.



94 -           yaku:nu qad waṣal  
                   He will have arrived.

### 3.3 The Semantic Component

In the previous section we have demonstrated how the verb form in itself is associated with the two temporal properties of location in time and completion or non-completion. In this section we will try to show how other items in the clause and other considerations associated with meaning of the verb form affect the temporal interpretation of the verb form.

To achieve our purpose, we have decided to incorporate in this section assumptions about the situations represented by clauses. These assumptions see the verb form in the clause in the light of other forms and other semantic considerations.

Following Z. Vendler (1967) and C. Smith (1983), it is argued here that situations represented by clauses are of four classes according to the time they take to take place. These classes are distinguishable by lexical, syntactic and semantic features associated with the clauses which represent such situations.

These are: states, activities, accomplishments and achievements.

#### 3.3.1 States

These are situations which are static and actionless. As they involve no change they have no beginning and no ending. Following Smith (1983) it is claimed here that each situation of the above

has a first moment and last one. The stages between the first and the last moment are homogeneous as this example shows

95 -        'iHtawa alma9raḍ  
              9ala : 9iSSri:n lawHa

The exhibition has contained  
twenty paintings.

At any point between the first moment of the exhibition and the last one, one can claim that in the exhibition twenty paintings are displayed.

This type of situation normally occurs involuntarily as in example (96):

96 -        9akasa alma9raḍ ma9a:lima  
              al Haḍa:rati fi: qaṭar

The exhibition showed aspects of  
the civilization in Qatar.

The situation described above is involuntary.

Let us now specify the characteristics of the clause which normally represents such a situation.

A clause associated with such a type of situation often has a verb form which has no progressive meaning as in example (97):

97 -        'iStahara al magrib biṣṣina:9a:ti  
              al yadawiya

Morocco is renowned for its  
light industries.

A clause depicting a state normally denotes a situation holding before and extending up to the time indicated by the testing time adverbial (9indama waṣaltu) (when I arrived) (c.f F valch 1981 and A P D Mourelatos 1981) as in this example

98 -        ka:na 9aliyyun ya9rif alHaqiqa  
              (9indama waṣaltu)

(1)

Ali knew the truth  
(when I arrived)

Ali's knowing the truth in the above example holds before and at my arrival but not immediately after my arrival.

In a sharp contrast to the above example is the following which represents non-stative situation (activity) (2)

99 - rakaḍa 'aHmadun (9indma waṣaltu)  
Ahmed ran (when I arrived)

The "running" in the above example occurs at or shortly after the time indicated by the adverbial.

Clauses representing such situations cannot be reformulated as pseudo cleft clauses. This example for instance

100 - 'iStamal alma9riḍu 9ala:  
ṣuwarin fu:tu:gra:fiya  
The exhibition contained  
photographs.

cannot be reformulated in this clause

101 ma fa9alhu alma9raḍ 'annahu  
'iStamala 9ala: ṣuwar  
fu:tu:grafiya

What the exhibition did is  
it contained photographs.

- (1) When form (B) of a stative verb is preceded by (ka:na). the form does not have progressive meaning as is the case with other verbs (verbs of activity). That is because it is a characteristic of stative of not having progressive meaning as we mentioned on the previous page.
- (2) Each of the clauses representing all the remaining classes, when tested by the above adverbial indicated a situation at or shortly after the time indicated by the adverbial.

Finally it is worth mentioning here that it is a characteristic of clauses with verbs of cognition to denote states as in this example

102 - fahimtu al Hika:yata  
I have understood the story.

### 3.3.2 Activities

These are dynamic situations full of action; they involve change and they have a beginning and an ending. Similarly the stages between the beginning and the ending are homogeneous as in this example

103 - Hamiltu al Haqi:bata  
I carried the bag.

At any point between the beginning of the situation and the end, it is true that I have carried the bag. One can voluntarily at any point between the beginning and the end of such a situation terminate the situation and still claim that he or she has carried the bag.

Though this situation can occur for a duration of time as in this example

104 - rakaqtu sa9atayn  
I ran (for two hours)

one can still claim at any point between the beginning and the ending of the above situation that he/she did some running. In other situations (e.g. accomplishments) (section 3.3.3), one cannot make such a claim.

Let us turn now to the characteristics of the clause representing such a situation. A verb in a clause representing such a



situation often has a progressive meaning. Most often a clause of this type has a prepositional phrase like *lisa9atayn* (for two hours) indicating the duration of the activity.

As this situation does not require a definite range although it may have an affected object, the verb used in clauses of this type can be intransitive or transitive as in (105) and (106)

105 - dafa9tu al9araba  
I pushed the cart.

106 - rasamtu fi: al-kurra:sah  
I drew in the notebook.

### 3.3.3 Accomplishments

These are also dynamic situations. However, they are different from the previous type in that the stages between the beginning and the ending in this type are not homogeneous but different. A situation of this type has a beginning, a mid point and an ending, as in this example

107 - rasamtu da'iratan  
I have drawn a circle.

In the above example, at any point between the beginning and the ending one cannot claim that he/she has drawn a circle. He/she however, can claim to have done so at or after the final end point of that situation. Similarly in this example

108 - sana9tu kursyan  
I made a chair.

one cannot claim that he/she has made a chair after fixing the first leg of the chair. However, he/she can claim this after finishing making it.

In this type of situation one cannot terminate it at any point and still claim the situation has been realized. For instance in this example

109 - rakaḍtu mi:lan  
I ran a mile.

It is not true that I have run a mile if I stop a few minutes after the start.

Like the previous situation (activity), this type can occur over an explicit duration of time as in (110)

110 - rakaḍtu milan fi: sa:9atayn  
I ran a mile in two hours.

But here one cannot claim that he/she ran a mile at any minute during these two hours.

Now one may raise the question: what are the characteristics of the clause representing such a situation? Our reply to this is that the clause of this type contains a verb form with a progressive meaning as in this example:

111 - 'abni: al bayta  
I am building the house.

Another characteristic is that as this situation requires a range and/or an effected object, a clause of this type has a transitive verb as in these examples

112 - 9abirtu annahra  
I crossed the river.

113 - qati9tu aSSajarata  
I cut the tree.

A third characteristic is that a clause of this type is often accompanied by a prepositional phrase like (fi: sa9atayn) (in two hours) but it can not be accompanied by a prepositional phrase like (li sa9atayn) (for two hours). That is because in this type of situation the end point is not arbitrary but it is natural, i.e. here one cannot have a control on the end of the situation. In the activity situation on the other hand, one can have a control on the end of the situation and can terminate it at any time.

Finally a clause representing an accomplishment with an explicit duration can be an answer to the question: How long did it take you to run a mile? A clause of an activity with a duration, on the other hand, can be an answer to the question: For how many hours did you run?

#### 3.3.4 Achievements

These are situations involving change of state. They therefore, have a beginning and an ending and these two are intrinsic to the situation. A situation of this type moreover occurs at an isolated point in time as in (114)

114 - balagna al qimma fi:  
alsa:9ah al sa:disah

We reached the hilltop at six o'clock.

Like "accomplishment", in this type, the stages between the beginning and the ending are not homogeneous but different.

115 - fa:za muhammadun fi: al siba:qi

Mohammed won the race.

However, this type is different from the previous one in that it represents a logical consequence of another one. In example (115) for instance, Muhammed's winning the race comes after his involvement in the race.

Let us now turn to the characteristics of the clause representing such a situation.

A clause representing this type of situation normally has a verb form which lacks progressive meaning as in this example

116 - waşala ga:yatahu

He reached his destination.

A clause of this type can be an answer to the question: At what time did he reach his destination? Such a clause type may be accompanied by a prepositional phrase like fi sa9atyn as in this example

117 - balagna: al qimma fi: sa9atyan

We reached the hilltop in two hours



At this stage one may ask the question: How can we distinguish between an accomplishment clause with an explicit duration and an achievement clause, since each of the above clauses can have the same prepositional phrase and can be an answer to the question: how long did it take you to reach the top? or how long did it take you to write a letter?

Our reply to that is simple. In the case of the accomplishment clause which involves an explicit duration of time like this clause

118 - katabtu alrisala fi: sa9atyn  
I wrote the letter in two hours.

When I am writing the letter I do so in every minute during these two hours. In the case of the achievement clause like this one on the other hand:

119 - balagna: al qimma fi: sa9atyn  
We reached the hilltop in two hours

We do not reach the top in every minute during these two hours but we are climbing the hill in every minute during this time. Habits can in this framework be simply treated as accomplishments or achievements encapsulated as activities.

This discussion of the differences between the accomplishment and achievement clauses brings us to the end of this section. In what will follow I will focus on the effect on the verb form temporal interpretation produced by forms and other considerations from beyond the clause borders.

### 3.4 The Interclausal Component

In Section 3.2 of this chapter, it has been shown to what extent the form of the verb identified the temporal values. In the previous section (Section 3.3), it has been demonstrated how the semantic value of the verb affects the temporal interpretation of the form. In particular in the previous section we have defined four distinctive categories of situations at the level of the clause. There we have noticed that the variations in the clause constituents and other considerations help define the type of situation.

In this section we will attempt to show how the temporal interpretation of the form is unambiguously specified by other forms and considerations from beyond the clause borders. Moreover we will see whether the categories of situation we defined in the previous section can be maintained at a level higher than that of the clause.

This component adopts assumptions made by C Smith (Smith, 1981) concerning time adverbial, orientation and sharing. Similar assumptions were made about Arabic but I have opted here for Smith's for the following reasons:

- (i) Smith's assumptions share general ground with those made about Arabic (1)

- (1) See alkhafaji (1972) and Cantarino (1974) et al who discuss the permanence of the point of reference and broken sequence in Arabic "complex sentence". They also discuss the role of the time adverbial in imparting different temporal meaning to the verb form.

- (ii) The assumptions about Arabic are not applicable to this work because they are geared to objectives dissimilar to ours.
- (iii) Though each language has its own specificities, and though Smith does not claim that her assumptions are universal, she does claim that her assumptions may operate in some other languages.
- (iv) One modification, namely the ka:n test (c.f. p.102) is introduced to make Smith's claims applicable to Arabic.
- (v) Smith's assumptions can account for the temporal interpretations of the verb forms in a wider context in the light of the latest advances in linguistics, while other assumptions lack this interpretative capacity.

#### 3.4.1 Reference Time in Arabic

If our argument above is accepted, we suggest, following Smith, a system of interpretative rules which relate the clause to its semantic interpretation. The core of this system depends on assumptions - claimed to be universal - made by Reichenbach (1947)

Reichenbach claims that a clause in English or other languages involves three notions of time.

120 - ka:na 9aliyyun qad kataba  
 al 'uṭru:Ha al'isbu:9  
 al madi:

Translation

Ali had already written  
 the thesis last week.

In the above example, the situation referred to by the clause occurred at a time before the time indicated explicitly in the clause. In other words, the writing of the thesis occurred before "last week" in the clause above. These two notions of time are called Event Time (ET) and Reference Time (RT). Moreover, the time at which the clause is produced is another time and this is usually called Speech Time (ST).

One can notice from the above that (RT) related (ET) to (ST) and the three notions of time are distinct. This is not always the case however. In a clause like the following

121 - 'istaqbal adduktu:r sa9du:n  
 Hama:di: 9uḍu: majlis qiyadat  
 aTTawra wa ra'i:su al majlisi  
 alwaṭani: 'ams al sayyid fa:liH  
 al kibriya:ti assafi:r al 'urdini:  
 bibagda:d wa Da:lika bimuna:sabat  
 'intiha:' 9amalih fi: l9iraq. (1)

Translation

The Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) member and the Speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly Dr. Sa'doun Hamadi received yesterday the Jordanian Ambassador to Baghdad Mr. Falih al Kibrayati at the end of his assignment to Iraq.

the (RT) and the (ET) are simultaneous and they both precede (ST).

(1) For the Arabic text see text (17) appendix (A)



What is more, the sequence of these notions vanishes totally in clauses like the following

122 - yaktubu zaydun al risa:lata al'a:n  
Zaid is writing the letter now.

where (ET) and (RT) are simultaneous with (ST).

There are cases however, which Reichenbach's set of assumptions cannot account for in Arabic. In such cases (RT) does not relate (ET) to (ST) as in this example

123 - 'ixtatama wafd 'aHza:b  
almu9a:raḍa almaṣriya  
'ams ziya:ratahu allati:  
'istagraqat 'arba9ata 'ayya:m  
fi: lkuwait.

#### Translation

The delegation of the Egyptian opposition parties concluded yesterday its visit to Kuwait which had lasted for four days.

In one interpretation of the above example, the (RT) of the relative clause does not relate (ET) directly to (ST) but to a point or length of time specified in the matrix clause "yesterday".

These cases seem to fall within the scope of our concern. In order to make Reichenbach's set of assumptions account for these cases, we suggest a number of possible modifications to replace Reichenbach's claim that (RT) always relates (ET) directly to (ST) by the claim that (RT) can also relate (ET) to (ST) via a point of orientation specified by the context. Henceforth this point of orientation will be called (RT2).

The main linguistic forms in Arabic which have temporal values are the verb forms and time adverbials. What is basic to the system of interpretive rules is the temporal value of the form relative to (ST). There are three types of temporal value but each form is normally associated with one.

Form (A) in Arabic normally indicates the occurrence of the situation before (ST) while form (B) the occurrence of the situation at or after (ST). Adverbs like 'ams (yesterday), alyawm (today) and gadan (tomorrow) refer to points or lengths of time before, at, and after (ST) respectively.

It is also claimed here that a clause establishes its (RT) by a combination of a verb form and at least one time adverbial as in this example:

124 - 9uqida fi: assa:9a assa:disa  
min masa:' 'ams 'ijtima:9 9ilmi:  
 Hawla jira:Hat attajmi:l min  
 tanzi, mustaSfa: qiwa al 'amin bir  
 riya:q aṭṭa:bi9 liwiza:rat adda:xili:ya  
 assa9u:di:yya. (1)

Translation

A professional meeting about the cosmetic surgery organized by the security force hospital of the Saudi Ministry of Interior was held in Riyadh at six o'clock yesterday evening.

(1) See text (2) appendix (B)

The above clause establishes its (RT) by the verb form (9uqida) (was held) and the time adverbials (fi: al sa:9a al sa:disa) (at six o'clock) and ('min masa:' 'ams) (yesterday evening) whose temporal values are compatible. The verb form (9uqida) (was held) refers to a situation occurring before (ST) and the adverbials to a length or point of time before (ST).

It is also clear that a clause on its own cannot establish (RT) either when the temporal values are incompatible or when the time (1) adverbial relates the situation NOT to (ST) but to another orientation specified by the context. The following two examples illustrate the above.

125 - qa:la zaidun al 'arbi9a:' al ma:di:  
innahu ka:n yanwi: alsafar fi:  
Tala:Tat 'ayya:m

Translation

Zaid said last Wednesday  
that he was leaving in  
three days.

126 - wa fi: alyawm atta:li ya9qid  
arra'i:s muba:rak wa ra'i:s  
alwuzara:' alhindi muba:HaTa:t  
Tuna:'i:ya (2)

Translation

On the following day, President  
Mubarak and the Indian Prime  
Minister will have a round of  
bilateral talks.

- (1) Later in this study the time adverbials will be classified (see section 342)  
(2) See text (18) appendix (B)

The embedded clause in (125) fails to establish (RT) on its own because the verb combination (ka:na yanwi alsafar) (was leaving) refers to a situation before (ST) while the time adverbial refers to a length of time after the same (ST).

In (126) the clause does not establish (RT) on its own because the time adverbial (fi: alyawm alta:li:) (on the following day) does not relate the situation to (ST) but to a time orientation specified beyond the clause borders.

More importantly a clause without a time adverbial on its own cannot precisely establish (RT). Its (RT) can be established by information from neighbouring clauses or by the context in which it is produced as in this example

127 - (awbi:k) allajna alwiza:riyya  
tabHaT tawšiya:t al xubara:'  
biSa'in al Huṣaṣ aljadi:da

ji:naf (qana:):- 9aqadat allajna alwiza:riyya  
alta:bi9a limunazzamat ('awbi:k) walmukalafa  
bitawzi:9 Huṣaṣ al 'inta:j 'ijtima:9an  
laha: 'ams biri'a:sat assayyid  
raylu:a:nu: raḍwa:n liqman wazi:r  
annaft alnaji:ri: ra'i:s aldawra alHa:liyya  
limunazzamat 'awbi:k allaDi: daxala 'usbu9ahu  
aTTa:ni:

watunaqiS allajna fi: ha:Da  
al'ijtima:9 taqri:r lajnati alxubara:'  
Hawla 'usus tawzi:9 alHuṣaṣ tamhi:dan  
liraf9 tawši:ya:tiha: 'ila: lmajlis  
alwiza:ri: al mutawaqa9 'ann tu9qad fi:  
wqtin la:Hiq



wa la: talu:Hu Hata: al'a:n  
 fi: al'ufuq dalla:'il tuSi:r 'ila:  
 xuru:j munazzama 'awbi:k 9an  
 'iṭa:r ittifaqiyatiha assa:biqa alxa:ṣṣa  
 bitaHdi:d alHuṣaṣ wa mustawa: al'inta:j (1)

#### Translation

The Opec Ministerial Committee  
 Discusses The Experts Recommendations  
 On The New Quotas.

Geneva (QNA):- The Opec Ministerial  
 Committee on the distribution of the  
 production quotas (held) (2) started  
 yesterday a meeting chaired by the Nigerian  
 oil minister, Mr. R Rilwan Lukman, who is  
 the chairman of the current session of the  
 organization emergency conference which  
 entered its second week.

During this meeting, the committee  
is discussing the report of the expert  
 committee in order to present its  
 recommendations to the session of the Ministerial  
 Council due to be held later.

There are no signs indicating that "Opec" will  
 go beyond its previous agreements on fixing  
 the quotas and production levels.

- (1) For the Arabic text see text (19) appendix (B)  
 (2) Literally translated

In example (127) above, leaving aside the opening clause, each of the remaining clauses cannot establish its precise (RT) on its own because they either have no time adverbial or have dependant ones. However, each can establish its precise (RT) by information from other clauses in the text.

Combinations of a (v)erb form and an (a)dverb of time (VA) in a clause whether they build (RT) or not have a variety of anchoring possibilities. A [VA] for instance may anchor the situation indicated by the clause to (ST). Another [VA] may anchor the situation either to (ST) or to an unspecified point of reference. This point may lie beyond the clause borders. The determining element here we believe is the time adverbial in the combination.

#### 3.4.2. Types of Adverbs of Time

In this thesis, adverbs of time are classified into three main categories: deictic, flexible and dependant

(A) Deictic adverbs: an adverb of this category normally relates the situation to (ST). Among these adverbs are the following:

- (i) 'ams (yesterday)
- (ii) gadan (tomorrow)
- (iii) al'a:n (now)
- (iv) last (week)  
          (month)  
          (year)

(v) next (week)  
(month)  
(year)

(iv) this (week)  
(month)  
(year)

Sometimes however, some members of this category relate the situation to an orientation point specified in another clause as this example shows:

128 - qa:la 'aHmadun al'aHad al ma:di:  
annahu waṣala qabla sa9atayn

Ahmed said last Sunday that he  
arrived two hours ago

(B) Flexible or clock-calender adverbs (CC):

A member of this category relates the situation either directly to (ST) or to a point of orientation mentioned in the text as this example shows

129 - tuqa:m fi: al'awwal min novambar  
(tSri:n aTTa:ni) al muqbil Hafla gina:'iyya  
lilmuṭrib al 9ummani: al ṣa:9id sa:lim bin  
9ali: waDalika fi: qa:9at ru:yal albart  
hu:l fi: landan

Tunazzim al Hafla sabku: lilfunu:n  
masa:' yawm aljum9a. (1)

Translation

A concert by the Omani up and coming  
pop star Salim bin Ali will be held in Albert  
Hall in London on the first day of next  
November.

The concert will be organized by SABCO  
on Friday.

(1) see text (20) appendix (A)

Examples of this category are:

- (i) yawma al jum9a (Friday)
- (ii) assa:9a assa:disa (six o'clock)
- (iii) ni:sa:n (April)
- (iv) assayf (summer)

(C) Dependant Adverbs : an adverb of this category does not relate the situation to (ST) but to a point of orientation specified somewhere beyond the clause borders as in this example:

130 - 'ista9rad majlis alwuzara:'  
 bidawlat al'ima:ra:t al9arabiyya  
 al muttaHida fi: 'ijtima9hi 'ams  
 nata:ij a9ma:l mu'tamar alqimma  
 al'isla:mi: arra:bi9 allaDi: 9uqida  
 fi: lmagrib fi: waqt sabiq. (1)

Translation

The Cabinet of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) reviewed yesterday the results of the fourth Islamic Summit Conference which had been held earlier in Morocco.

Examples of this category include:

- (i) fi waqtin sa:biq (earlier)
- (ii) fi: waqtin la:Hiq (later)
- (iii) fi: al waqt nafsi:h (at the same time)
- (iv) ba9daha (later)
- (v) fi: alyawm alta:li: (the following day).

See text (41) appendix (A)



After having shown how the clause can or cannot establish (RT), we move on to consider how one temporal reference helps disambiguate that of another clause which may be syntactically dependant or independant.

### 3.4.3 Types of Temporal Dependency

It is assumed here that the Temporal Dependency between clauses are of two main types - these are:

- (i) sharing and,
- (ii) orientation

#### (i) Sharing

In this type of temporal dependency, it is assumed that when two or more clauses are syntactically related and one of them establishes (RT), the other, or others, share that (RT) if the tense forms of these clauses are all the same as in this example:

131 - tuSa:riku dawlat al 'ima:ra:t al9arabiyya  
 almuttaHida fi: 'a9ma:l al'ijtima:9 aTTa:ni:  
 lifari:q al9amal almukallaf bidira:sat watawHi:d  
 mana:hij wa bara:mij attadri:b fi:  
 maja:l al'ittiṣa:la:t alsilkiyya  
 wa la:silki:ya bi 'aqṭa:r majlis  
 alta9a:wun liduwali lxali:j al9arabiyya  
allaDi: yu9qadu fi: assa:bi9  
 wa l9iSri:n bi ma9had al 'ittiṣa:la:t  
 bimadi:nat jadda bilmamlaka al9arabiyya  
 assa9u:diyya wa tastagriq 'a9ma:luhu xamsat  
 'ayya:m (1).

(1) See text (21) appendix (A)

Translation.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) will participate in the second meeting of the working team formed to study and unify the telecommunication training syllabus of the member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council which will be held on September 27 in the Telecommunications Institute in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia).

In the above example, the second clause establishes (RT) while the first fails to do so for the reasons we mentioned earlier. Since the two clauses have the same tense form and are syntactically related, they share the (RT) established in the second clause.

Moreover, if the clause which fails to establish (RT) has a time adverbial, the latter helps specify the (ET) as in this example:

132 - 'ixtatama wafd 'aHza:b almu9a:raḍa  
almaṣri:ya 'ams ziyaratahu  
allati: 'istagraqat 'arba9at 'ayya:m  
fi: lkuwait. (1)

Translation

The delegation of the Egyptian opposition parties concluded yesterday its visit to Kuwait which lasted for four days.

In the above example both clauses share the (RT) established in the first one while the time adverbial in the second specifies the (ET) computed from the shared (RT). (2)

(1) See text (22) appendix (C)

(2) The visit started four days before yesterday in the example.

It should be apparent from what has preceded that sharing does not always imply that the situations indicated by the clauses should be simultaneous.

The following example also indicates that the clauses sharing one (RT) are not always simultaneous:

133 - wasala albila:d 'ams almuṭrib  
 al' biri:ta:ni: almaShu:r ka:t sti:fin  
 allaDi: '9lana 'isla:mahu  
 wa'ixta:r linafsihi 'ism yusif  
 'isla:m (1)

Translation

The well known British pop star  
 Cat Stephens who had converted into  
 Islam and had chosen for himself the  
 name of Yusif Islam arrived  
 here yesterday.

The underlined relative clause above shares the (RT) established in the matrix but the situations indicated by the clauses are not simultaneous (the conversion of Cat Stephens into Islam precedes his arrival).

This type of temporal dependency moreover can also work beyond the clause borders if the clauses in question have the same tense even if they are syntactically independent as in this example:

134 - tuSa:rik 9iddat ja:mi9a:t xili:jiya  
 wa9arabiyya fi: mu'tammar raf9  
 'inta:jiyyat al'insa:n almaṣri:  
 allaDi: tunazzimuhu ja:mi9at  
 al'iskandariyya. wa yu9qad bima9had  
 addira:sa:t al9ulya: walbiHu:T fi:  
 al fatra min sitta ila: tis9a 'a:b  
 (agustus) almuqbil (2)

(1) See text (23) appendix (C)

(2) See text (24) appendix (A)

## Translation

A number of Arab Gulf Universities  
 (take part) (1) will take part in the  
conference on increasing the productivity  
of the Egyptian worker which  
(is organized) (2) will be organized by  
the Alexandra University. The conference  
(is held) (3) will be held in the Institute  
for Higher Studies and Research during  
the period 6-9, August next.

In the above examples, the last clause establishes (RT) (which equals the (ET) of the clause before) while the other two do not for the same reasons mentioned earlier. These three clauses however, share the (RT) established in the last one though the latter is syntactically independent from the rest. This is mainly because they have the same tense form and they are all contextually related. Let us have another example:

135 - 'istaqbala adduktu:r sa9du:n Hama:di:  
 9uqu: majlis qiyadat al Tawra wa ra'i:s  
 almajlis alwaṭani: ḷams assayyid  
 fa:liH alkibriyati: assafi:r al 'urduni:  
 bibagda:d wa Dalika bimuna:sabat  
 'intiha: maha:m 9amalihi fi:  
 al9ira:q

wa jara: xila:l alliqā:  
'isti9ra:q al9ila:qa:t almutaṭawira  
 wasubul ta9zi:ziha: bayna  
 al quṭrayn aSSaqi:qi:n. (4)

(1), (2) and (3) Literal translations  
 (4) see text (17) appendix (A)



Translation.

The Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) member and the Speaker of the National Assembly Dr. S'adoun Hamadi received yesterday the Jordanian Ambassador to Baghdad Mr. Falih al Kibriyati on the occasion of the end of his assignment to Iraq.

During the meeting the good bilateral relations and the means to strengthen them were reviewed.

The first clause in the above example establishes a past (RT) while the second one, on its own, cannot establish a precise and unambiguous (RT) because it has a dependant time adverbial (xila:l alliq:a:') (During the meeting). Both clauses however, share the (RT) established in the first clause though they are syntactically independent. That is because they are contextually related and they both have the same tense form.

(ii) Orientation

It is assumed also that when two or more clauses are syntactically related and both establish different (RT)s, one (RT) functions as the orientation point for the other, or others, if the clauses have different tense forms as in this example:

136 - ba9da gadin aTTula:Ta' yaxtatimu  
 ma9ra9u alfanna:na:t altaSki:liyya:t  
 9ar9ahu biwa:Sintin al9a:9ima wa llaDi:  
bada'a yawm aTTa:liT wa l9iSri:n min  
 sibtambar wa llaDi: 'iftataHahu 9a:Hib  
 assumu: almalaki: al 'ami:r bandr bin  
 sulta:n bin 9abdul 9azi:z safi:r almamlaka  
 lada: alwila:ya:t almuttaHida. (1)

(1) see text (25) appendix (C)

Translation

The exhibition of the plastic women artists which was opened on the twentythird of September by the Saudi Ambassador to the (USA) H.R.H. Prince Bandr Bin Sultan Bin Abdul Aziz will conclude in Washington the day after tomorrow.

In one interpretation of the above example both clauses establish an (RT). The matrix establishes a non-past (RT) while the embedded clause establishes a past (RT). The clause with the past (RT) is oriented to the one with the non-past (RT), i.e. the 23rd of September is before the day after tomorrow in the text NOT before Speech Time.

Not only can this type of temporal dependency account for syntactically related clauses with different tense forms, but it can also account for clauses with the same tense form as in this example:

137 - 'ufrija 'ams 9an assayyid ʔal9at  
ya9qu:b al'ami:n al9a:m lijabhat  
attaHri:r alfilisti:niyya allaDi  
'uxtutifa yawma aTTula:Ta:  
al ma:di min manzilih fi: muxayam  
alyarmu:k al qari:b min dimaSq. (1)

(1) See text (26) appendix (C)

### Translation

Mr. Tal'at Yaqub the Secretary  
General of the Palestinian Liberation  
Front who was kidnapped near his  
home in the Yarmouk Camp near  
Damascus last Tuesday was released  
yesterday.

In the above example, the matrix and the embedded clauses have the same tense form. Each clause establishes a past (RT) and the (RT) of the matrix functions as an orientation point for the (RT) of the embedded clause, i.e. the arrest of the Palestinian official took place on the Tuesday before yesterday in the text NOT before Speech Time.

The above example also can be accounted for by the first type of temporal dependency mentioned earlier. According to the first type (sharing), both clauses share the past (RT) established in the matrix (which is yesterday) while the time adverbial in the embedded clause (last Tuesday) helps specify the (ET) of the situation measured from the shared (RT), i.e. the arrest occurred on the Tuesday before "yesterday" in the text.

What is more, this type of temporal dependency like the previous can operate beyond the clause borders. Following Smith initially we assume here that this principle (orientation) can be applied across the clause borders if the clauses involved have the same tense form and contextually related as in these underlined clauses of a news report which was published on Monday about a visit which will start on the following Wednesday.

138 - ya9qid al ra'i:s Husni: muba:rak  
wara:ji:f ga:ndi: ra'i:s wuzara:'  
alhind jalsatay muba:HaTa:t xila:l  
ziya:rat addayf alhindi: allati: tabda'u  
ba9da gadin

wa ya9qid ra:ji:f mu:'tamaran saHafiiyyan  
qabla muga:daratihi alqa:hira zuhra  
alxami:s.(1)

Translation

- (1) President Hosni Mubarak and the Indian  
Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi will hold  
two rounds of talks during the visit of the
- (2) Indian guest/which will start after  
tomorrow.
- (3) Rajiv will hold a press conference  
before his departure on Thursday  
afternoon.

The first two clauses above share the non-past (RT) established in the embedded clause because they are syntactically dependant and have the same tense form. Clause 3 on its own establishes a vague (RT) because of the flexible time adverbial (on Thursday afternoon) in the example above. The vague (RT) of clause 3 above, however, is oriented to that of clause 2 because of the mere fact of their existence in the same text and because of the sameness of the tense form (things are assumed to be the same unless explicitly changed c.f Brown and Yules principle of analogy 1983:64). In the above example "Rajiv's press conference" will take place on the Thursday following "the day after tomorrow" in clause 2 but not oriented to (ST).

Following Smith also we initially assume that when a clause with form (B) is embedded under another with form (A), the former need not be oriented to the latter but can be simultaneous with (ST) as in this example:

See text (18) appendix (B)



- 139 - Dakarat ṣaHHi:fat al'ittiHa:d  
 fi: 9adadiha: aṣṣa:dir 'ams anna  
 assayid ya:sir 9arafa:t ra'i:s  
 allajna attanfi:Diyya limunaḡḡamat  
 attaHri:r alfilisti:niyya yu9a:ni:  
 min 'a:la:m Saddi:da natijat ba9di  
 l 'iltiha:ba:t. (1)

Translation

Abu Dhabi:

The Daily Al Ittihad (the Union)  
published here yesterday said that  
Mr. Yassir Arafat the head of the  
Executive Committee of the PLO is  
suffering from severe inflammation.

There are however, cases in Arabic where instead the (RT) of the clause with form (B) is NOT simultaneous with (ST) but is oriented to the (RT) of the clause with form (A) as in (140)

- 140 - wa'ittahamaha: [alra'i:s al'alba:ni:  
 alra:Hl 'anwar xuja yatahim  
 adduwal algarbiyya] annaha: tuHawil  
 altadaxula fi: S'u:nihi alda:xiliyya. (2)

Translation

He (the late Enver Hoxh of Albania)  
accused them (the Western Countries)  
 that they (try) (3) were trying to  
 interfere in his country's internal  
 affairs.

In the above example the (RT) of the embedded clause with form (B) is NOT simultaneous with (ST) but with the past (RT) established in the matrix which has form (A).

- (1) See text (27) appendix (A)  
 (2) This example is taken from an essay written by Mustapha Amin in the alSarq al'awsat of 14/4/85. p.3  
 (3) Literally

Now one may wonder whether our principles of temporal dependency above can account clearly for the two aforementioned cases. Our reply is simply that it can account for both cases if some modifications are introduced and that is what I am going to do next.

To distinguish between both types of cases mentioned above, we decided to devise a test. This test which we will call the (ka:na) test is based on the introduction of (ka:na) into the clause with form (B).

If the introduction of (ka:na) into the clause with form (B) causes no change in meaning, the (RT) of the clause is oriented to that of the clause with form (A) and is NOT simultaneous with (ST) as in example (140) repeated here as (141)

141 - wa 'itahamha: annaha: (ka:nat) (1)  
tuHa:wilu attadaxul fi: Su'u:nihi adda:xi:liyya

Translation

He accused them that they (were) trying  
 to interfere in his country's internal affairs

In the above example (ka:na) is accepted and there is no change in meaning. The (RT) of the embedded clause with form (B) therefore is NOT simultaneous with (ST) but it is simultaneous with the past time reference of form (A).

If (ka:na) is not accepted, then the (RT) of the clause with form (B) is not oriented to that of form (A). It is simultaneous with (ST) as in example (139) repeated here as (142)

(1) No change in meaning

142 - 'abu zabi: (wa:m):- Dakarat ṣaHHi:fat  
 al'ittiHa:d fi: 9adadiha: aṣṣa:dir 'ams  
 'inna assayid ya:sir 9arafa:t ra'i:s allajna  
 attanfi: Di:yya limunazzamat attaHri:r  
 alfi:listi:niyya (ka:na) yu9a:ni: min  
 'a:la:min Saddi:da.

Translation

Abdu Dhabi (WAM)  
 The Daily AlItihad published here yesterday  
reported that Mr. Yassir Arafat the Head of the  
Executive Committee of the (PLO) (was) suffering\*  
 from severe inflammation.

The ka:na test above moreover can also be applied to clauses with form  
 (B)'s which are syntactically independent from clauses with form  
 (A)'s.

Let us consider the following example:

143 - Si:frna:dzah yaltaqi:  
 wazi:r xa:riji:yat  
 al maksik

mu:sku:-

'ijtima9a alsayyid 'idward  
 Si:frna:dzah wazi:r alxa:riji:yya  
 assu:fyati: huna 'ams ma9a  
 wazi:r alxa:rijiyya al maksiki:  
 barna:rdu: si:bu:lfi:da:

wayabHaT alwazi:ra:n alsu:fyati: walmaksi:ki:  
 muxtalaf almaSa:kil al'iqli:miyya wa fi:  
 muqaddimatiha: alwaḡ9 fi: 'amari:ka alwusta:  
 'iḡa:fatan 'ila: almasa:'il adduwaliyya  
 Da:t al 'ihtima:mi lmuStarak  
 kama yabHaTa:n Ha:lat al9ila:qa:t  
 aTTuna:'iya wa 'imka:niyata taṭwi:riha: fi:  
 almaja:la:t kaffa.

waka:n si:bu:lfi:da: qad waṣala 'ila:  
 huna 'ams al 'awwal fi: 'awwal ziyara  
 rasmiyya lil'ittiHa:d assyfati: munDu  
 tawali:h manṣib wazi:r alxa:riji:yya  
 fi: almaksi:k fi: niha:yat 9a:m  
 'alf wa tis9miya wa 'iTnayn wa Tama:ni:n (1)

\* denotes a change in the meaning  
 (1) See text (28) appendix (A)

## Translation

## Shevardnadze Meets The Mexican Foreign Minister

Moscow:- Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze the Soviet Foreign Minister opened (literally met) meetings here yesterday with his Mexican counterpart Mr. Bernardo Sepulvedo.

The two officials are discussing various regional problems including the situation in Central America, international issues of mutual concern and means of developing the bilateral relations at different levels.

Mr. Sepulvedo started the day before yesterday his state visit which was the first to the Soviet Union since he took over in the end of 1982.

If we introduced (ka:na) to clause 2 in example (143), there would be a change in the meaning. The example would mean that the ministers' meetings started and finished which is not true, because the Mexican Minister is still in Moscow and naturally has some meetings to hold with his Soviet counterpart. Moreover he started his state visit just a day before the opening of the meetings.

In texts like the above where the clauses are syntactically independent, though the (RT) of the clause with form (B) is NOT simultaneous with the (RT) of the clause with form (A), the former, we assume shares only the beginning of the latter. The former (RT) moreover continues to include and go beyond (ST). Our above assumption is based on the mere existence of clauses like the above in a linguistic unit representing a situation which has a beginning and an end. This situation is in actual fact composed of related and/or parallel sub-situations represented by the clauses.

To summarize our two principles of temporal dependency, it is the view held here that two or more syntactically dependent or independent



clauses share one (RT) when they have the same tense form and when they are contextually related. Orientation holds when two or more syntactically dependant clauses have different tense forms. However, when form (B) is embedded under form (A) the (RT) of the former is oriented to that of form (A) when it accepts (ka:na). It is simultaneous with (ST) when the clause with form (B) rejects (ka:na). The (ka:na) test above is also applicable to clauses which are syntactically independent but contextually related.

#### 3.4.4 Rules of Determining the Temporal Interpretation of the Verb Form

After having shown the three components of our model, I will state the principles governing the determination of the temporal interpretation for the verb form. These are:

- (i) when a clause with form (A) is followed by another also with form (A), the form in each indicates a situation with beginning and ending, henceforth (Beg) and (En).
- (ii) when a clause with form (A) is followed by another with form (B), form (A) indicates a situation with (+Beg -En) while form (B) shares the beginning of the first situation.
- (iii) when a clause with form (B) is followed by another with form (B) or with form (A) and there is a present or past time adverbial both forms indicate a situation with (+Beg -En).
- (iv) when a clause with form (B) is followed by another also with form (B) and there is a future time adverbial both forms indicate a situation with (-Beg -En).

The following diagrams illustrate what we have said:

Diagram (2)

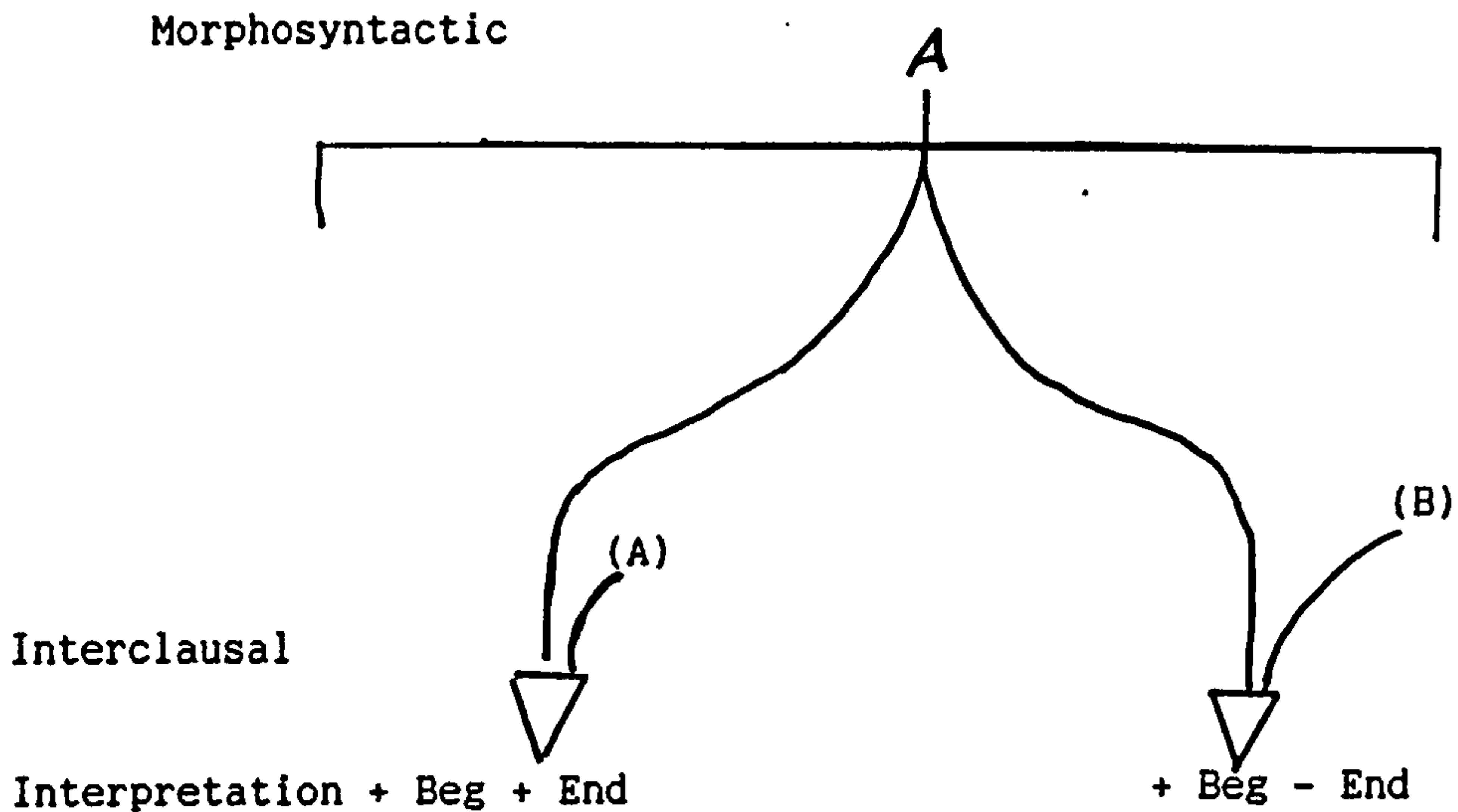
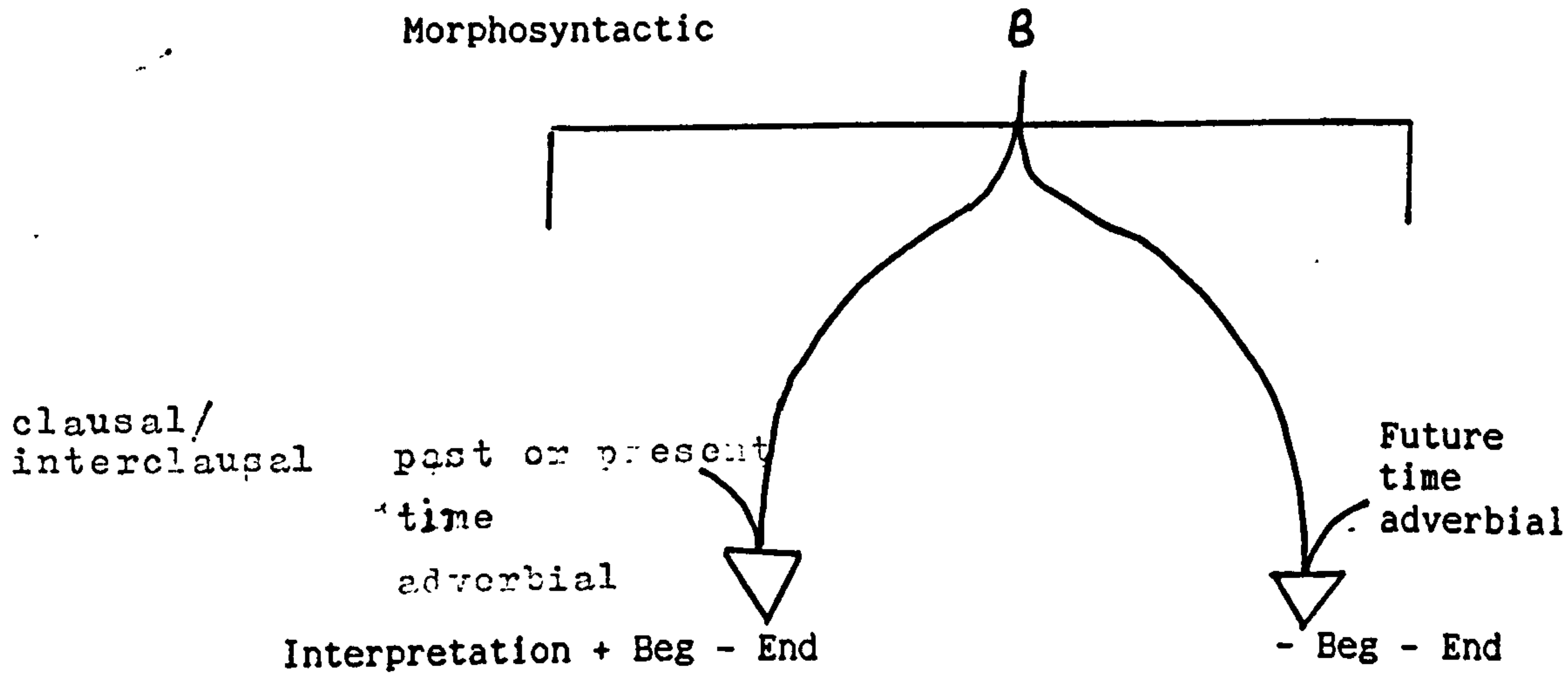
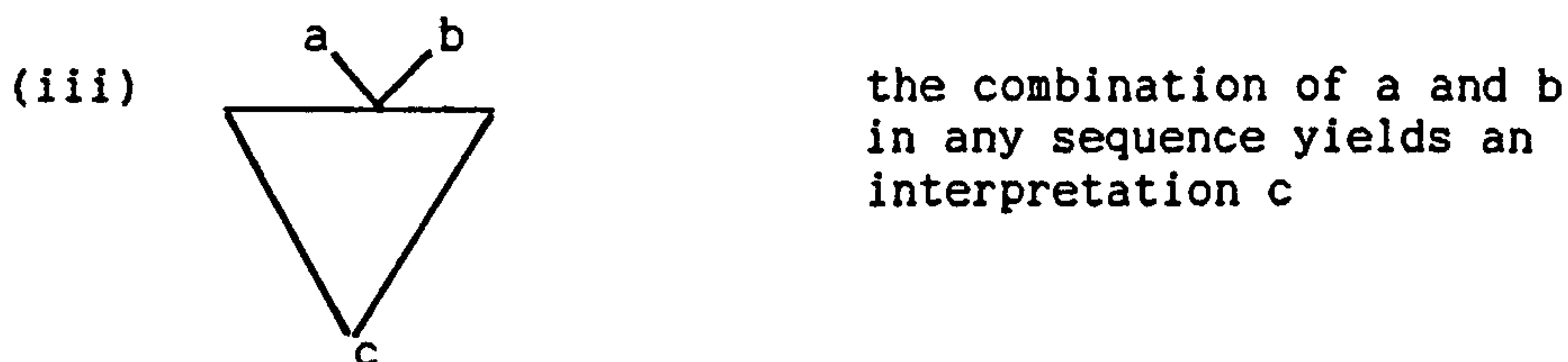
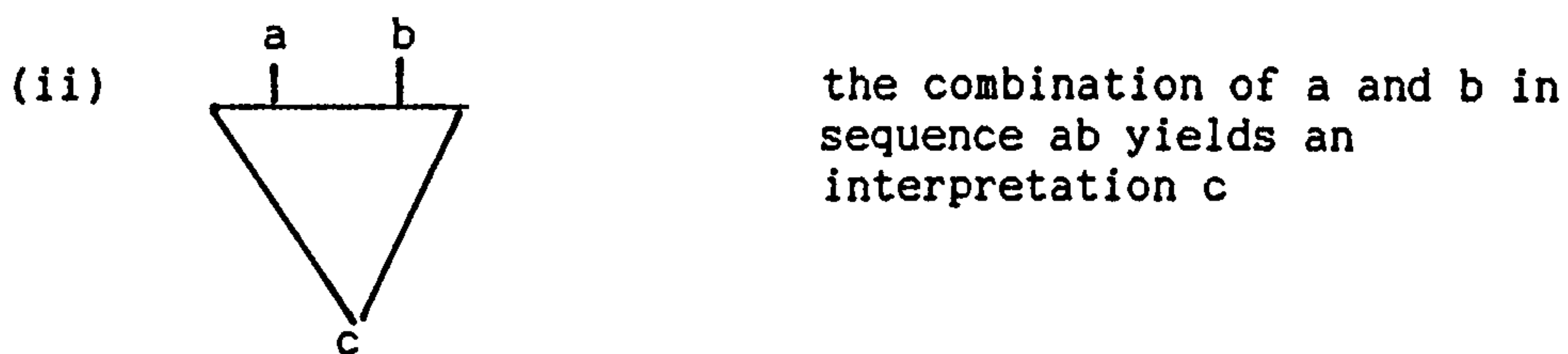
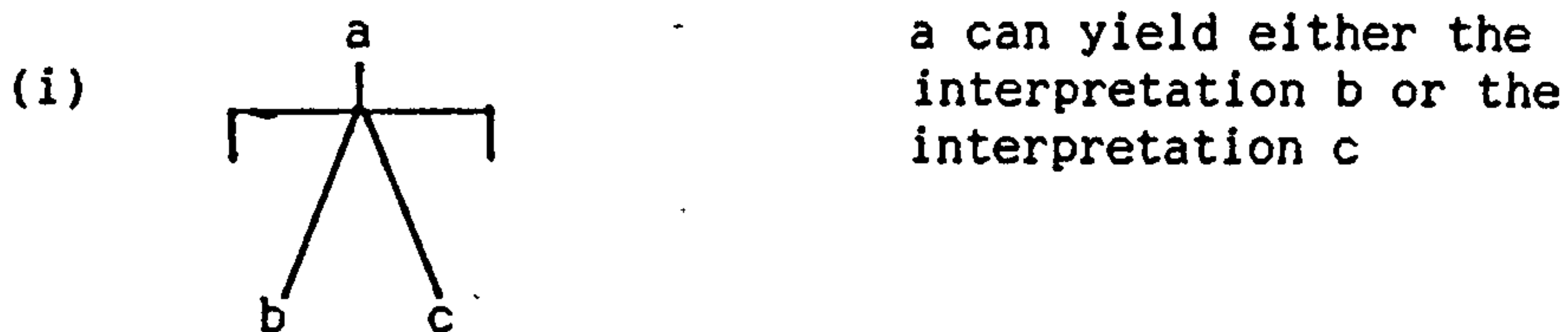


Diagram (3)



Diagrams (2) and (3) illustrate and, hopefully, clarify these points. The symbols used are based on the conventions of Stratificational Grammar but no familiarity with this model of grammar is assumed. The following key defines the symbols used:



The diagrams show how the possible meaning yielded on the morphosyntactic level are disambiguated on the interclausal level. It is noteworthy that the semantic level (i.e. the semantic class of the verb) contributes nothing to the disambiguation required at this stage and is therefore omitted from the diagrams.

Diagram (2) shows how form (A) has two possible sets of interpretations depending on the form used in the following main clause or clauses. If it is followed by another form (A), then it must be interpreted (+ Beg + End). If it is followed by form (B) then it must be interpreted as (+ Beg - End). It should be noted that we are still

left only with sets of possible times. Part of the disambiguation is given by the semantics of the forms concerned but the final disambiguation is only carried out by reference to an adverbial if one is available and it is often the case that one is not present because temporal precision is a very relative matter governed by the purpose of the discourse and the relevance of such precision.

Diagram (3) shows how form (B) has two possible sets of interpretations depending this time not upon the following form but upon the presence of a disambiguating adverb. If there is an adverb referring to the present or past time, then the verb will be interpreted as (+ Beg - End). If there is an adverbial referring to future time then the verb will be interpreted as (- Beg - End). Once again the degree of temporal precision is governed by the principle of relevance.



## 3.5

THE DATA

To give a full account of our data, it has been decided to specify first the factors governing the selection of our data. That will be followed by specifying the types of data which can satisfy the above factors together with our reasons for the selection of these types in particular. Then we will name the sources from which our data is extracted.

After doing all that a detailed description of the materials selected for the analysis here will be given. In this part of the chapter finally, a classification of the corpus selected in terms of our model will be described.

## 3.5.1

THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE DATA

To give the model a realistic test, the data must be authentic. This means that the data must satisfy the following two sets of conditions.

The first set of conditions deals with what the data must NOT be .

These are:-

- (i) the items must not be translated items from another language,
- (ii) they must not be products of non-native speakers of Arabic,
- (iii) they must not be isolated syntactic constructions about unreal situations made up by the researcher to serve his/her objective,

- (iv) they must not be responses given by informants who are asked to carefully and unambiguously produce isolated syntactic constructions about unreal situations,
- (v) they must not be products designed for non-native speakers of Arabic as is the case with publications designed for teaching Arabic.

Now we move on to the other set of conditions which is about what the data MUST be. These are:-

- (i) they must be produced by native speakers of Arabic about real situations written according to Arabic thought patterns,
- (ii) they must be spontaneous products of native speakers,
- (iii) the intended audience must be native speakers of Arabic.
- (iv) they must be comprehensible and acceptable to native speakers,
- (v) they must have been written during the 1980's.

It is noticeable that we aim at selecting for this work, according to the above considerations, complete texts not sentences or clauses constructed or picked from other texts - in contrast to what is often done in this and other fields of linguistics. One may wonder about the reasons behind this choice - Our reply is that in the view of this study, the unit of analysis for any research, whether in linguistics or other disciplines, is determined by the objective of the research concerned. Unlike other research in this linguistic area which I am aware of, the objective of this

work is "translational" (1) This objective therefore, delimits the linguistic unit on which we should conduct the analysis, which is text.

Moreover, it is believed here that a decontextualized sentence or clause yields a wide range of interpretations. However, in translating an authentic text, the cotext or the context of the sentence or the clause permits only one interpretation. This interpretation is only specifiable by the text. Text therefore, must have qualities of various types which specify the interpretation of the sentence or the clause. We have therefore selected texts as our unit of analysis as we aim at improving the quality of translated texts.

(1) It aims at improving the quality of translated texts not at improving the standards of teaching English to Arab students through contrasting the tense systems of both languages.

### 3.5.2 THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE DATA IS SELECTED

All the texts under analysis in this work are news reports taken from different Arabic newspapers published in the 1980's. The decision to opt for this source of data (newspapers) is taken for a number of reasons. Among these are the following:-

- (i) A newspaper is one of the most widespread mediums of (MSA)
- (ii) The problem to which this work addresses itself was first encountered in press materials
- (iii) Press materials are the most accessible source of data
- (iv) A newspaper is mainly designed by, and for, various native speakers of Arabic. In other words, all the written materials of a newspaper are not prepared by a single native speaker of Arabic but by a group of people with varied degrees of education. Moreover these materials are normally read by a large number of native speakers also with varied degrees of education.
- (v) Most items in a newspaper are accounts of real situations written in an Arabic pattern of thought
- (vi) Newspaper Arabic represents everyday MSA because the newspapers are published daily or weekly.
- (vii) Every Arab country has one or more national newspaper written and read mainly by the native speakers of the country concerned. Moreover every Arabic newspaper, wherever it is published is readable and comprehensible, with no difficulty, by Arabs living beyond the borders of the country of origin.



- (viii) Selecting data from different countries' newspapers is a straightforward way of selecting genuine Arabic texts.
- (ix) Every newspaper from which our data is taken has a well-established reputation and is not a newly born mass medium, as we will see in what will follow.

### 3.5.2 THE ARABIC NEWSPAPERS FROM WHICH THE DATA IS SELECTED

I have attempted to make my corpus as representative of as many Arab countries as possible, while keeping it of manageable proportions. I have therefore selected the following newspapers:

- |      |                  |                           |
|------|------------------|---------------------------|
| (1)  | al ri:ya:d       | Saudi Daily               |
| (2)  | al waṭan         | Kuwaiti Daily             |
| (3)  | al ra'y          | Jordanian Daily           |
| (4)  | al 'ahra:m       | Egyptian Daily            |
| (5)  | al 'ayya:m       | Sudanese Daily            |
| (6)  | al zaḥaf al'axdr | Libyan Daily              |
| (7)  | al qabas         | Kuwaiti Daily             |
| (8)  | al madi:na       | Saudi Daily               |
| (9)  | al nadwa         | Saudi Daily               |
| (10) | al jazi:ra       | Saudi Daily               |
| (11) | al Sarq al'awsat | London-based Arabic Daily |
| (12) | al '9arab        | London-based Arabic Daily |
| (13) | al Tawra         | Iraqi Daily               |

## 3.5.4

THE DATA UNDER THE ANALYSIS

In this work news reports from various newspapers were selected. News reports in general were singled out from among other newspaper items because they satisfied a number of conditions. Among these are the following:

- (i) News reports are the most read newspaper items because they deal with situations which concern the readers most; they are short and concise because people are time-conscious.
- (ii) They are spontaneous constructions made by native speakers without much preparation.
- (iii) They are spread all over the pages of the newspaper in varying degrees and according to the paper's classification of the pages. Sport news reports, for instance, are usually found on the page allotted for sports.
- (iv) More than one native speaker contributes to their making. They are written firstly by the reporter and then edited by the editor.
- (v) A news report is not like a daily column, written by one writer every day. The news reports contained in the newspapers are contributed by a variety of writers. The researcher can therefore focus on them without fearing that the phenomena he finds may be the result of one idiosyncratic style.

- (vi) The linguistic realization of temporal orientation is more explicit than in other genres as this example shows:-

ma9rad fanni:

YaftataH yawm al 'arbi9a:' alqa:dim biṣa:lt ru:Sa:n  
lilfunu:n aljami:la bijadda ma9raḍ ru:Sa:n al'awwal lilfan  
assa9u:di: wayastamirr limuddat 9aSarat 'ayya:m

wayuSa:rik fi: alma9raḍ allaDi: yaftatiHuhu ami:n  
madi:nat jadda almuhandis' sa9i:d alfa:rasi: 14 fana:inan  
taSki:liyyn sa9u:diyy min muxtalaf mana:ṭiq almamlaka  
ya9ru:ḍu:n 80 lawHa fani:yya tumaTTil attura:T wa lfann  
almu9a:ṣir wa9a:da:t wa taqa:li:d wa lxaṭṭi al'isla:mi: (1)

An exhibition of Art

Rushan's first exhibition for the Saudi contemporary art will be opened next Wednesday at Rushan Hall for fine arts. The exhibition will continue for ten days.

14 plastic artists from different parts of the Kingdom will take part in the exhibition which will be opened by the Secretary of Jeddah, Mohammed Said Alfarisi. 80 paintings depicting the heritage, contemporary art, customs and conventions as well as Islamic calligraphy will be shown in the exhibition

- (viii) This linguistic area (time realization) is not an easy area in Arabic linguistics. Its study therefore requires a careful selection of data. I felt accordingly that I should not venture to select other items in such a study which is, to the best of my knowledge, a pioneer in this area.

(1) see text (29) appendix (C)



Our news reports were selected from the numerous news reports produced every day. To be selected they had to satisfy a number of conditions. Among these are the following:

- (i) They should all deal with one event which has a beginning and an end with stages in between.

Examples like the following are excluded:

'ibṭa:l 9ibu:a nasifa bibayruit aSSarqiyya

bayru:t (wa:s):- abṭala alxabi:r al9askari: allubna:ni: maf9ula 9ibwa na:sifa ka:nat mawḍu:9a fi al qurbi min bank ṭara:d fi: maHallat sin alafi:l bibayru:t aSSarqi:ya. waqudirat zi:nat al9ibu:a bi9Srat kilu:gra:ma:t.

min jihatīn 'uxra: ṭamarkazāt quwa:t min jayS altaHri:r al Sa9bi: al Saydawi: 9inda madxal bildat magdu:Sa lilfaṣl bayn al muqa:tili:n min Harakat 'amal wamunazzama:t alfilisti:niyya. kama: ṭamarkazāt fi: muntaṣaf ṭari:q darb al si:m 9ayn Hilu:a magduSa.

wayusi:r al jayS al MaDku:r dawriya:t 9ala: ṭari:q siyda: jisir si:ni:q allati: taShad Harakat siyr (1) ṭabi:9iyya.

#### An Explosive Package Is Defused In East Beirut

Beirut (SPA):- A Lebanese military expert defused yesterday an explosive package weighing nearly ten kilograms and placed near Tarad Bank in Sin alfil of East Beirut.

Meanwhile some forces of the Peoples' Liberation Army of Sidon were stationed at the entrance of Magdusha to separate the two fighting parties of (Amal) and the Palestinian groups. Others were stationed half way between Darb al Sim, Ain al Hilwa and Maghdusha.

Patrols by the above army are often seen on the road between Sidon and Siniq Bridge where the traffic is normal.

That is because this news report deals with more than one event.

(1) see text (30) appendix (B)

- (ii) They should have a distinctive text structure. Each should start with a preview demanding further details and end with more elaborations about the clue or clues given in the preview, as in this example:

al sifa:ra assu:da:niyya bitaSa:d  
taHtafilu biDikra: al'istiqla:l

'a qa:mat sifa:rat assu:da:n bitSa:d biltadqa:mn  
ma9a madrast aṣṣada:qa assu:da:niyya attaSa:diyya  
walja:liyya assu:da:nyya bitaSa:d walka:mi:ru:n  
'iHtifa:la:t kabi:ra da:mt liTala:Tt 'ayya:m  
bimuna:sabat aDDikra: aTTaTa:T:n list:qla:la  
assu:da:n

waStamalat al 'iHtifa:la:t wallati: bada't fi:  
alHa:di: waTala:Ti:n min di:sambar almaḍi: 9ala:  
aljaw:nib al ri:ya:ḍiyya walfaniyya waTTaqa:fi:yya  
HaTu taba:rat firaq addaraja al 'u:la attaSa:diyya  
9ala: ka's assu:da:n wafa:za bihi fari:q 'i:jlun wa  
'uqi:mat masi:ra riya:ḍiyya

waqa:ma bi'iftita:H yawm assu:da:n al mumaTTil  
aSSaxsi: lilra'i:s attaSa:di: Sa:raka fi:h kiba:r  
almas'u:li:n attaSa:di:yn wa'uqi:ma fi: xita:mi al  
'iHtifa:la:t Hafil Sa:i: bida:r assafa:ra Sa:raka fi:h  
ra'i:s al majlis al waṭani: attaSa:di:

Mimma: yuDkar 'inna 'ajhizat al'i9la:lm  
attaSa:diyya qa:mat bibiT jami:9 naSa:ṭa:t yawm  
assu:dan wa'inna taklufat al 'iHtifa:la:t Sa:raka fi:ha:  
biltabru9a:t 'a9da:' assafa:ra wama9limiy Imadrassa  
wa'a9da:' ajja:li:a (1)

#### The Sudan Embassy In Chad Celebrates The Sudanese National Day

The Sudan Embassy in Chad in co-operation with the Sudanese-Chadian School of Friendship and the Sudanese Community in Chad and Cameroon held 3-day big celebrations to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Sudan independence day.

The celebrations which started on the 31st of last December included sport, art and cultural activities. In a competition between the Chadian first division clubs to win the Sudan cup, Ajilun team won and later a big sport gathering was held.

(1) see text 31 appendix (A)

The personal envoy of the Chadian president opened the Sudan National Day activities which were also attended by senior Chadian officials. In the end of the celebrations, a tea party was held at the Embassy premises attended by the speaker of the Chadian National Assembly.

The Chadian mass media broadcast the news of all these activities. The costs for these celebrations were covered by donations by the Embassy staff, the teachers of the School of Friendship and members of the community.

- (iii) These news reports should be taken from different newspapers, different pages of each paper and written and edited by different reporters and editors.
- (iv) They should have different topics. For instance some should deal with political issues while others should deal with sport.
- (v) They should not be translated texts and should not be written by non-native speakers of Arabic. For instance, reports by Reuters or other international news agencies are excluded as in this example:

'u:zal yuwa:şil ziya:ratuhu li ʔahra:n  
ba9da alhiju:m al'armani

'anqara (Ra') 9aqada ra'i:s alwizara atturki turgu:t  
auzal jaw:la min almuHa:daTa:t 'ams fi ʔahra:n ma9a ra'i:s al  
wizara' al'i:rani 'ami:r Hussain mu:sawi: fi alyawm  
aTTa:ni: min ziya:ratin lil9a:şima al'i:ra:niyya ʔlala:ha:  
hiju:m liTu:a:r 'arman 9ala: raju:l '9ma:l turki: qabla  
qali:l min wşu:lihi

Wa qad 'uşi:ba rajul al'9ma:l 'i:si:k yu:ndar wahuwa  
muqi:m fi: ʔahra:n munDu mudda birraşa:ş fi: r'sihi 'ams  
al'wwal min musalaHi:n yamtaʔu:n daraja na:riyya wa nuqila  
'ila: almustaSfa fi Ha:la xafira wa ka:na yu:ndar  
mu:tawajihan bissayara ma9a zawjatuhu sa9diyya 'ila:  
assafa:ra atturkiyya HaTu ta9mal zawjatuhu kasikratara. (1)

(1) see text (32) appendix (B)



The English Original Text

Shooting clouds Ozal trip

Ankara: The Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Turgut Ozal had a second round of talks yesterday with his Iranian counterpart, Mr. Mir-Hossein Mousavi during a visit to Tehran which has been overshadowed by an Armenian guerrilla attack shortly before he arrived.

A Turkish businessman Ishiq Yonder, a longtime resident of Tehran, was shot in the head and critically wounded by gunmen on Saturday as he drove with his wife to the Turkish embassy.

The semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported from Tehran yesterday that Mr. Yonder was in a deep coma. His wife was slightly hurt.

The agency said that Mr. Ozal had discussed the attack, responsibility for which was claimed by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, with Mr. Mousavi.

The main aim of Mr. Ozal's three-day visit is to boost trade between the two countries which totalled \$2.3 billion last year.

The Iranian leader, Ayatolla Khomeini, has warned against foreign-backed plots, referring specifically to attempts to divide Iranians. Addressing political and religious leaders in Tehran the Ayatolla appeared to reveal some dissension in Iran over the outcome of the first phase of the elections held on April 15. - Reuter.

- (vi) They must have been written in the 1980's
- (vii) They must be cohesive and coherent texts. Texts with printing errors are avoided.

### 3.5.5 THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE DATA

At this stage of our discussion of the data selected for the analysis, it is thought that we can classify them into



categories to make the task of the analysis easier and enable the readers to follow our thread of argumentation more easily. In our classification of the data, an attempt was made to relate our categories to the components of the model of the analysis in order to produce a well-organized concise work.

One way of classifying the data is to distinguish four groups according to the semantic class of the opening clause of each text. According to the categories described in the semantic part there are four aspectual classes. These are:-

- (i) States
- (ii) Activities
- (iii) Accomplishment
- (v) Achievements

However, it is noticeable that it is rare for a news report to open with a clause denoting a state. We have therefore, decided to exclude this category and classify our data into the three remaining categories.

Still these three categories can be more closely related to other components of the model by division into sub-categories.

According to the contents of the morphosyntactic component there are two main verb forms in Arabic. These are:

- (i) Form (A)
- (ii) Form (B)

Every verbal clause found in written Arabic has one of the above two. Our suggested sub-categorization for each category is based on four possible combinations of the verb forms of the opening clause and the initial one of the following clause (i.e. A,A; B,B; A,B; B,A). We chose these two clauses in each text because they are mutually interpretative in temporal terms at the text level.

In a nutshell, the semantic component of the model (the aspectual class of the clause) represents the major category, while the morphosyntactic component forms (A) & (B) represents the minor category as shown in these diagrams:

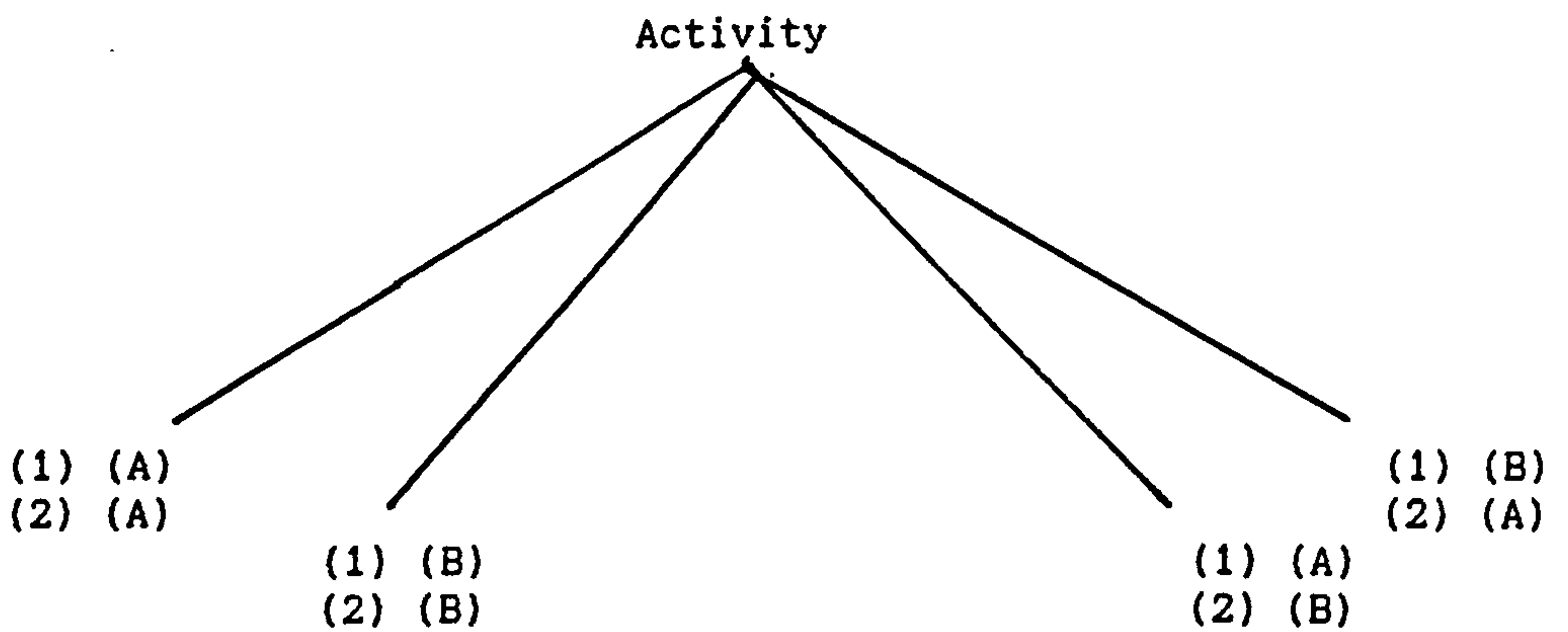


Diagram (4)

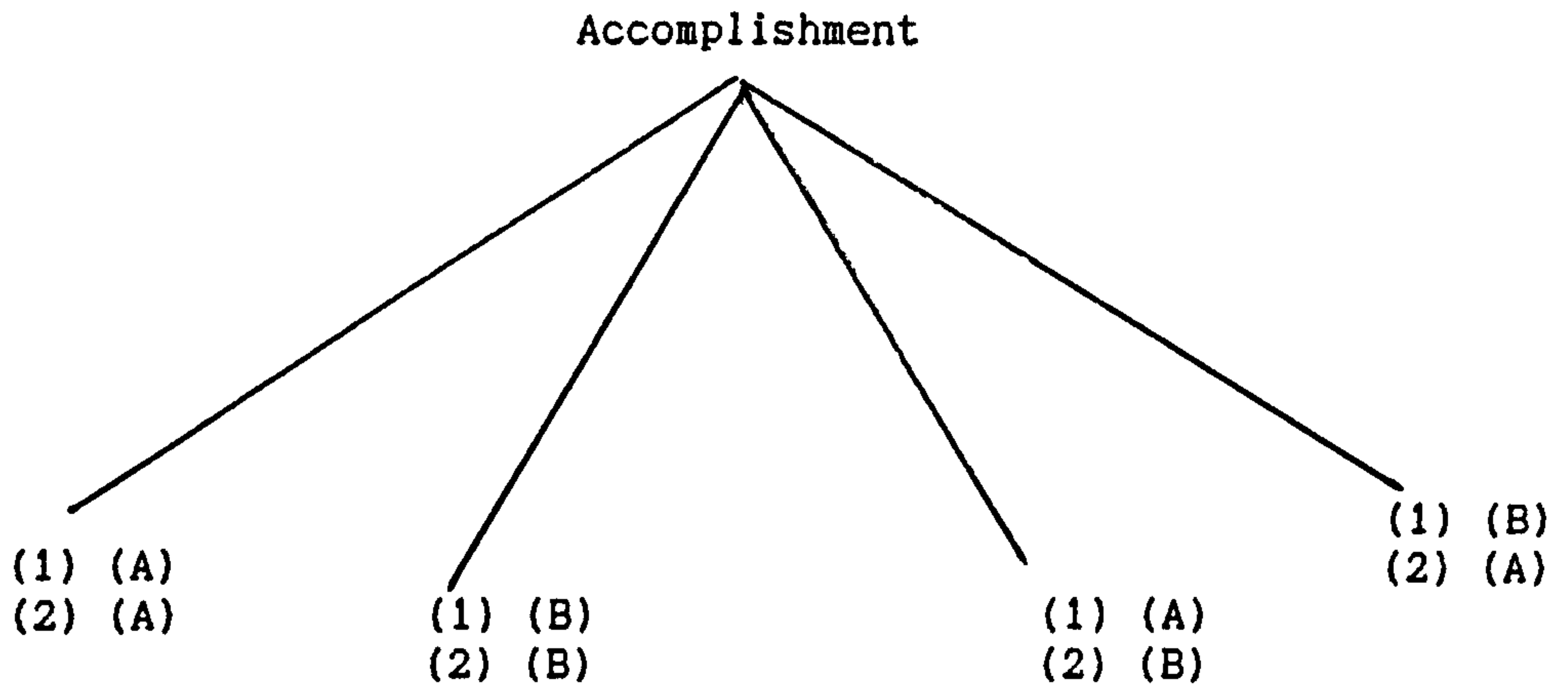


Diagram (5)

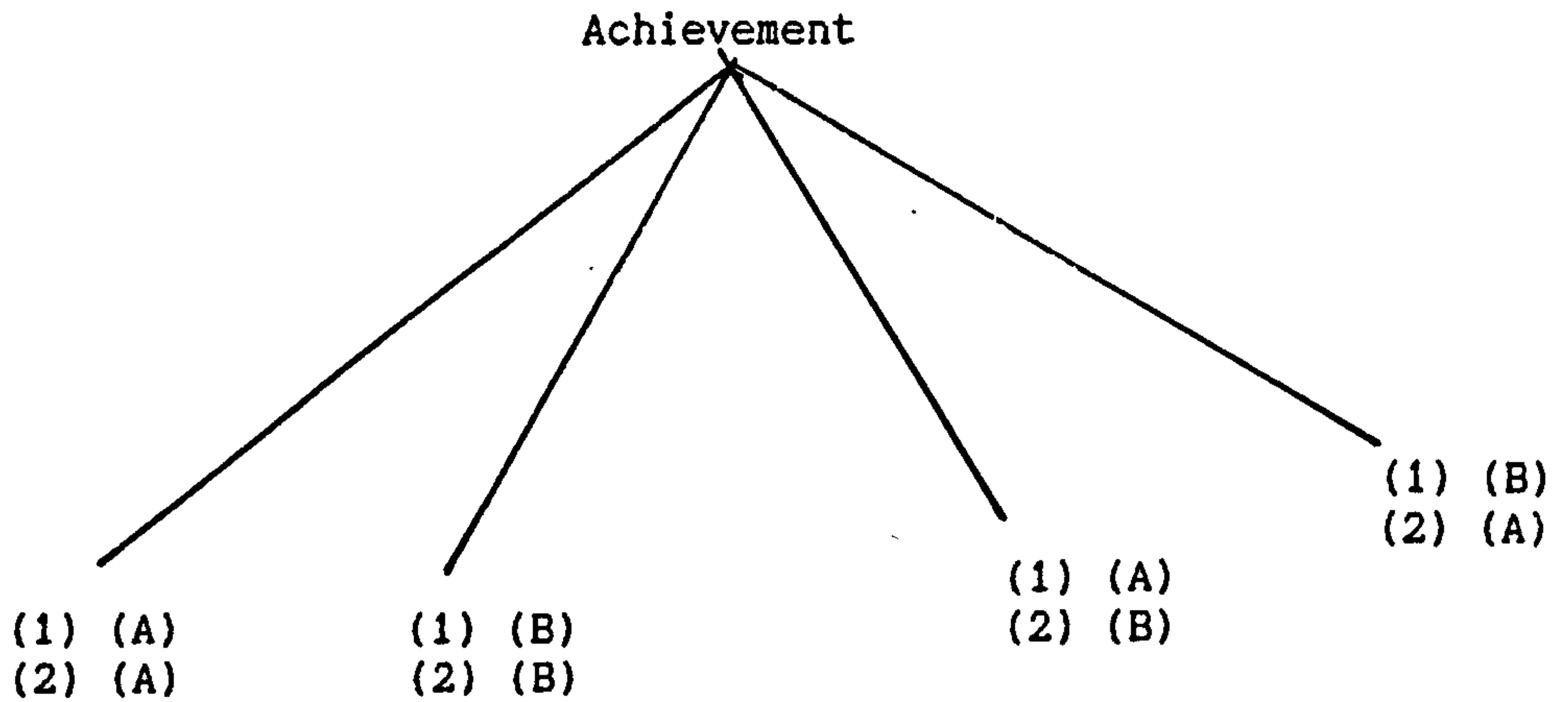


Diagram (6)

Numbers (1) and (2) in the above diagrams stand for the opening clause and the following one in each text. The letters (A) and (B) stand for our two main verb forms in Arabic (fa9ala and yaf9alu).

## CHAPTER FOUR

## The Analysis

4.1 In the previous chapter we suggested a model for the analysis to be carried out in this work and also presented a description of our data. In this chapter we will apply this model to the data we have gathered.

The analysis in this chapter will involve 7 news reports representative of the different categories. This decision to confine ourselves to only that number has been taken for a number of considerations:

- (i) to avoid repetitiveness,
- (ii) to fairly divide our attention between the components of this work, i.e. to avoid overloading this chapter by the analysis of too many texts,
- (iii) in order not to obscure our line of argumentation we concentrate on a few select examples and counter-examples from the different sub-categories in our data.

For the purpose of this analysis, our 7 examples are taken from the three main categories in our data mentioned on page (121). The first three of the above 7 texts (those having the odd numbers) represent the sample texts while the other three (those having the even numbers) represent the counter-examples. Each example/counter-example pair has the same verb form in the opening clause. We have therefore decided to analyze them in pairs.



As for the seventh text, it has been selected to be analyzed on its own because it has (B) forms with temporal interpretations different from that specified for the same form in each of the sample texts. This selected constellation of texts, we think, will help us to make a comparison between the different forms in these texts. Transliteration and translation for each text under analysis here precede each text analysis


#### 4.2 Method Of Presentation Of Analysis

In analyzing these 7 texts, all the verb forms in each text will be examined in turn at the morphosyntactic, semantic and inter-clausal levels. (However, the above is just one way of presenting the analysis. Another way of doing it, for instance, is to examine each verb form in each text at all three levels at once).

For organizational purposes, texts will be indicated by Roman numerals (i, ii, iii - - -) while clauses will be indicated by Arabic ones (1, 2, 3 - - -). The verb forms on the other hand will have the alphabetical letters suggested for them on page (11).

In presenting the analysis here the first two texts will have a detailed commentary besides tables summing up the analysis at each level. The remaining texts will have similar tables but with fewer comments. This is in order to avoid repetitiveness.

In the tables mentioned above, a number of symbols are used. Before embarking on the presentation of the analysis, let me explain what these symbols stand for.

Symbol	Meaning
L	Location of the situation on the notional time line.
(O)	Situation either punctual or durative.
(ST)	Time of speaking or writing
(ET)	Time at which the situation occurs
(RT)	Time through which the situation is related to ST
I →	Verb indicates inception of an ongoing situation
	Length of time
---	Time to come
—	Time past

Key (1) for symbols used (1) in the (A) tables

Symbol	Meaning
(C)	Completion
v	or
(-C)	non-completion
(I)	Inception
(-I)	non-inception

Key (2) for symbols used in the (B) tables

(1) For the reader's convenience other copies of these keys are to be found in the back cover of the thesis.

Symbol	Meaning
Beg	Beginning
En	Ending
$\bar{+}$	With or without
H	Homogenous
-H	non-Homogenous
1st mo	First moment of a state
Last mo	Last moment of a state

Key (3) for the symbols used in the (C) tables

Symbol	Meaning
Sh	Sharing
Or	Orientation
Dep	Dependant syntactically
Indep	Independent "

Key (4) for the symbols used in the (D) tables

## 4.3 First Pair

## Text (1)

nadwa fi: 'amarika:  
9an alsala:m fi: aSSarq al'awsat

wa:Sintin - 1. 9uqidat bilwila:ya:t 'i:da:hu: al'amri:kiyya  
'ams nadwa lilbaHT 9an assala:m fi: aSSarq al'awsat. 2. wataStarik  
fi:ha: al wila:ya:t al muttaHida wamiṣr wa'isra: 'i:l wal 'urdun  
wamumaTTil 9an aḍḍiffa al garbiyya.

3. wayar'as ha:Dihi nnadwa fi:li:b Habbi:b almab9u:T al'amri:ki:  
4. wayumaTTil alwila:ya:t al muttaHida fi: annadwa ja:k ku:fi: mudi:r  
'ida:rat aSSarq al'awsat bimajlis al'amn al qawmi: 5. wayumaTTil  
miṣr alwazi:r al mufu:ḍ fa:ru:q muHammad 9ali: 6. wayumaTTil al'urdun  
assayyid muHammad kama:l safi:ruha: fi: wa:Sintin 7. wayumaTTil tal  
'abi:b ru:ni: mi:lu: na:'ib wazi:r alxa:rijiyya 8. wayumaTTil aḍḍiffa  
algarbiyya assayyid Hanna sinyu:ra: ra'i:s 9. taHri:r majallat alFajr  
allati: tuṣḍar fi: alquds billuga al9arabiyya. (1)

## Translation:

A Symposium On The Peace  
In The Middle East Is Held In America

Washington - A symposium on the search for peace in the Middle East started (literally was held) yesterday in the American State of Idaho. The United States, Egypt, Israel, Jordan and a representative from the West Bank are taking part.

The American Envoy to the Middle East, Mr. Philp Habib is chairing this symposium. The United States, Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the West Bank are respectively represented by:- Jack Koffe the Head of the Middle East Office in the American National Security Council, Mr. Farouq Mohammed Ali an Egyptian Plenipotentiary Minister, Mr. Mohammed Kamel the Jordanian Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Ronnie Milow the Israeli Deputy Minister and Mr. Hanna Seneoura the editor-in-chief of the Jerusalem-based Arabic magazine alFajr.

(1) See text (33) in appendix (B)



#### 4.3 1 The Analysis of Text (i)

##### (1) The Morphosyntactic Analysis

The first striking thing about this text is that form (A) alternates with form (B) at the text level. This alternation may drive the reader to believe that this text is incohesive and incoherent. Yet a careful look at this text will allay the reader's doubts about the text's incohesiveness and incoherence as we will see in the course of this analysis.

It must be remembered here that in this analysis we will try to show:

- (i) how the verb form indicates time in relation to and then independently from (ST)
- (ii) how its temporal interpretation is affected by other constituents of the clause in which it is used
- (iii) how the temporal interpretation of the verb form is determined by those of other verb forms from other clauses.

Accordingly in this text, form (A) in clause 1 can have two temporal interpretations in morphosyntactic terms. Measured from (ST) form (A) above for instance can indicate a situation falling totally before (ST). Alternatively, it can indicate a situation only the beginning of which falls before (ST).

Also measured from (ST), each of the form (B)'s in the text can be interpreted in two ways. For instance it can be interpreted as indicating a situation occurring at (ST/RT) (1), or a situation falling after (RT/ST).

In addition to the above, linguists like al-Khafaji (1972) and Kharma (1983) give long lists of temporal interpretations for these two forms. However, these are not germane to our purpose in this work. The following table is illustrative of the above interpretations.

- (1) At the morphosyntactic level, the question of whether the verb form is oriented to (ST) or (RT) is left unresolved as well as the question of whether the location in time is to be oriented duratively or punctually.

Form	Interpretation
1 9uqidat was held	<p>(1) <math>\frac{(0) \quad x \text{ (ST)/(RT)}}{L}</math></p> <p>(2) <math>\frac{(ST)/(RT)}{I. \quad x \text{-----}}</math></p>
2 wataStarik take part	<p>(1) <math>\frac{(ST)/(RT) \quad (0)}{x \text{-----}}</math> L</p> <p>(2) <math>\frac{(0)}{(ST)/(RT)}</math> L</p>
3 wayar'as chair	<p>(1) <math>\frac{(ST)/(RT) \quad (0)}{x \text{-----}}</math> L</p> <p>(2) <math>\frac{(0) \quad (ST)/(RT)}{x \text{-----}}</math> L</p>
4-8 wayumaTTil represent	<p>(1) <math>\frac{(ST)/(RT) \quad (0)}{x \text{-----}}</math> L</p> <p>(2) <math>\frac{(ST)/(RT)}{x \text{-----}}</math></p>
9 taşdur is published	<p>(1) <math>\frac{(ST)/(RT) \quad (0)}{x \text{-----}}</math> L</p> <p>(2) <math>\frac{(0) \quad (ST)/(RT)}{x \text{-----}}</math> L</p>

Table (4A)

(1)

Independently from (ST) form (A) above can have a range of possible interpretations. To mention some, one of these is that it can contribute to denote a situation taking place over a length or a single point of time. Another is that it can represent a situation happening over an initial point of a length of time.

These interpretations are similar to what Cantarino (1974), Comrie (1976) et al think about the form denotation in these terms. According to them it can denote a complete or finished situation, or it can also refer to an inception of a situation.

Similarly, every form (B) in this text can be given a number of interpretations. One of these, for instance, is that it can indicate a non-complete or unfinished situation. According to our model there are two types of situation indicated by form (B). These are:-

- (i) a situation which has started but it is still unfinished
- (ii) a situation which has not started yet but it is due to start. This type of situation which is represented by form (B) is therefore still unfinished in both cases.

The following table shows the interpretations of forms (A) and (B) above:-

- (1) i.e. in terms of the internal temporal constituency of the situation according to Comrie (1976)



Form	Interpretations
1 9uqidat was held	(C) v (I)
2 wataStarik take part	(-C) = (I) v (-I)
3 wayar'as chair	(-C) = (I) v (-I)
4 wayumaTTil represent	(-C) = (I) v (-I)
5 wayumaTTil represent	(-C) = (I) v (-I)
6 wayumaTTil represent	(-C) = (I) v (-I)
7 <sup>u</sup> waymaTTil represent	(-C) = (I) v (-I)
8 <sup>u</sup> waymaTTil represent	(-C) = (I) v (-I)
9 taşdur	(-C) = (I) v (-I)

Table (4B)

## (2) Semantic Analysis

Looking within the clause borders, the accomplishment verb in clause 1 in this text can vary in its interpretation. For instance, it can point to a situation with a beginning and ending with different stages between them, or it can refer to a beginning of a situation whose ending is still to come.

By the same token, the activity verbs in this text (all of which are Form B) can be construed in different ways. Each mainly refers to a situation with a beginning and ending but with homogenous stages between them. Moreover these two (1) fluctuate in their realization. For instance form (B) can denote a situation with a beginning and in progress but whose ending is still to come. To illustrate these interpretations let us see the following table:

### (1) The beginning and the ending

Clause	Interpretations
<p>1 <u>9uqidat</u> biwila:yat 'ida:hu: al'imri:kiyya 'ams nadwa lilbaHt 9an assala:m fi: aSSarq al'awsat</p> <p>Translation:- A symposium on the search for peace in the Middle East was held yesterday in the American State of Idaho.</p>	(Beg + En) (-H)
<p>2 <u>wataStarik</u> fi:ha alwila:ya:t almuttaHida wamiṣr wa'isra:'i:l wal'urdun wamumaTTil 9an addiffa algarbiya</p> <p>Translation:- The United States, Egypt, Israel, Jordan and a representative of the West Bank are taking part in this symposium.</p>	(Beg + End) (H)
<p>3 <u>wayar'as</u> ha:Diht annadwa fi:li:b Habbi:b almab9u:T al'amri:ki:</p> <p>Translation:- The American Envoy to the Middle East Mr. Philip Habbib <u>is chairing</u> this symposium</p>	(Beg + En) (H)
<p>4 <u>wayumaTTil</u> alwila:ya:t almuttaHida ja:k ku:fi: mudi:r 'ida:rat aSSarq al'awsat bimajlis al'amn alqawmi:</p> <p>Translation:- Mr. Jack Koffe the Head of the Middle East Office in the American National Security Council represents the United States.</p>	(Beg + End) (H)
<p>5 <u>wayumaTTil</u> maṣr alwazi:r almufwaḍ fa:ru:q muHammad 9ali:</p> <p>Translation:- Egypt <u>is represented</u> by the pleni- potentiary Minister Mr. Farouq Mohammed Ali</p>	(Beg + End) (H)
<p>6 <u>wayumaTTil</u> al'urdun assayid muHammad kama:l safi:ruha: fi wa:Sintin</p> <p>Translation:- Jordan <u>is represented</u> by its Ambassador to Washington Mr. Mohammed Kammal</p>	The same as above

contd.....

<p>7 <u>wayumaTTil tal 'abi:b ru:ni: milu: na:'ib</u> <u>wazi:r alxa:rijiyya</u></p> <p>Translation:- Israel <u>is represented</u> by its deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Ronnie Milow</p>	The same as above
<p>8 <u>wayumaTTil aḍḍiffa algarbiya assayid</u> <u>Hanna sinyu:ra. ra'i:s taHri:r majallat</u> <u>alfajr</u></p> <p>Translation:- The West Bank <u>is represented</u> by Mr. Hanna Sinoura the Editor-in-chief of al Fajr magazine.</p>	The same as above
<p>9 allati: <u>tuṣṣdar</u> fi: alquds biluga alḡarabiya</p> <p>Translation:- - - - which <u>is published</u> in Jerusalem in Arabic</p>	(Beg+En) ( H)

Table (4C)

## (3) The Interclausal Analysis

Viewed from beyond the clause borders, one temporal interpretation can be specified for form (A) of clause 1 in this text according to our model. It points to a situation located at an initial point of a length of time. This point falls before (ST) while the length continues to include and go beyond (ST). In other words, it denotes the beginning of a situation whose ending has not been reached.

Also one temporal interpretation can be delimited for any form (B) in this text according to our model. It refers to a situation happening



over a length of time whose beginning falls at or after the above initial end point and continues to include and go beyond (ST). To put it in other words, it indicates a situation in progress whose ending is still to come. These interpretations are shown in the following table:-

Form & Clause	Specified interpretation at the morpho-syntactic level	At the semantic level	At the interclausal level	
			Sh/Or	Dep/Indep
(A) 1	<p style="text-align: center;">(ST)</p> <p>(RT) ———x-----&gt;</p> <p>L</p> <p>I —————&gt;</p>	(Beg - En) (-H)	Opening Clause	Indep.
(B) 2	<p style="text-align: center;">(ST)</p> <p>(RT) ———x-----&gt;</p> <p>L</p>	(Beg - En) (H)	Sh	Indep.
(B) 3	<p style="text-align: center;">(ST)</p> <p>(RT) ———x-----&gt;</p> <p>L</p>	(Beg - En) (H)	Sh	Indep.
(B) 4	<p style="text-align: center;">(ST)</p> <p>(RT) ———x-----&gt;</p> <p>L</p>	(Beg - En) (H)	Sh	Indep.
(B) 5	Same	Same	Sh	Indep.
(B) 6	Same	Same	Sh	Indep.
(B) 7	Same	Same	Sh	Indep.
(B) 8	Same	Same	Sh	Indep.
(B) 9	Same	Same	Sh	Dep.

Table (4D)

To sum up, in what has preceded, it has been shown that one temporal interpretation for each verb form in the text is determined by information from beyond the clause borders. In what follows,

another text will be analyzed and it will be shown that the same verb in the opening clause will receive an interpretation different from its counterpart in text (i).

Text (ii)

wali: 9ahd alkuwait  
yar'as 'ijtima:9 majlis alwuzara:'

alkuwait wa:s - 1. 9aqada majlis al wizura:' al kuwaiti:  
'ijtima:9ahu al'isbu:9i: 'ams al'awwal biri'a:sat wali: al9ahd  
wara'i:s al majlis sumu: alSayx sa9ad al9abdallah alsa:lim al  
ṣaba:H 2. 'ittala9 xila:lahu 9ala: taṭawura:t lHarb al9ira:qiyya  
al'i:ra:niyya'wa'ib9a:diha 9ala: almanṭaqa bil'ida:fa 'ila:  
aSSi'u:n assiyasiyya 9ala: assa:Ha al9arabiyya

3. kama: 'ista9rada almajlis mawḍu:9a:t al'ijtima:9 alqa:dim  
liddawra alxa:misa waTTama:ni:n limajlis alja:mi9a al9arabiyya  
wa llati 4. satu9qad fi: tu:nis. (1)

Translation:

The Kuwait Heir Apparent  
chairs a meeting for the Cabinet

Kuwait (SPA):

The Kuwaiti Cabinet held its weekly meeting the day before yesterday under the chairmanship of the Crown Prince and the Prime Minister, His Highness Shaikh Sa'ad al-Abdulla al-Salem al Subah.

During the meeting the Cabinet was briefed on the development and extent of the Iraq-Iran War, and its repercussions on the region in addition to the political situation in the Arab world.

The Cabinet also reviewed the topics of the next meeting of the 85th session of the Arab league council which will be held in Tunisia.

(1) For the Arabic text see text (34) appendix (B )

#### 4.3.2 The Analysis of Text (ii)

##### (1) The Morphosyntactic Analysis

Unlike text (i), this text does not switch from [form (A)] in the opening clause to form (B) in the second clause, but it maintains the same tense form [form (A)] in both clauses. The reader may face no difficulty in temporally interpreting this text as we will see later.

In the analysis of this text the same steps taken earlier will be followed here. Examined in relation to (ST), every form (A) in this text can have the same interpretations suggested for the same form on page (12).

As for (satu9qad) in the final clause in this text, according to our model, it denotes a situation lying on a length or a point of time which falls after (ST)<sup>(1)</sup>. This table contains the interpretations of the forms above:-

(1) - - - that is because form (B) above is prefixed by the particle (sa) which acts as a futurity specifier


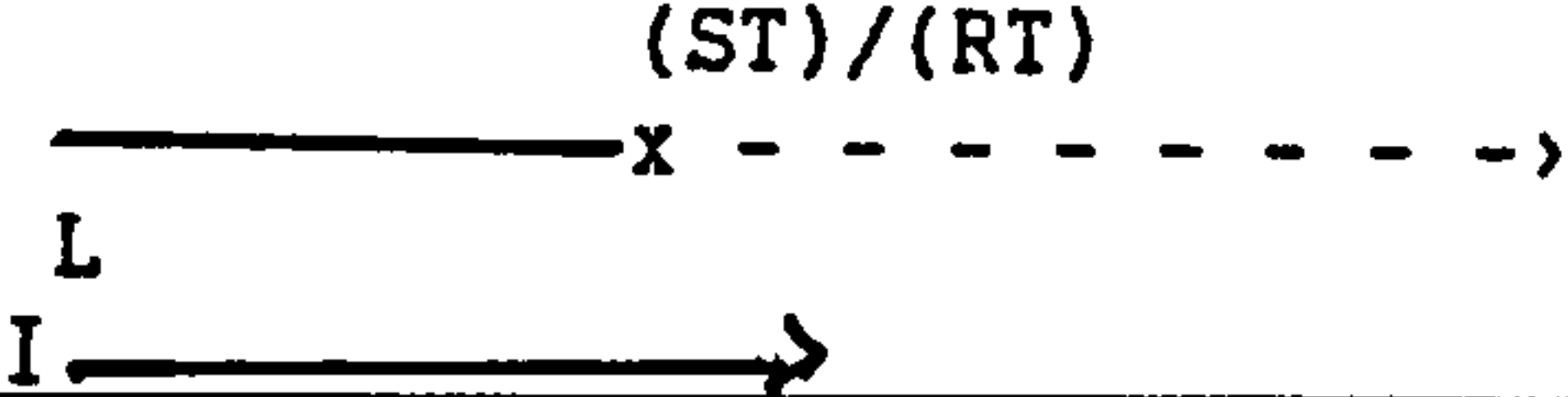

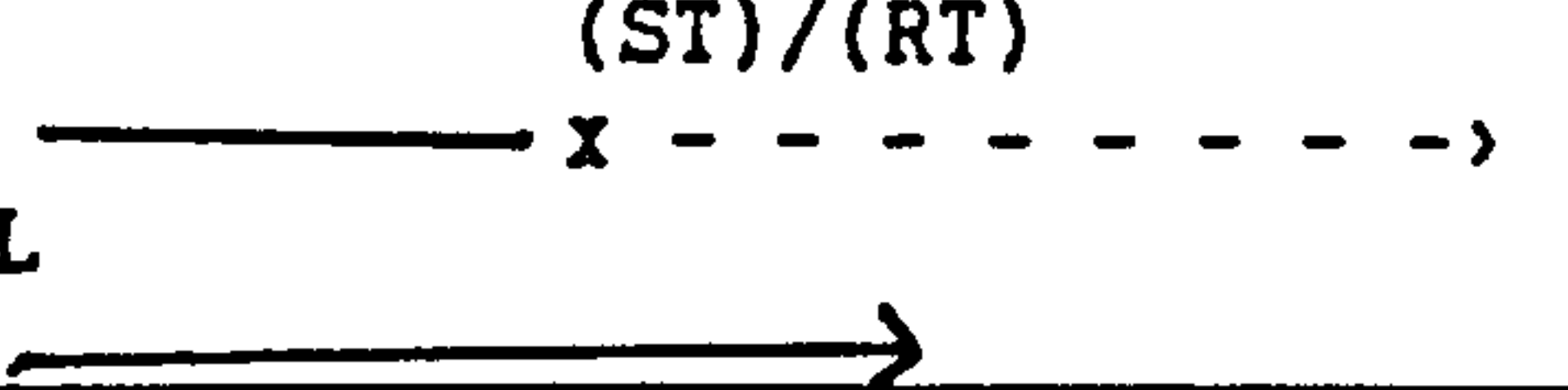

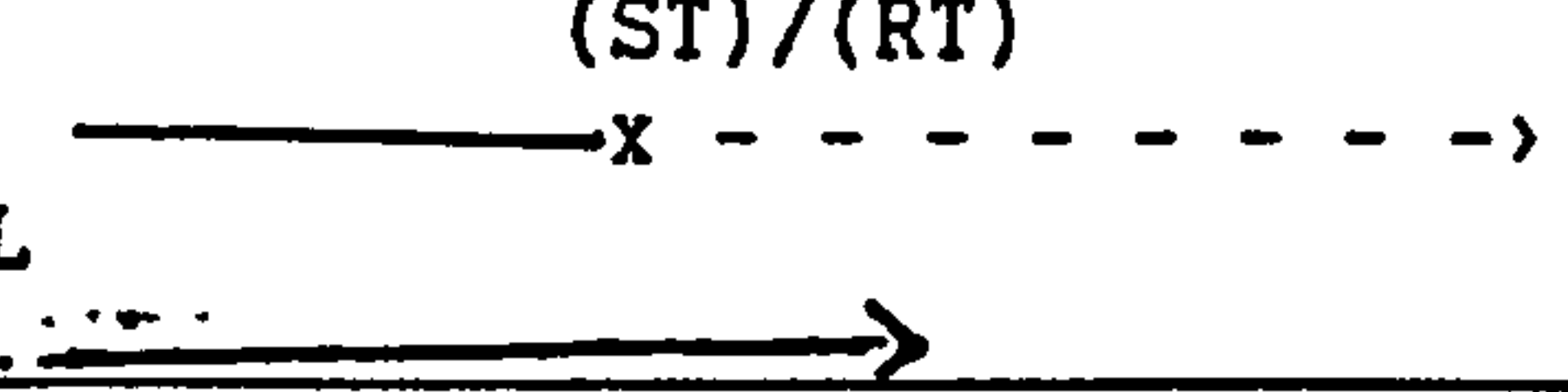
Form	Interpretations
<p>1 9aqada  (held)</p>	<p>(0) (1)  (ST)/(RT)  (2)  (ST)/(RT)</p>
<p>2 'iṭala9a  (was briefed)</p>	<p>(c) (1)  (ST)/(RT)  (2)  (ST)/(RT)</p>
<p>3 'ista9rada  (reviewed)</p>	<p>(0) (ST)/(RT) (1)  (ST)/(RT)  (2)  (ST)/(RT)</p>
<p>4 Satu9qad  (will be held)</p>	<p>(0) (ST)/(RT)x- - - - - L</p>

Table (5A)

Detached from (ST) every form (A) as a single form in this text also can have the same interpretations suggested for the same form on page (132).

The extended form in clause (4) on the other hand indicates a situation taking place on an initial point of a length of time. Here both the initial and final points of that length are still to come according to our model. Form (B) by itself [without the prefix



(sa)] can have the same interpretations given to this form earlier. But when it is prefixed by (Sa) it indicates non-inception. The following table contains the interpretations of all the forms above:

Form	Temporal Interpretations in terms of the internal temporal constituency of the situation
1 9aqada (held)	(C) v (I)
2 'iṭala9a (was briefed)	(C) v (I)
3 'ista9raḍa (reviewed)	(C) v (I)
4 satu9qad (will be held)	(-C) = (-I)

Table (5B)

(2) The Semantic Analysis:-

Taken within the clause, the accomplishment verb "9aqada" in this text does not differ in its interpretation from its counterpart in text (i). The second and the third verbs which are all activities can be interpreted in the same ways as their opposite numbers in text (i).

(satu9qad) of clause (4) can have the same interpretations as those suggested for the accomplishment verb 9aqad of clause 1 above. The only difference however, is that here the beginning and the end are not realized yet. The following table illustrates what has been said so far

Clause	Interpretations
<p>1 <u>9aqada</u> majlis alwuzara:' al kuwaiti: 'ijtima9ahu al'isbu:9i: 'ams a;'awwal biri'a:sat wali: al9hd sumu: al Sayx sa9ad al9abdallah alsa:lim alṣubaH</p> <p>Translation: The Kuwaiti Cabinet <u>held</u> its weekly meeting the day before yesterday under the chairmanship of the Crown Prince and the Prime Minister His Highness sa'ad al Abdullah alSalim alSabuh</p>	(Beg $\bar{+}$ En) (-H)
<p>2 'ittala9a xila:lahu 9ala: tdṭawra:t lHarb al9ira:qiyya al'ira:niyya wa'ab9a:diha wata'aTiraha: 9ala: al manṭaqa bil'da:fa 'ila: aSSu'u:n assiyyasiya 9ala: assa:Ha al9arabiyya.</p> <p>Translation: During the meeting the Cabinet <u>was briefed</u> on the development and extent of the Iraq-Iran War and its repercussions on the region in addition to the political situation in the Arab World.</p>	(Beg $\bar{+}$ En) (H)
<p>3 Kama 'ista9rada almajlis mawdu:9a:t al'ijtima:9 alqa:dim liddawra alxamisa waTTama:ni:n limajlis aljami9a al9arabiyya</p> <p>Translation: The Cabinet also <u>reviewed</u> the topics of the next meeting of the 85th session of the Arab League Council</p>	(Beg $\bar{+}$ En) (H)
<p>4 Allati: <u>satu9qad</u> fi: tu:nis</p> <p>Translation: Which will be held in Tunisia</p>	(+ Beg $\bar{+}$ En) (-H)

Table (5C)

(1)

(3) The Interclausal Analysis

Bearing in mind the temporal interpretation of text (1), form (A) here, if seen from beyond the clause borders, can be given a different temporal interpretation from its counterpart of text (1). Form (A) here refers to a situation happening on a length of time which totally falls before (ST), i.e. a situation whose beginning and ending both fall before (ST).

Also by the same token, one temporal interpretation can be delimited for every form (A) in the text. This interpretation is the same as above according to our model.

As for the extended form (satu9qad), it will maintain the temporal interpretation given to it earlier. The following table shows us the specified temporal interpretation for each form at the interclausal level:-

Form + Clause	Interpretation at the morpho-syntactic level	Interpretation at Semantic level	At the interclausal level	
			Sh/Or	Dep/Indep
(A) 1		(Beg + En) (-H)	Opening Clause	Indep
(A) 2		(Beg + En) (H)	Sh	Indep
(A) 3		(Beg + En) (H)	Sh	Indep
(Sa + B) 4		(-Beg - En) (-H)	Posterior to ST	Dep

Table (5D)

(1) For similar analysis the reader is referred to appendix (B) for similar pairs.



#### 4.4 The Second Pair

So far we have analyzed a pair of texts opening with the same verb (same lexeme, same tense) but at the interclausal level each receives a different temporal interpretation.

To strengthen our argument in what will follow we will examine firstly the other two pairs. Each opens with the same verb. In the analysis we will attempt to show the reader the different interpretations given to the same verb in each pair at the interclausal level. Secondly we will take a single text whose clauses all open with form (B). Form (B) in that text will at the interclausal level receive an interpretation different from the one given to the same form in each of the sample texts (the first member of each pair).

In the presentation of the following analysis, it has been decided to provide each text with tables at each level of the analysis. Each table will be introduced by the name of the analysis level. The decision is taken to minimise repetitiveness and it is thought that the reader has become, at this stage, familiar with the symbols in each table.

## Text (iii)

Mu:'tamarun lilru:ma:ti:zim  
fi Tu:nis

tu:nis ku:na:- 1. tara'asat wazi:rat aṣṣaHHa al9a:mma attu:ni:siyya  
addiktu:ra su9a:d alya9qu:bi al waHSi: huna 'ams 'al'awwal 'a9ma:l  
almultaqa: aTTa:liT lilrru:ma:ti:zm fi: lbulda:n al matawassitiyya.

2. wayuSa:rik fi: ha:Da almultaqa: 'aṭṭibba' 'axisa:'iu:n fi: 'amra:d  
arru:ma:ti:zm min bulda:n 9arabiyya wa 'u:rubbiya. (1)

A Conference On  
Rheumatism In  
Tunisia

Tunis (KUNA):-

The Tunisian Minister of Public Health, Dr. Su'ad alya'qubi  
alWahshi opened (literally chaired) the day before yesterday the  
proceedings of the third gathering on Rheumatism in the Mediterranean  
countries.

Specialists in Rheumatism from Arab and European countries are  
taking part in the gathering.

- (1) See text (35) Appendix (A)  
(2) Literally

4.4.1 The Analysis Of Text (iii)

(1) The Morphosyntactic Analysis  
- Situations In Relation To (ST)


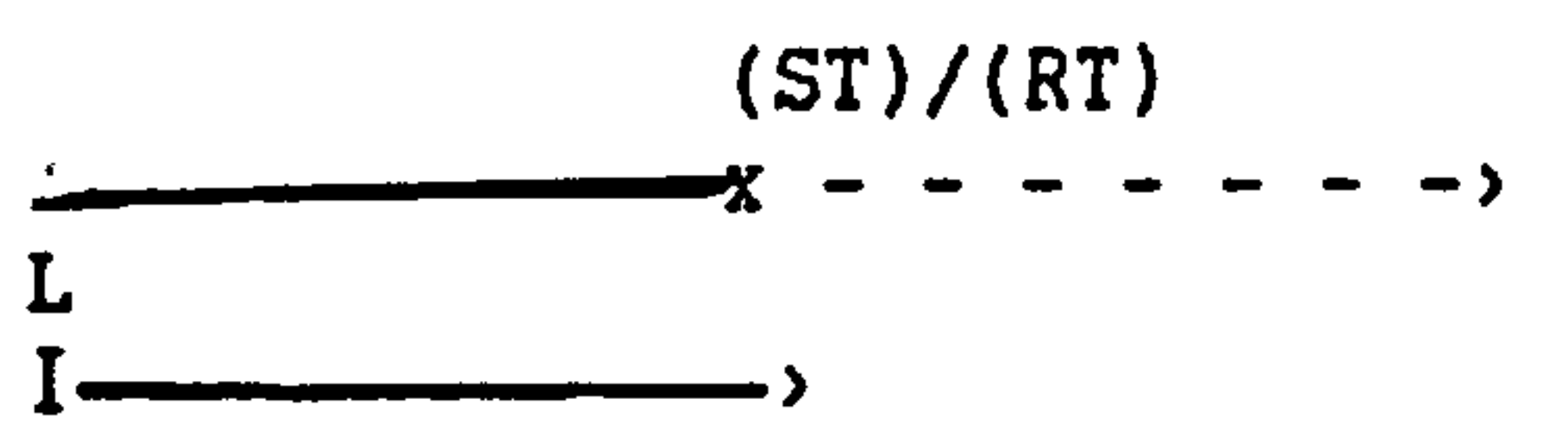
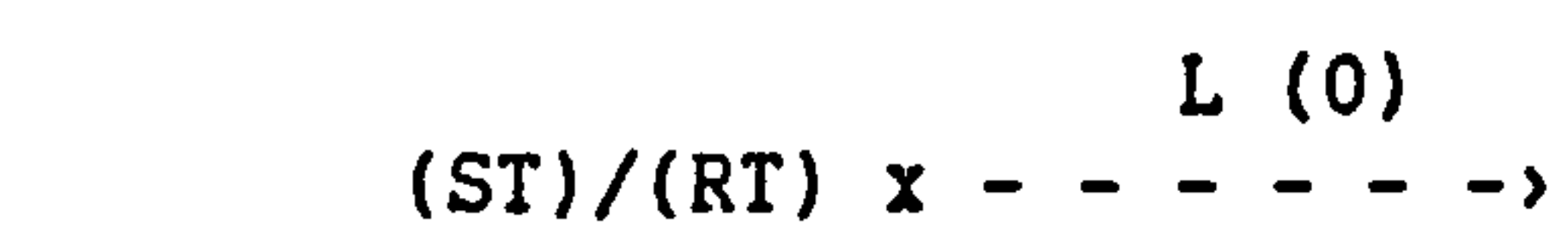
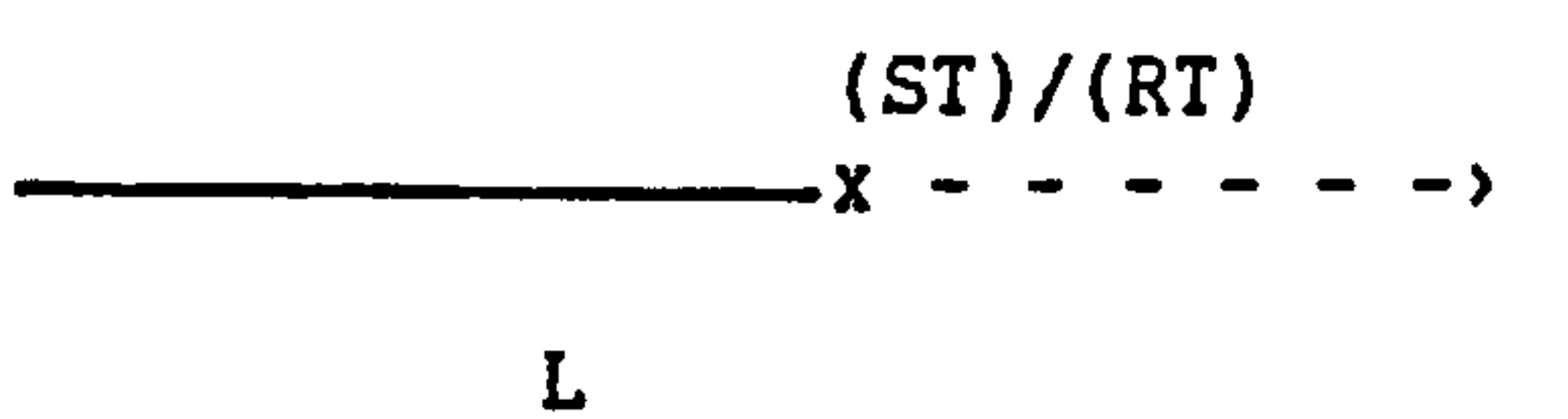
Form	Interpretations
tara'asat (chaired)	<p>(0)</p> <p>(1) </p> <p>(2) </p>
yuSa:rik (take part)	<p>(1) </p> <p>(2) </p>

Table (6A)

- Situations Independently From (ST)

Form	Interpretations
1 tara'ast (chaired)	(C) v (I)
2 yuSa:rik (take part)	(-C) = (I) v (-I)

Table (6B)

## (2) The Semantic Analysis

Clause		Interpretation
1	<p>tara'asat wazi:rat assaHHa al9a:mma  attu:ni:siya addiktu:ra su9a:d  alya9qu:bi: al waHSi: huna 'ams  al'awwal'a almultaqa: aTTal:T  lilrru:ma:ti:zm fi: lbulda:n  almutawassitiyya</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>The Tunisian Minister of Public Health Dr.Su'ad alyaqubi al Wahshi opened (literally chaired the day before yesterday the third gathering on Rheumatism in the Mediterranean countries.</p>	(Beg + En) (H)
2	<p>wayuSa:rik fi: ha:Da al multaqa:  'atibba:' 'axisa:'i:u:n fi:  'amra:d al ru:ma:ti:zm min  bulda:n 9arabiyya Wa 'u:rubiyya</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>Specialists in Rheumatism from Arab and European countries <u>are taking part</u> in the gathering</p>	(Beg + End) (H)

Table (6C)

## (3) The Interclausal Analysis:

Form & Clause	Interpretation at the morpho-syntactic level	At the semantic level	At the interclausal level	
			Sh/Or	Dep/indep
(A) (1)	<p>(RT) (ST)</p> <p>—————x - - -&gt;</p> <p>L</p> <p>I—————&gt;</p>	(Beg-En) (H)	Opening Clause	Indep
(B) (2)	<p>(RT) (ST)</p> <p>—————x - - -&gt;</p> <p>L</p>	(Beg-En) (H)	Sh	Indep

Table (6D)



## Text (iv)

'ijtima:9 allajna al9a:mq  
litatwi:r qura: alqurayat

alqurayat-maktab aljazi:ra/sali:m alHari:s:-

1. tara'asa ma9a:li: mufattiS al Hudud algarbiyya wa' ami:r manṭaqat alquraya:t sulta:n alsidari: zuhra assabt al ma:ḍi: 'ijtima:9 allajna al9a:ma litatwi:r watanmiyat qura manṭaqat alquraya:t wa Dalika bimaqarri baladiyat al quraya:t - HayTu 2. ittala9at allajna 9ala: altaqari:r alwa:rida min alwiza:ra:t bixuṣu:s nata:'ij altuṣiya:t fi: aljalsa:t assa:biqa 3. kama tamma biHT 9adad min al'umu:r 9ala: ṣa9i:d 'a9ma:l allajna.

4. wa Hadara al'ijtima:9 mudi:r ta9li:m aljawf daktu:r 9a:rif almis9ar wa'ra'i:s baladiyyat alquraya:t muḤammad al9aṭyan wa mudi:r ta9li:m albana:t fi: aSSima:l ṣa:liH al qubaysi: wa mudi:r al 'ittiṣa:la:t fi: aljawf Snayf al sara:ri: wa mudi:r aṭṭuruq biSima:l yu:sif al HaSa:S wamandu:b wa za:rat al taxṭi:ṭ Hu:sayn 9ali: Hafiz wa mudi:r al'awqa:f 9abdul 9azi:z assyaH wa mudi:r al ma:liyya s9u:d alwarda wa mudi:r al kahraba:' 9abdul 9azi:z assardi: wa mudi:r al zira:9a 9ali: maHmu:d wa mudi:r mustaSfa: almalik fayṣal muṣṭafa: maHru:s. (1)

The Public Committee For The  
Development Of Qurait Villages  
Meets.

Qurait - al Jazira Bureau/Salim alHris

His Highness the Inspector of the Western borders and the Prince of Qurait Sultan al Sedairi chaired at the Municipal Council last Saturday afternoon the meeting of the public committee for the promotion and development of the villages of the Qurait. The Committee was briefed on the reports from the Ministries on the results of the recommendations of the previous meetings. Also a number of issues concerning the committee's activities were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Arif al Mis'ar, Director of Education in the Juf region, Muhammed al Atain, the Head of the Qurait Municipal Council, Saleh al Qubaisi, the Head of Womens' Education in the North, Shaneef al Sharari, the Communication Director in the Juf region, Yusif al Hashash, Director of the Road Administration in the North, Hussein Ali al Hafez, Representative of the Ministry of Planning, Abdul Aziz al Sayah, Director of Endowments, Sud alwarda, Director of Finance, Abdul Aziz alsardi, Director of the Electricity Board, Ali Mahmoud, Director of Agriculture, and Mustafa Mahrous, Head of King Faisal Hospital.

(1) For the Arabic text See the Arabic text (36) appendix (A)

4.4.2 The Analysis Of Text (iv)

(1) The Morphosyntactic Analysis

- In relation to (ST)


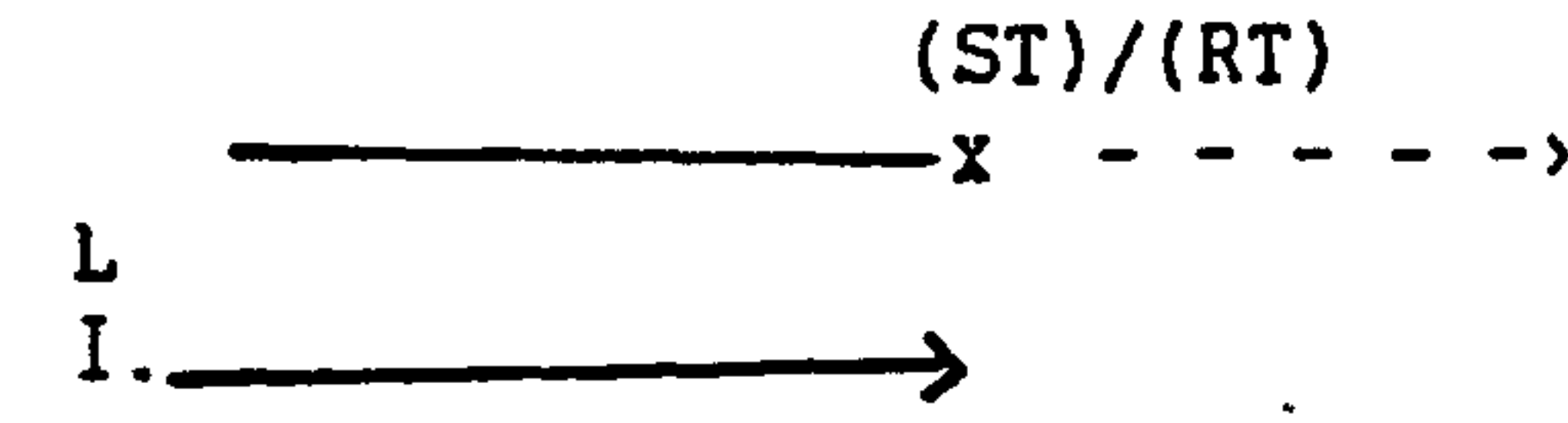
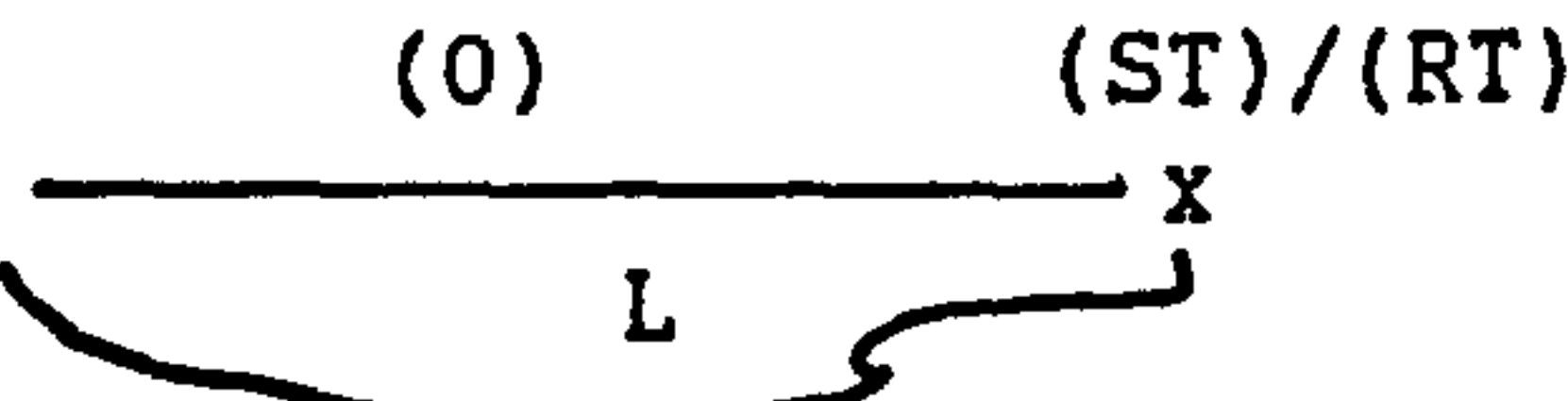
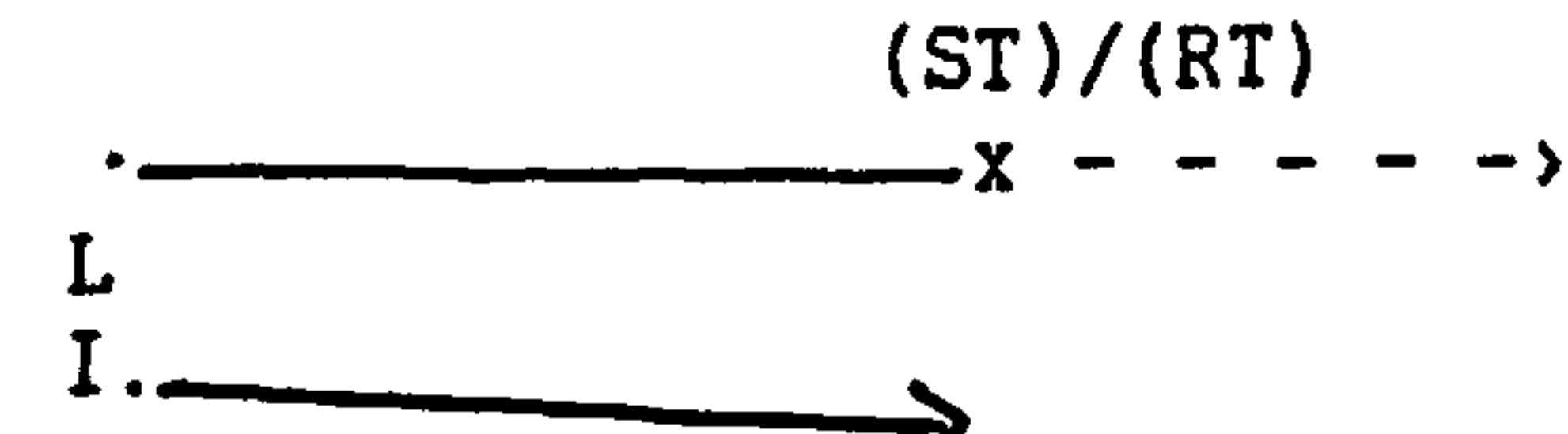
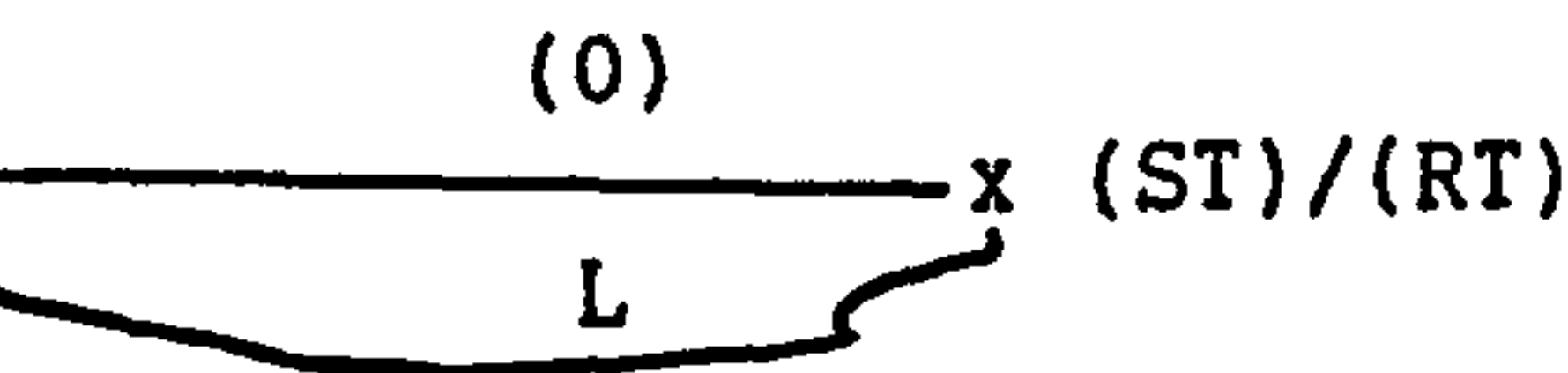
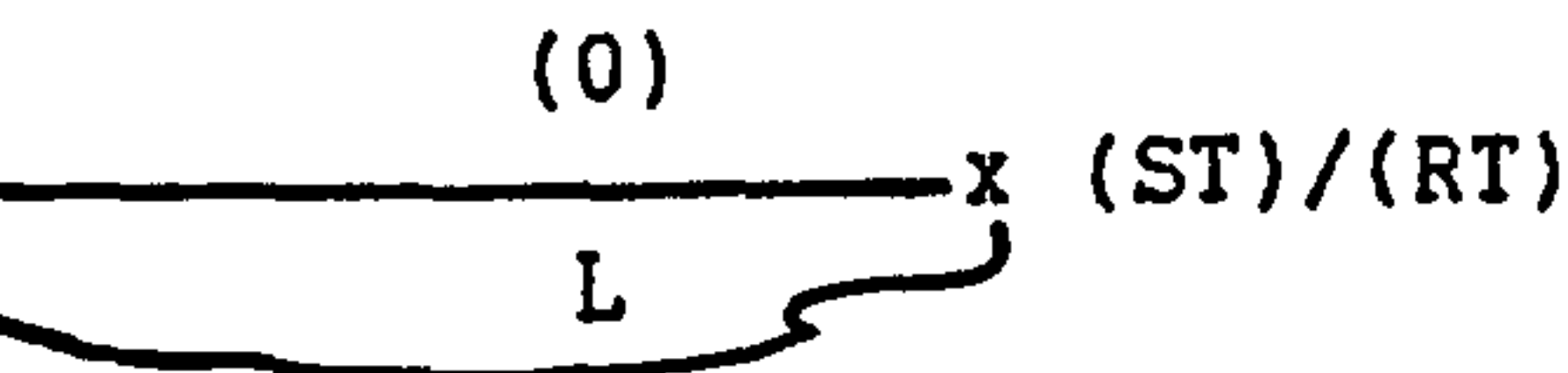
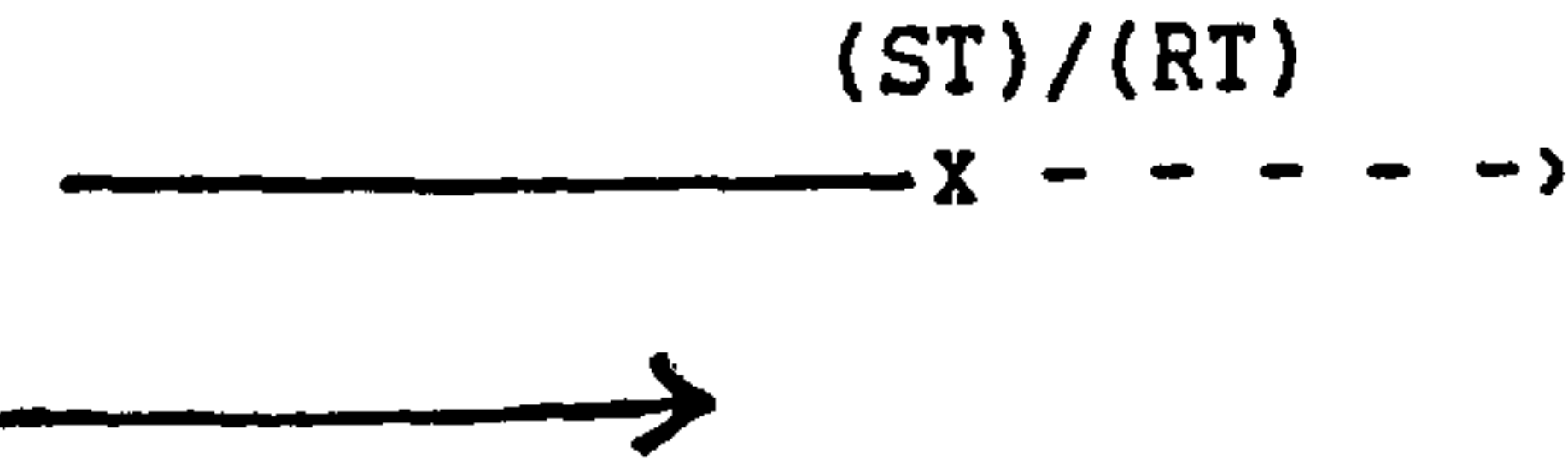
Form	Interpretations
<p>1 tara'sa (chaired)</p>	<p>(0) </p> <p>(1) </p>
<p>2 'iṭala9at was briefed)</p>	<p>(0) </p> <p>(1) </p>
<p>3 tamma biHT (were discussed)</p>	<p>(0) </p>
<p>4 Haḍara (attended)</p>	<p>(0) </p> <p>(1) </p>

Table (7A)

- Independently from (ST)

Form	Interpretations
1 tara'asa (chaired)	(C) v (I)
2 'ittala9a (briefed)	(C) v (I)
3 tamma biHT (discussed)	(C) v (I)
4 Haḍara (attended)	(C) v (I)

Table (7B)

## (2) The Semantic Analysis

Clause	Interpretations
<p>1    <u>tara'asa</u> ma9a:li mufatiS al  Hudu:d algarbiyya wa'ami:r manṭqat  alquraya:t sulta:n alsidari: zuhra  assabt alma:ḍi: 'ijtima9  allajna al9a:ma litaṭwi:r  watinmiyat/ qura manṭaqat  alquraya:t waDalik bimaqarri  baladiyat alquraya:t</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>His Highness the Inspector of the  Western borders and the prince of  Qurait Sultan al Sedairi <u>chaired</u>  at the Municipal Council last  Saturday afternoon the meeting of  the public committee for the  promotion and development of the  villages of the Qurait.</p>	(Beg+En) (H)
<p>2    HayTu '<u>itṭala9at</u> allajna 9ala:  altaqari:r alwa:rīda min  alwiza:ra:t bixuṣu:ṣ nata'ij  attuṣiyat fi: aljalsa:t  assa:biqa.</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>The committee <u>was briefed</u> on the  reports from the Ministries on  the results of the  recommendations of the previous  meetings.</p>	(Beg+En) (H)
<p>3    kama <u>tamma biHTu</u> 9adad min  al'umu:r 9ala: ṣa9i:d 'a9ma:l  allajna</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>Also a number of issues  concerning the committee's  activities <u>were discussed</u>.</p>	(Beg+En) (H)

contd....



- 4 Wa Haqara al'ijtima:9 mudi:r (Beg+En) (H)  
 ta9li:m fi: aljawf diktu:r 9a:rif  
 al mis9ar wara'i:s baladiyyat  
 alqurayat muHammad al9aṭyan  
 wamudi:r ta9li:m al banā:t fi:  
 aSSima:l ṣa:liH al qubaysi:  
 wamudi:r al ittiṣa:la:t fi:  
 aljawf Snayf alsara:ri:  
 wamudi:r alṭṭuruq biSSima:l  
 yu:sif al HaSa:S wamandu:b  
 waza:rat al taxṭi:ṭ Hu:sayn  
 9ali: Hafiz wamudi:r al'uqa:f  
 9abdul9azi:z alsyaH wamudi:r al  
 ma:liyya s9u:d al warda wamudi:r  
 al kahraba:' 9abdil 9azi:z  
 alsardi: wamudi:r al zira:9a  
 9ali: maHmmu:d wamudi:r  
 mustaSfa: almalik fayṣal muṣṭafa:  
 maHru:s

Translation:

The meeting was attended by Dr. Arif al Misar the Director of Education in the Juf region. Muhammed al Atain, the Head of the Qurait Municipal Council, Saleh al Qubaisi, the Head of Womens' Education in the North, Shaneef al Sharari, the Communication director in the Juf region, Yusif al Hashash, Director of the Road Administration in the North, Hussein Ali al Hafez, Representative of the Ministry of Planning, Abdul Azziz al Sayah, Director of Endowments, Sud alwarda, Director of Finance, Abdul Azziz alsardi, Director of Electricity Board Ali Mahmoud, Director of Agriculture and Mustafa Mahrous Head of King Faisal Hospital.

## (3) The Interclausal Analysis (1)



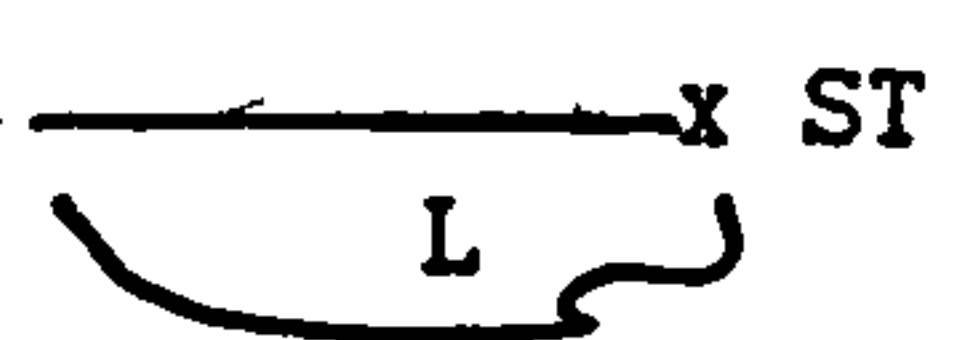
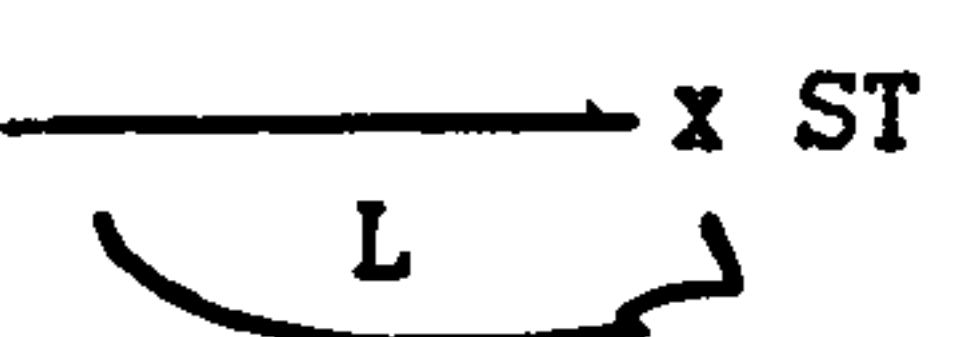
Form + Clause	Interpretation at the morpho- syntactic level	Interpretation at the Semantic level	At the interclausal level	
			Sh/Or	Dep Indep
(A) 1		(Beg + En) (H)	Opening clause	Indep
(A) 2		(Beg + En) (H)	Sh	Indep
(A) 3		(Beg + En) (H)	Sh	Indep
(A) 4		(Beg + En) (H)	Sh	Indep

Table (7D)

(1) For similar analysis the reader is referred to similar pairs in appendix (A)

## 4.5 Third Pair

## Text (v)

ra's alxayma:- 1. nazzamat manṭaqat ra's alxayma atṭaqlī:miyya yawm aTTa:min 9aSar min nu:fam̄bar al jā:ri: dawra tadri:biyya limu9a lima:t riyad̄ al'aṭfa:l aljudud min xarri:ja:t alta'hi:l al tarbawy.

2. wa tastagriq addawra 'usbu:9an 3. wa tatadamman tadri:ba:t nazariyya wa9amaliyya Hawla mana:hij riyad̄ al'aṭfa:l liraf9i kafa:'at almudarrisa:t al9a:mila:t fi: ha:Da almaja:l. (1)

## Translation:

Ra's al Khaima:- The Educational Authorities in Ra's alKhaima (2) opened (literally organized) a training course for the women teachers of the new kindergartens. They are all graduates of the Educational Training Institute.

The week long course includes theoretical and practical training on designing syllabuses for kindergartens and is designed to improve the training of these teachers in this respect.

(1) See text (37) Appendix (B)

4.5.1 The Analysis of Text (v)

(1) The morphosyntactic Analysis

- Situations In Relation To (ST)

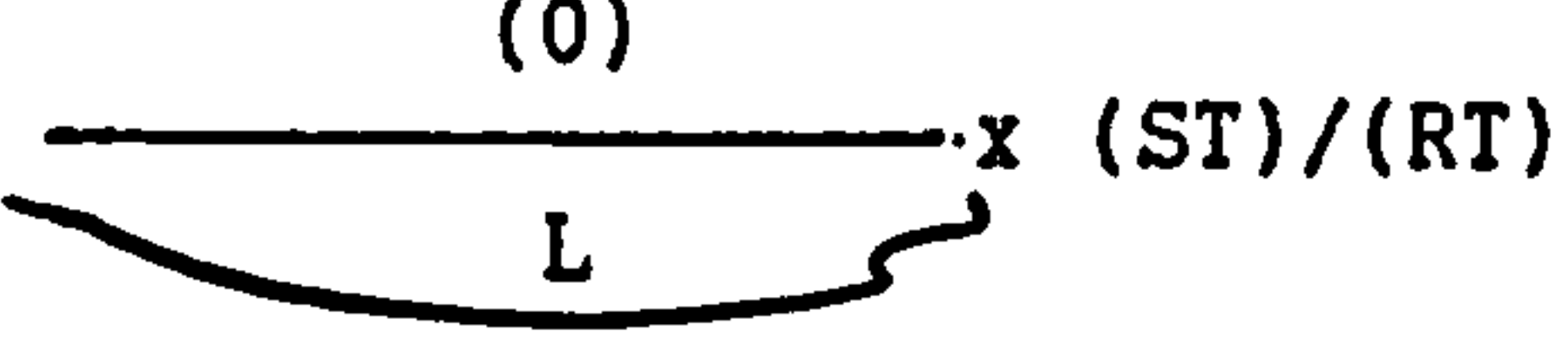
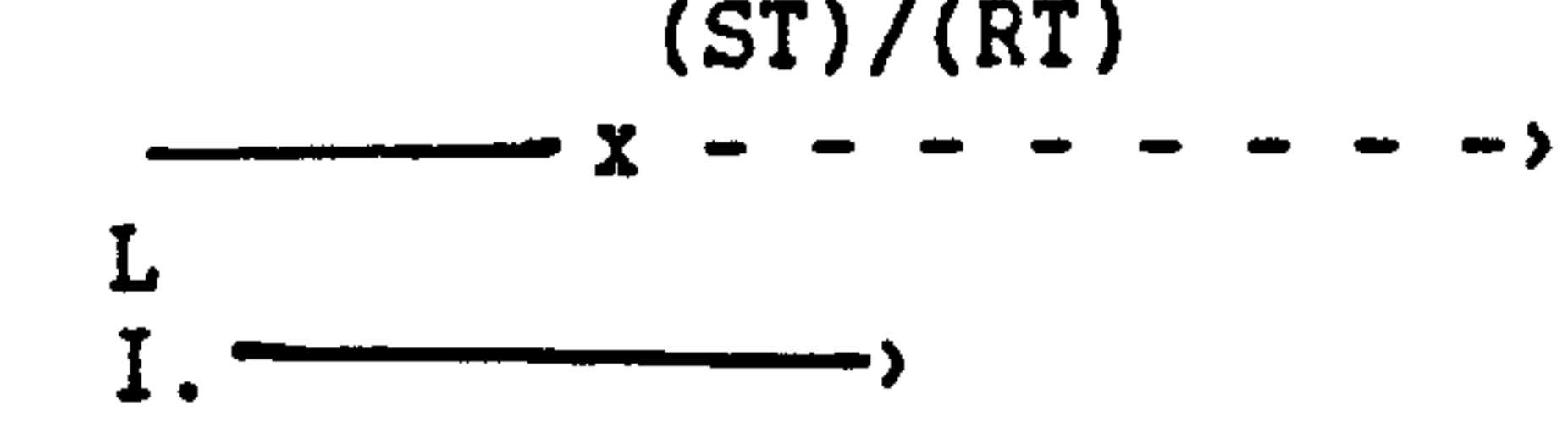
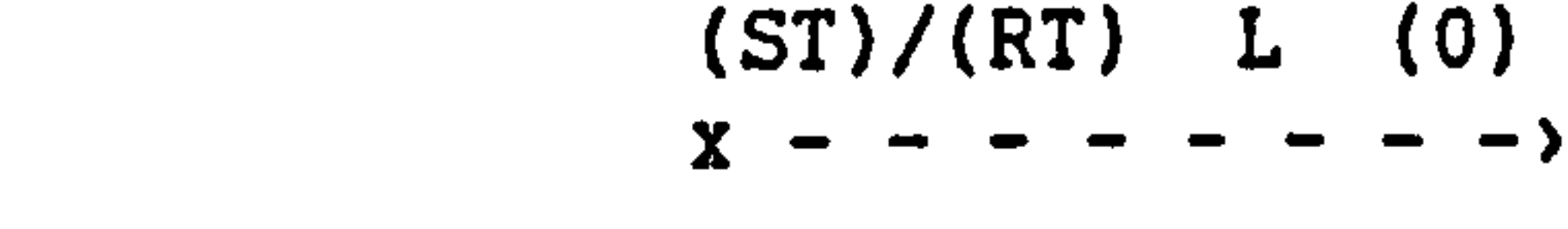
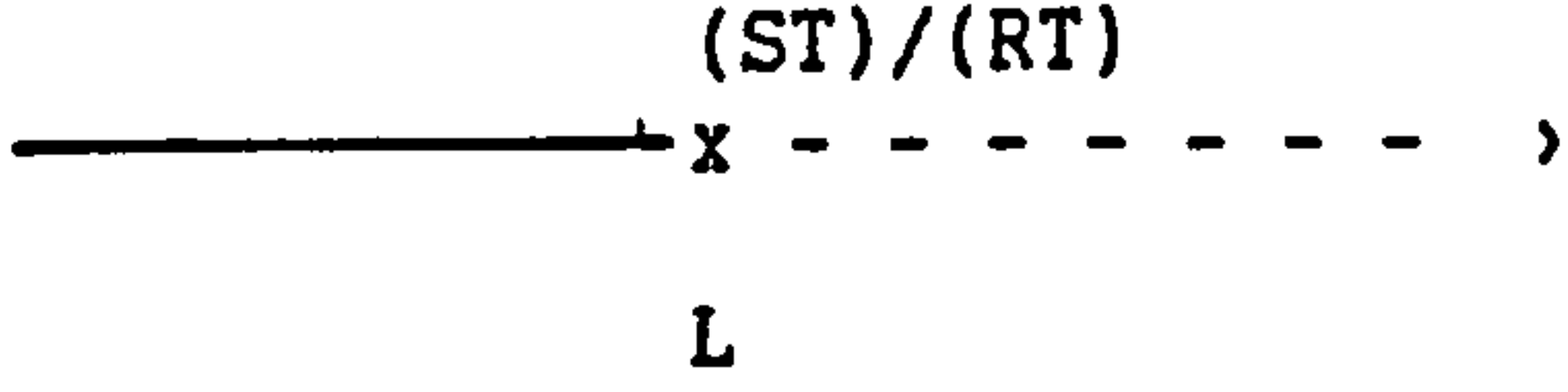
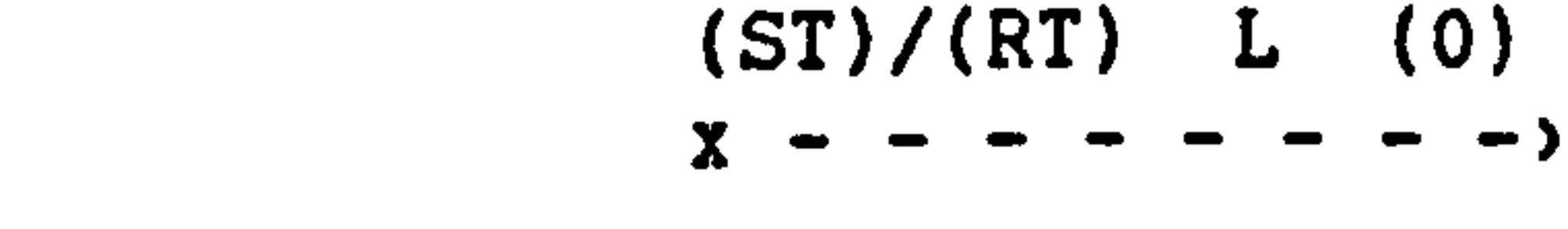
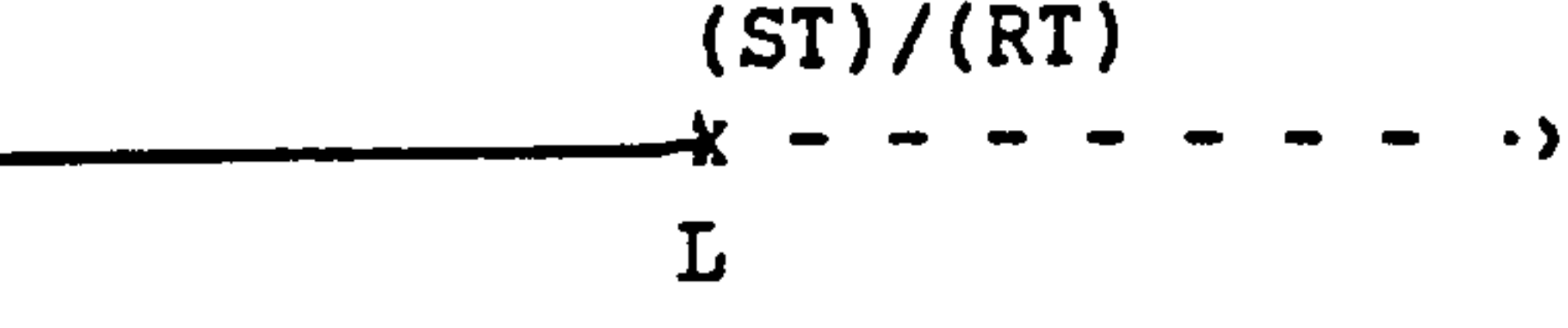
Forms	Interpretation
<p>1 nazamat (organized)</p>	<p>(0)</p> <p>(1) </p> <p>(2) </p>
<p>2 tastagriq (lasts)</p>	<p>(1) </p> <p>(2) </p>
<p>3 tatađamman (includes)</p>	<p>(1) </p> <p>(2) </p>

Table (8A)



## - Situations Independently From (ST)

Form	Interpretations
nazzamat (organized)	(C) v (I)
tastagriq (lasts)	(-C) = (I) v (-I)
tataḍamman (includes)	(-C) = (I) v (-I)

Table (8B)

## (2) The Semantic Analysis

The Clause	Interpretations
<p>1 nazzamat mantaqat ra's alxayma atta9li:miya yawm aTTa:min 9aSar min nu:fambar ajja:ri dawra tadri:biyya limu9a lima:t riya:d al'itfa:l aljudud min xrri:ja:t alta'hi:l altarbawy</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>The Educational Authorities in Ra's al Khaima <u>opened (literally organized)</u> a training course for the new kindergarten women teachers who are graduates of the Educational Training Institute.</p>	(Beg + En) (-H)
<p>2 watastagriq addawra 'usbu:9an</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>The course lasts for one week</p>	(1st mo + last mo) (H)
<p>3 watataḍammin tadri:ba:t nazariyya wa9amaliyya Hawla mana:hij'riya:d al;atfa:l liraf9 kafa:'at almudarrisa:t al9a:mila:t fi: ha:Da almaja:l</p>	(1st mo + last mo) (H)

contd....

Translation:

The course includes theoretical and practical training on designing syllabuses for kindergartens in order to improve the training of these teachers in this respect.

Table (8C)

(3) The Interclausal Analysis

Form + Clause	The interpretation at the Morpho-syntactic level	At the semantic level	At the inter-clausal level	
			Sh/Or	Dep/Indep
(A) (1)	(RT) (ST) . ——— x ——— - - - -> L I —————>	(Beg-En) (-H)	Opening Clause	Indep
(B) (2)	(ST) (RT) ——— x ——— - - - ->	(1st mo-last mo) (H)	Sh	Indep
(B) (3)	(ST) (RT) ——— x ——— - - - ->	(1st mo-Last mo) (H)	Sh	Indep

Table (8D)

## Text (vi)

al fikr al'axdr  
fi: 'alma:niya

1. nazzamat lajnat nuṣrat Sa9ab al jama:hi:riyya al9uzma: bimadi:nat bu:jim al'alma:niyya algarbiya allayla qabla alma:ḍiya nadwa fikriya Hawla al nazriya al9a:lamiyya aTTa:liTa waṣṣulta aSSa9biyya almuṭabbaqa 9ala: 'ārḍi ajjama:hi:riyya al9udzma.

2. wa Haḍara annadwa' a9ḍa:' allajna wa9adad min aṭṭalaba al'alma:n wa lli:biy:yi:n wa'abna:' al ja:liyya al9arabiya wa jam9un gafi:r min al muwa:tiniyyi:n

3. watamma 9ard Sari:t mar'i: 9an assulta aSSa9biya wal muktasaba:t wa l'inja:za:t al'Haḍa:riyya allati: 4. Haqqaqaha aSSa9b al9arabi: alli:bi: bifi9l Tawrat alfa:tiH al9azi:ma 9ala: al'aṣ9ida ka:fa. (1)

## The Green Thought in Germany

The Committee for the support of the people of the great Jammahiriya organized in the West German city of Bochum, the night before last, an ideological seminar on the "World Third Theory" and "People Power" in the great Jamahiyria.

The Seminar was attended by the committee's members, West German and Libyan students, members of the Arab community in West Germany and a large number of citizens.

In the seminar, a film was shown about People Power and the cultural gains and accomplishments achieved by the Libyan Arab People by virtue of the Great Revolution of the 1st of September.

For the Arabic text ( see38) appendix (B)

4.5.2 The Analysis Of Text (vi)

(1) The morphosyntactic analysis  
Situations in relation to ST

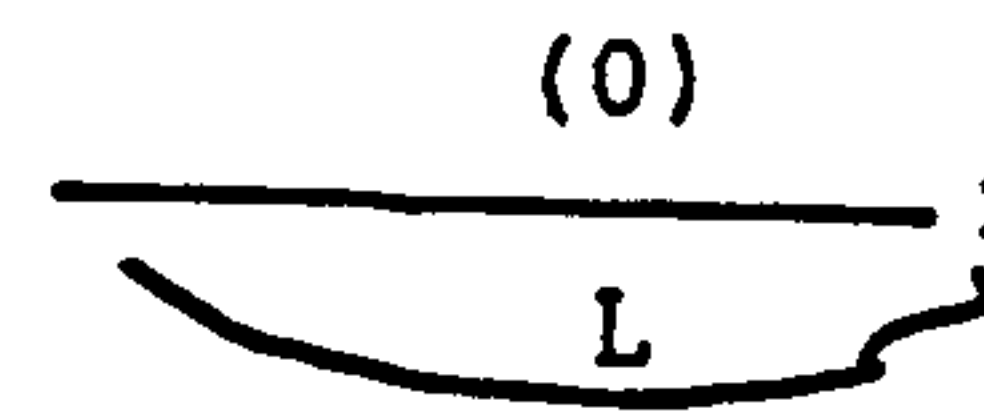
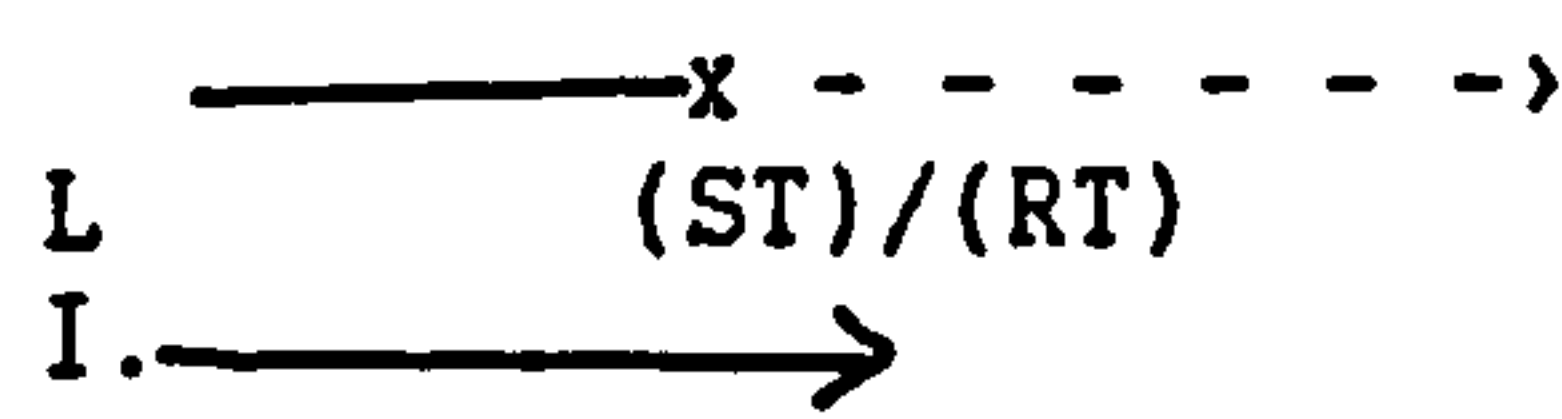
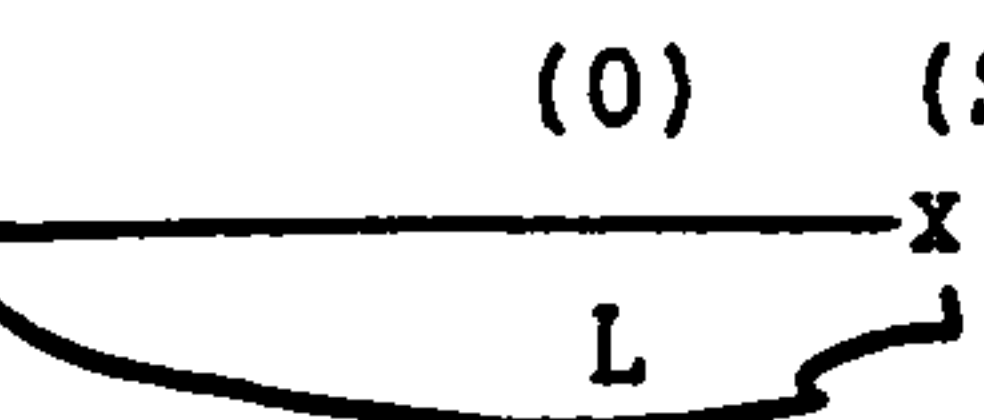
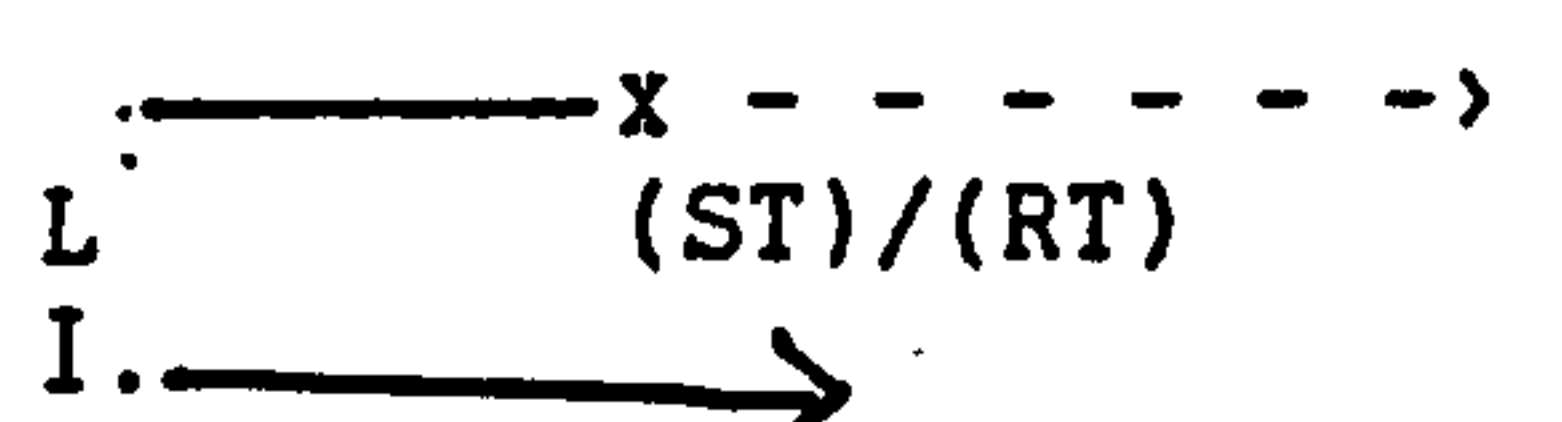
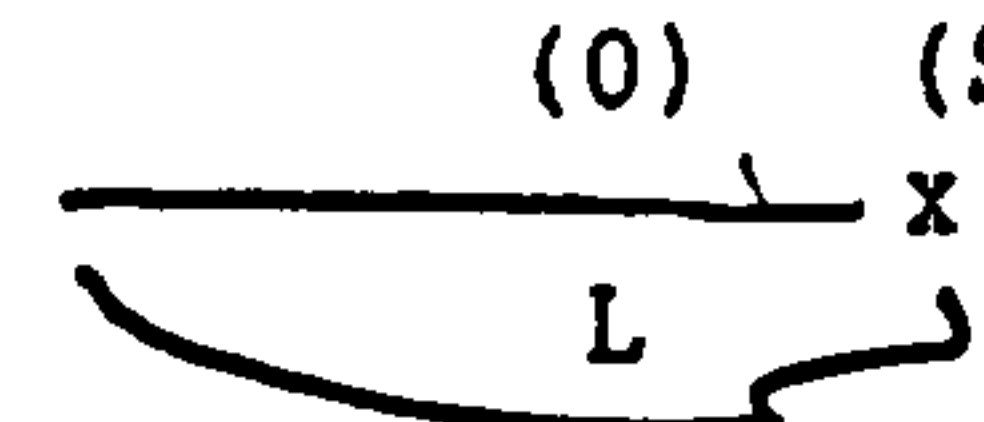
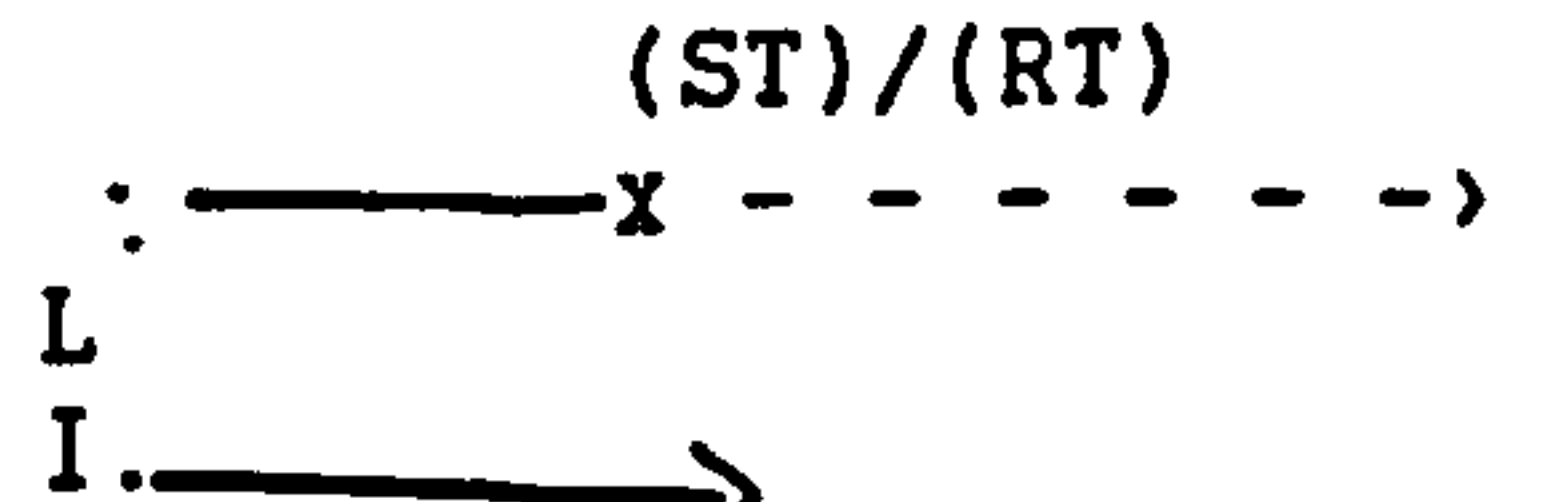
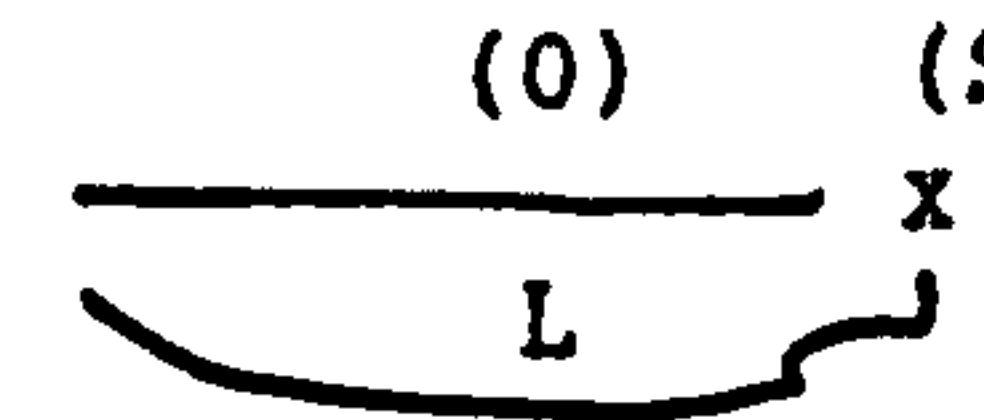
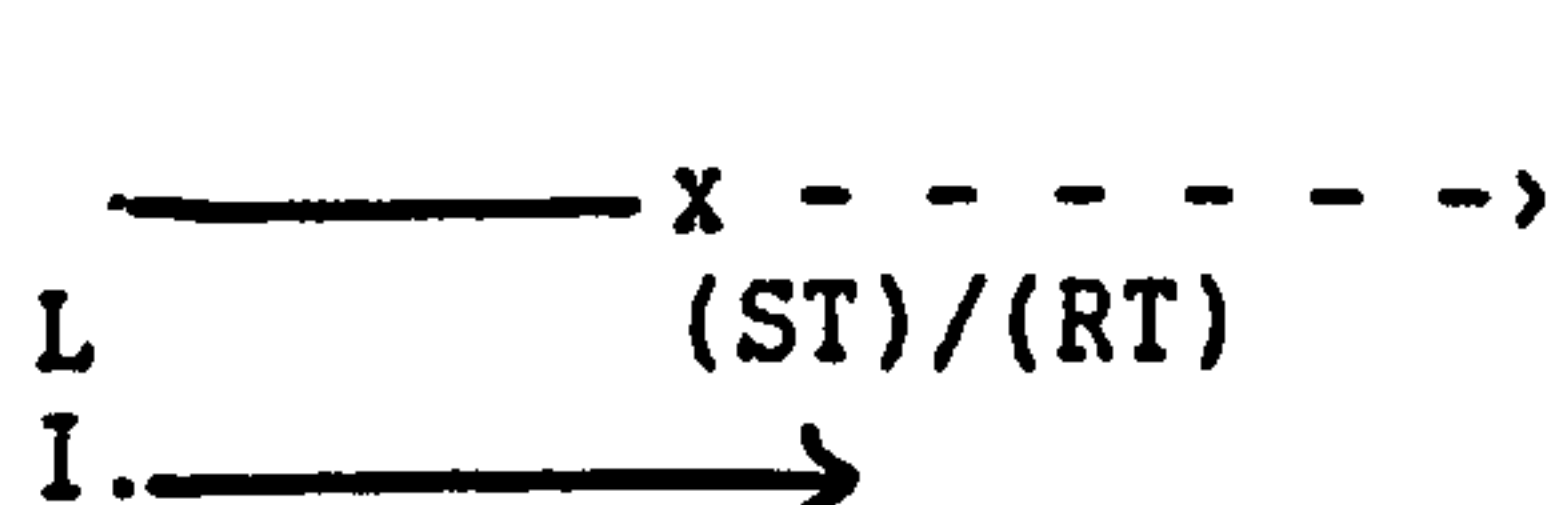
Form	Interpretations
<p>1 nazzamat (organized)</p>	<p>(0) (ST)/(RT)</p> <p>(1) </p> <p>(2) </p>
<p>2 Haḍara (attended)</p>	<p>(0) (ST)/(RT)</p> <p>(1) </p> <p>(2) </p>
<p>3 tamma 9arḍ (was shown)</p>	<p>(0) (ST)/(RT)</p> <p>(1) </p> <p>(2) </p>
<p>4 Haqaqataha (was achieved)</p>	<p>(0) (ST)/(RT)</p> <p>(1) </p> <p>(2) </p>

Table (9A)



Form	Interpretations
1 nazzamat (organized)	(C) v (I)
2 Haqara (attended)	(C) v (I)
3 tamma 9arḍ (was shown)	(C) v (I)
4 Haqaqatah (were a child)	(C) v (I)

Table (9B)

## (2) The Semantic Analysis

Clause	Interpretations
<p>1 nazzamat lajnat nuṣrat Sa9ab al jama:hi:rya al9uzma bimadi:nat bu:jim al'alma:niya algarbiya al layla qabla alma:diya nadwa fikriya Hawla alnazarriya al9a:lamiya aTTa:liTa wassulta aSSa9biya almuṭṭabaqa 9ala: 'ardi al jama:hi:riya</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>The Committee for the support of the people of the Great Jamahiiriya <u>organized</u> in the West German city of (Bochum), the night before last an ideological seminar on the World Third Theory and People Power in the Great Jamahiriya.</p>	(Beg + En) (-H)
<p>2 Wa Haqar annadwa 'a9da:' allijna wa9adad min aṭṭalaba al 'alma:n walli:byi:n wa 'abna:'ajja:liyya al9arabiyya wajam9un gafi:r min almwaṭini:n.</p>	(Beg + En) (H)

contd....

<p>Translation:</p> <p>The seminar <u>was attended</u> by the committee members, West German and Libyan students, members of the Arab community in West Germany and a large number of citizens.</p>	
<p>3 <u>watamma 9arq Sari:t mar'i: 9an assulta aSSa9biya walmuktasabat wa l'inja:za:t al Haḍa:riyya allati:</u></p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>In the seminar, a film <u>was shown</u> about the people power and the gains and accomplishments</p>	(Beg <sup>-</sup> + En) (-H)
<p>4 <u>allati Haqaqaha: aSSa9b al9arabi: allī:bi: bifi9l Tawrat alfa:tiH al9aḍi:ma 9ala: al 'as9ida ka:fa</u></p> <p>Translation:</p> <p><u>achieved</u> by the Libyan Arab People by the virtue of the Great Revolution of the 1st of September on all levels</p>	(Beg <sup>-</sup> + En) (-H)

Table (9C)

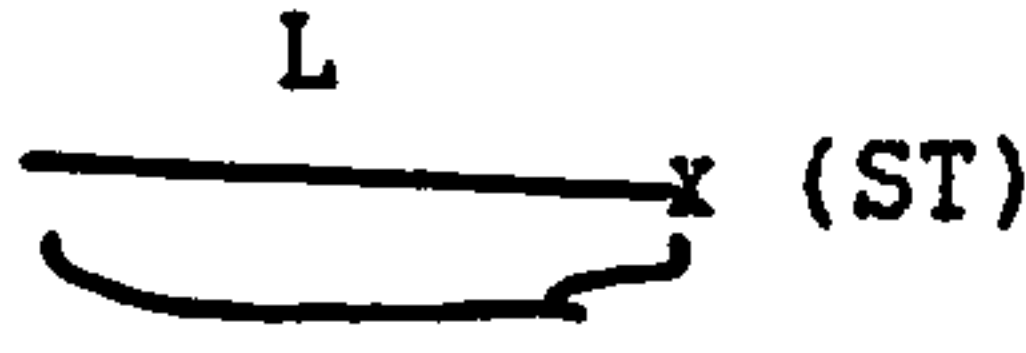
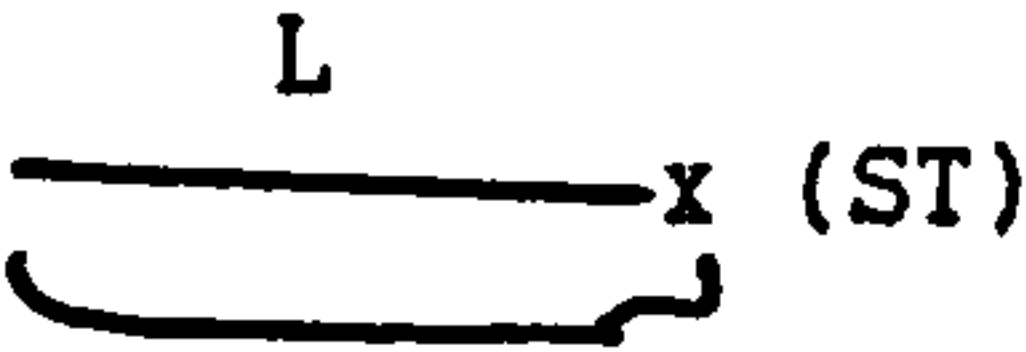
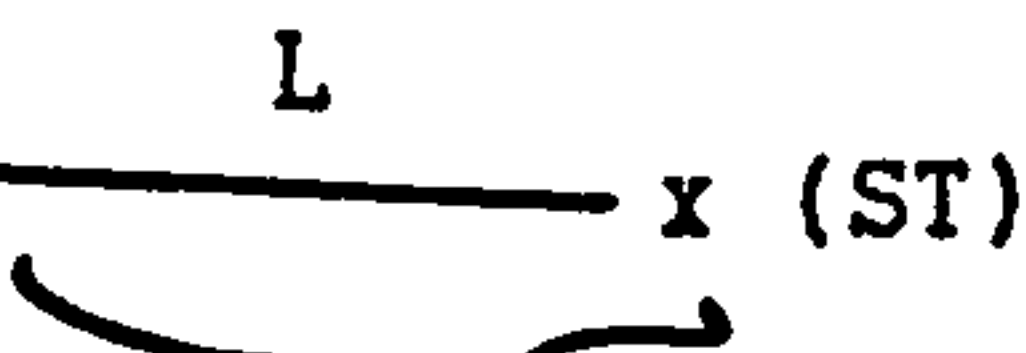
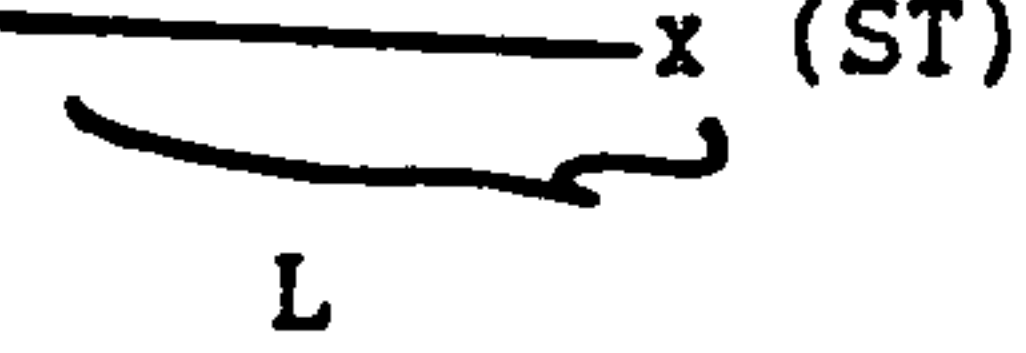
Form & Clause	The interpretations at the morphosyntactic level	At the Semantic Level	At the interclausal level	
			Sh/Or	Dep/Indep
(A) 1		(+Beg+En) (-H)	Opening clause	Indep
(A) 2		(Beg+En) (H)	Sh	Indep
(A) 3		(Beg+En) (-H)	Sh	Indep
(A) 4		(Beg+En) (-H)	Or	dep

Table (9D)

## Text (vii)

ma9rad taSki:li:  
9an 'abha:

1. yuftataH gada:n aTTula:Ta:' biša:lt ru:Sa:n lilfunu:n bijadda  
alma9rađ attaSki:li: alxa:mis lilfanna:n alsa9u:di: 9abdallah  
aSSatli: mawdu:9uhu madinat 'abha:

2. wayaStamil alma9rađ allaDi: 3. yaftatiHuhu mudi:r aljam9iyya  
al9arabiya assa9u:diyya lilTaqa:fa walfunu:n bijaddah addaktu:r  
9abdul Hali:m alrađawi: 9ala: sitti:n lawHa 4. tamaTTil almana:zir  
aṭṭabi9i:yya limadinat 'abha: 5. wata9kis ba9đan min šuwar al Haya:t  
al'ijtima:9iyya wal'iqtīša:diya fi:ha: (1)

Translation:

A Plastic Art Exhibition  
On Abha

The exhibition of plastic art by the Saudi artist Abdullah alShatli  
and whose theme on Abha will be opened tomorrow in Rushan Hall of Arts  
in Jeddah. is

The exhibition which will be opened by the head of Saudi Arabia  
Society for Culture and Arts Dr. Abdul Halim Radawy (will) include  
sixty paintings depict(ing) the landscape of Abha and show(ing)  
aspects of Abha's social and economic life.

(1) see text (39) appendix (C)



## 4.6 The Analysis Of Text (vii)

(1) The morphosyntactic Analysis  
- Situation In Relation to (ST)

Form	Interpretations
1 yuftataH will be opened	<p>(1) (ST)/(RT) (0) x - - - - - L - - - - - L</p> <p>(2) (ST)/(RT) x - - - - - x - - - - - L</p>
2 yaStamil will include	<p>(1) (ST)/(RT) (0) x - - - - - L - - - - -</p> <p>(2) (ST)/(RT) x - - - - - x - - - - - L</p>
3 yaftatiHu will be opened	<p>(1) (ST)/(RT) (o) x - - - - - L - - - - -</p> <p>(2) (ST)/(RT) x - - - - - x - - - - - L</p>
4 tumaTTil representing	<p>(1) (ST)/(RT) (0) x - - - - - L - - - - -</p> <p>(2) (ST)/(RT) x - - - - - x - - - - - L</p>
5 ta9kis showing	<p>(1) (ST)/(RT) (0) x - - - - - L - - - - -</p> <p>(2) (ST)/(RT) x - - - - - x - - - - - L</p>

Table (10A)

- Independently From (ST)

Form	Interpretations
1 yuftataH will be opened	$(-C) = (I) \vee (-I)$
2 yaStamil will include	$(-C) = (I) \vee (-I)$
3 yaftatiH will be opened	$(-C) = (I) \vee (-I)$
4 tumaTTil depicting	$(-C) = (I) \vee (-I)$
5 ta9kis showing	$(-C) = (I) \vee (-I)$

Table (10B)

## (2) The Semantic Analysis

Clause	Interpretation
<p>1 <u>yuftataH</u> gaden aTTula:Ta:' biša:lt ru:Sa:n lilfinnu:n bijadda alma9rad attaSki:li: al xa:mis liffana:n assa9u:di: 9abdallah aSSatli: wa muwḍ9u:hu madinat 'abha:</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>The exhibition of plastic art by the Saudi artist Abdullah al Shatli whose <u>theme is on the city of Abha.</u></p>	(Beg = En)
<p>2 <u>wayStamil</u> alma9rad - - - - - sitti:n lawHa - - - - -</p> <p>Translation</p> <p>The exhibition - - - - - <u>will include</u> sixty paintings</p>	(+ 1st mo + last mo)(H)
<p>3 allaDi: <u>yaftatiHhu</u> mudi:r aljam9iyya al9arabiya alsa9u:diyya lilTaqa:fa walfinnu:n bijadda addaktu:r 9abdul Hali:m al raḍawy</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>which <u>will be opened</u> by the head of the Saudi Arabia Society for Culture and Arts Dr. Abdul Halim al radawy</p>	(Beg = En)
<p>4 <u>tumaTTil</u> al manazir aṭṭabi:9i:ya limadinat 'abha:</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>- - - - <u>depicting</u> the landscape of Abha</p>	(+ Beg + En) (H)
<p>5 <u>wata9kis</u> ba9dan min šuwar al Haya:t al'ijtima:9iyya wal 'iqtiša:diyya fi:ha:</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>- - - - and <u>showing</u> aspects of Abha's social and economic life</p>	(+ 1st mo + last mo) (H)

Table (10C)

## (3) The Interclausal Analysis (1)

Form & Clause	The temporal interpretation at the morpho-syntactic level	At the Semantic level	At the interclausal level	
			Sh/Or	Dep/Indep
(B) 1	(ST) (RT) x- - - -x - - -> L	(Beg = En)	Opening clause	Indep
(B) 2	(ST) (RT) x- - - - x - - -> L	(-1stmo-last mo)(H)	Sh	Indep
(B) 3	(ST) (RT) x- - - -x - - -> L	(Beg = En)	Sh	Dep
(B) 4	(ST) (RT) x- - - - x - - -> L	(-Beg -En)(H)	Sh	Dep
(B) 5	(ST) (RT) x- - - -x - - -> L	(-1st mo-last mo)(H)	Sh	Dep

Table (10D)

(1) For similar analysis, the reader is referred to texts in appendix (C)



## CHAPTER FIVE

## 5.1 General Discussion

An overall look at the analysis of our seven texts may lead one to make two sets of observations:-

- (i) about the temporal interpretations of the verb forms in these texts,
- (ii) about the avenues the text can offer to disambiguate the temporal interpretation of the verb forms.

In texts (i), (iii) and (v) one can notice that form (A) in each text can contribute to indicate a situation occurring on an initial point of a length of time. This point only falls before (ST) and it represents the (RT) and the (ET) of that situation according to our model.

With regard to texts (ii), (iv) and (vi) one can also notice that form (A) (same tense, same radicals) refers to a situation falling at a length of time. This whole length falls before (ST) and represents an (RT) and (ET) for the situation.

Now let us move on to examine the temporal interpretations of form (B) in these texts. Also in texts (i), (iii) and (v) it is noticed that form (B) contributes to point to a situation in progress and falling at a length of time. The initial point of this length co-occurs with the (RT) established by clause 1 which opens with form (A). This situation moreover includes and goes beyond, (ST).

Text (vii) provides another interpretation for form (B). The form

here also represents a situation whose initial point co-occurs with the (RT) established in clause 1 which opens with another verb in form (B). But the situation here does not move backwards to include and go beyond (ST). That is because form (B) of clause 1 in this text locates the situation at a point after (ST). Moreover the time movement on the notional time line is normally left to right according to Comrie (1985). (1)

Before discussing the relationship between the temporal value of the verb form and the text in which it is specified, it would be convenient to give an account of the common features of the extralinguistic situation represented by each text. With a mere glance at each text, one can easily tell that each is about a situation which has a beginning and an end. The stages between the beginning and end, however, are different. What is meant by the situation above is a set of related and parallel actions and states in which a certain group of people engage.

However, one can also notice that these texts differ in the presentation of the occurrence of the ending or both the beginning and ending of the situation with regard to (ST).

(1) Here I project the situations represented by the clauses onto the notional time line envisaged by Comrie (1985) and others. The moment of speaking or writing divides the line into two parts. The half on the left represents the past while the other half represents the non-past

To present a situation whose ending is still future, the text alternates form (A) with form (B). By doing so the initial form (A) becomes a representative of a situation whose initial point falls before (ST). Form (B), on the other hand, becomes a representative of a situation in progress and whose initial point occurs with the previous one. This is the case in texts (i), (ii) and (v).

Moreover to present a situation whose beginning and ending have occurred, the text does not alternate forms but maintains the same form (form A). In this manner the initial form (A) becomes a representative of an entire situation falling before (ST) while the other verbs in form (A) become representatives of other situations parallel with the above one. This is the case in texts (ii), (iv) and (vi).

To represent a situation whose beginning and end are still both unrealized, the text maintains the same verb form but this time it is form (B). In this case the initial form (B) becomes a representative of an entire situation falling after (ST) while other verbs in form (B) become representatives of situations parallel with the above one.

From all these observations, I hope it has become clear that the text structure imparts temporal values to these two verb forms in MSA. Or more precisely, the alternation or the consistency of these forms at the text level in this category of texts specifies the temporal interpretations of these two verb forms in MSA. This point can be further substantiated by examining more data in our

corpus. It could be further validated by data from beyond the bounds of the corpus.

## 5.2 The Implications

A study such as ours can have the following implications:

- (1) Arab reporters of texts such as the ones we encountered in this work leave spontaneously the determination of the temporal interpretation of the verb form to the powers of observation of the Arab readers; one of whom is the translator. This is not often the case in English, however. In order to improve the quality of the translated texts, translators should be competent in both languages and should have a good educational background so as to be aware of the linguistic and cultural differences between their working languages.
- (2) Also spontaneously, reporters of such texts leave the specification of the temporal interpretation of the verb forms to the readers' knowledge of the Arab and Islamic world, for it should be noted here that Islamic culture is extensively reflected in MSA.
- (3) Young and inexperienced translators, when translating such texts, try to determine the temporal interpretation of the verb form in isolation of other verb forms in the text. They do so partly due to their sentence-based grammar background and partly to impress their employers about the quantity of the work and the speed at which the work is done. This indeed is done at the expense of the quality of the work as it is the goal of every institute involved in translation. To improve



the performance of these young recruits their attention should be drawn to points (1) and (2).

- (4) Young and inexperienced translators on the other hand can be trained how to determine the temporal interpretation of the verb form and how to translate it into the target language.
- (5) What is more interesting, during my contacts in the Department of Modern Languages in the University of Salford, I have noticed that non-Arab students of Arabic do not seem to be made aware of the multiplicity of the temporal interpretations of the Arabic verb forms and the means to specify them. Thus training in this area is highly necessary on their part.
- (6) The problem we have discussed in this work is not infrequently faced. It can be encountered in many texts like the ones we examined. To make the job of the translator easier the attention of bilingual lexicographers should be drawn to the multiplicity of the semantic values of the verb forms in Arabic.
- (7) Though it is advisable for the translator not to translate into a language other than his/her mother tongue, it is undeniably true that there are a lot of Arab translators who translate into English for the rarity of non-Arab translators or Arabists. Those Arab translators who are involved in this practice should be made aware of problems discussed in this work. This can be done by designing a course on the newly encountered problems of translation.

- (8) Translation has become a flourishing business in the Arab world. Departments of Modern Languages in most Arab universities and Institutes of Translation have embarked on various translation/interpretation courses. I believe that training courses on the problems of translation can be organized for these universities or institutes.
- (9) Similarly, universities and polytechnics in Britain and the United States started various translation/interpretation courses. Teachers of translation/interpretation in these universities or polytechnics should be made aware of problems such as the one we studied. This can best be done by courses organized by the Arab Universities in the Arab World.
- (10) Also these universities and polytechnics are understaffed. Arabists and English translators of Arabic should be motivated to do research on the problems of translation. I do believe however, that for the benefit of these universities native speakers of Arabic should be encouraged to do linguistic researches channelled to serve translation studies.

### 5.3 Conclusion

This finally leaves us to draw some conclusions. Given the plausibility of our model and the analysis, and given the acceptability of the amount and nature of our data, one may, until further research is done in other genres, venture to conclude the

following:

- (1) Each of our two main verb forms often relates the situation which each contributes to denote NOT to (ST) but to a reference time explicitly or implicitly specified.
- (2) The Arabic form (A) conventionally the perfect does not distinguish between completion and inception at the clause level. It can only do so at a level higher than that of the clause. For instance, two similar clauses with exactly the same verb form (same radicals and same tense) may be interpreted the same at the clause level, but are disambiguated at a level higher than that of the clause.

All this implies that the temporal interpretation of each of our two forms in a news report like the ones we analyzed, is only specifiable by means of information from beyond the clause borders. Earlier assumptions about these forms and the aspectual classes of the clauses are therefore partially invalidated.

On translating Arabic or English texts, this in turn requires from anyone involved in this profession to observe the following:-

- (i) He/she should not depend totally on lexical or clausal equivalences as one may be tempted to do to meet the exigencies of the work he/she is engaged in as my first example in this work may show.
- (ii) He/she should not rigidly follow earlier assumptions about the two main verb forms in Arabic and assumptions about the aspectual class of the clause.

- (iii) Besides observing other types of cohesion and coherence, he/she should pay attention to the temporal structure of the text.
- (iv) Re-reading the text and its translated version is of paramount importance. Though this may sound obvious from my personal experience, this condition is often ignored mainly because the job is carried out under certain time pressures.
- (v) When training people for this profession one should draw the attention of his/her trainees to the above points in order to make them pay attention to it when editing their texts.



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APPENDIX(A)

TEXT(7)

## دراسة حول اثر المربيات الاجنبيات

الشرق الاوسط/مكتب الخليج :

تشارك سلطنة عمان في اجتماعات الفرق التي قامت باجراء دراسة على اثر المربيات الاجنبيات على الانغان في الدول العربية الخليجية . وتعد الاجتماعات في البحرين يوم ١٣ مايو (ايار) الجاري وتشارك فيها الدول الخليجية السبع . وكان مكتب المتابعة التابع لمجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية قد نظم اجرا دراسات حول اثر المربيات الاجنبيات في كل الدول الخليجية العربية وقامت كل دولة على حده باجراء دراستها ويهدف اجتماع الفرق الى الخروج بنتائج موحده ازا هذه المشكلة .

واثبتت الدراسة التي اجرتها السلطنة ان الظاهره في عمان لم تص الى المستوى يسبب فلذءا مثلما يحدث في بعض الدول الخليجية الاخرى .

الشرق الاوسط ١٩٨٥/٥/٩

## TEXT (11)

المجلس العسكري الفلسطيني يبدأ اجتماعاته في بغداد برئاسة عرفات  
العراق / الوكالات

ترأس السيد ياسر عرفات رئيس منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية في بغداد يوم  
الخميس الماضي اجتماع المجلس العسكري الفلسطيني الاعلى بحضور ممثلين الفوات  
الفلسطينية في الدول العربية •

ويبحث المجلس خلال اجتماعاته عددا من الموضوعات التي تتعلق بالوضع  
العسكري لمنظمة التحرير الفلسطينية •

على صعيد اخر أكد رئيس المجلس الوطني الفلسطيني عبد الحميد النسايم على  
ضرورة الاسراع في عقد مؤتمر القمة العربي وذلك لمعالجة الازمة العربية  
بصورة عامة وانقاذ المواطنين الفلسطينيين في الاراضي المحتلة بصورة خاصة •



## امير الكويت تراس (اجتماعا امنيا ) على اعلى مستوى

تراس سمو الشيخ جابر الاحمد امير دولة الكويت اجتماعا امس حضره الشيخ سالم صباح السالم وزير الدفاع والشيخ نواف الاحمد وزير الداخلية والشيخ سالم العلي رئيس الحرس الوطني وكبار الضباط بالجيش والشرطة والحرس الوطني الكويتي .  
وجرى خلال الاجتماع استعراض الابعاد الامنية الكويتية داخليا وخارجيا ودور الاجهزة المعنية بالحفاظ على امن البلاد ارضا وشعبا .

الرياض ١٩٨٦/١١/٩

TEXT (14)

الفرييف هاشم يحضر مؤتمراً دولياً  
شاركت المملكة في الدورة الثامنة عشرة للمجلس التنفيذي للمنظمة الدولية  
للحماية المدنية التي بدأت في جنيف أمس.  
يحضرها مدير عام الدفاع المدني الفرييف هاشم بن محمد عبد الرحمن.  
ومن بين الموضوعات المدرجة على جدول أعمال المجلس مناقشة اقتراحات  
المملكة لتطوير العمل بالمنظمة.  
وتجدر الإشارة إلى أن ممثل المملكة يرأس المنظمة الدولية للحماية المدنية  
خلال انعقاد دورتها في ٢٦ شوان عام ١٤٢٦ هـ بتونس.

الرياض ١٢/٤/١٩٨٥

TEXT(15)

ما جستير من الباحث عبد المحسن الصويغ

تناقث يوم غد. السبت بقاعة المحاضرات بكلية الشريعة بالرياح رسالة

الماجستير المقدمة من الباحث عبد المحسن عبد العزيز الصويغ بعنوان

/ اصول فقه سعيد بن المسيب /

وتتكون لجنة المناقشة من الدكتور يعقوب عبد الوهاب الباسين عضو هيئة

التدريس بكلية مشرفا والدكتور عبد الرحمن بن عبد الله اندرويتش عضو

هيئة التدريس بكلية عضوا والدكتور نشأت ابراهيم الدرييني عضو هيئة

التدريس بكلية الشريعة واصول الدين عضوا .

المدينة المنورة

TEXT (16)

أبو ظبي

نشارك دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة في اجتماع المدراء

العامين للهجرة والجوازات لاقطار مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية الذي

بدأ في الرياض اعتباراً من يوم أمس.

ويرأس دونة الامارات العربية المتحدة انعقاد سعيد محمد الكمة مدير ادارة

الجنسية والهجرة بدبي.

الرياض ١٠/٢/١٩٨٦



رئيس المجلس الوطني يستقبل السفير الاردني

استقبل الدكتور سعدون حمادي عضو مجلس قيادة الثورة رئيس المجلس الوطني  
امر السيد فالح انكباديتي السفير الاردني ببغداد وذلك بمناسبة انتهاء  
مهام عمله في العراق.

وجرى خلال اللقاء استعراض العلاقات المتطورة وسبب تعزيزها بين القطرين

الشقيقتين.

الثورة ١٥/٣ - ١٩٨٢

## TEXT (20)

حفلة في لندن للمطرب العماني سالم بن علي  
لندن / الشرق الاوسط

تقام في الاول من نوفمبر / تشرين الثاني / المقبل حفلة غنائية للمطرب  
العماني المايعد سالم بن علي وذلك في قاعة / رويال البيرت هول / في  
لندن .

تنظم الحفلة / سبكو / للفنون مساء يوم الجمعة ويفنى المطرب سالم أحدث  
ألحان خالد بن محمد أغنية / شمس الضحى / وهو اللحن الذي قدم لأول مرة في  
حفل بيت الحيل / ٨٥ في مسقط في يوليو / تموز / الماضي .

وتعتبر أغنية / شمس الضحى / بمثابة التأليف الموسيقي العماني البحت لانه  
لحن يضم مع المقدمة العديد من المقاطع التي تأخذ أبعاداً نغمية تعتمد  
على الايقاعات والرقصات العمانية في اتفاق دراهم مع معنى الكلمة التي  
نفذها الشاعر عبد الله صخر شاعر الشبيبة العمانية .

الشرق الاوسط ٢٢ / ١٠ / ١٩٨٥

TEXT (21)

أبو قبي

تشارك دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة في أعمال الاجتماع الثامن  
لفريق العمل المكلف بدراسة وتوحيد مناهج وبرامج التدريب في مجال  
الاتصالات السلوكية اللاسلكية بأقطار الخليج العربية الذي يعقد في ٢٧ سبتمبر  
الجارى بمعهد جدة بالمملكة العربية السعودية وتستغرق أعماله خمسة  
أيام .

ويضم وفد الامارات كلا من السيدين عبد الله عيب الزعبي مساعد مدير الإدارة  
وشؤون الموظفين في مؤسسة الامارات بالاتصالات وسعيد الطامير ضابط  
التدريب بالمؤسسة .

١٩٨٦/٩/٢٠

## TEXT (24)

الجامعات الخليجية تشارك في مؤتمر رفع انتاجية الانسان المصري  
الشرق الاوسط / مكتب الخليج

تشارك عدة جامعات خليجية وعربية في مؤتمر رفع انتاجية الانسان  
المصري الذي تنظمه جامعة الاسكندرية • ويعقد بمعهد الدراسات العليا  
والبحوث بالاسكندرية في الفترة من ٦ الى ٩ ابريل / أغسطس / المقبل •

ومن القضايا التي سيناقشها هذا المؤتمر تحليل المشكلات التي تواجه  
انتاجية الانسان المصري من النواحي الاقتصادية والتكنولوجية والادارية  
بالاضافة الى العوامل السياسية والقانونية والاجتماعية والثقافية والنفسية  
والتعليمية والتربوية والصحية •

وصرح الدكتور رفيع زواهر نائب رئيس جامعة الاسكندرية للدراسات العليا  
والبحوث ورئيس اللجنة التحضيرية للمؤتمر أن اشتراك الجامعات الخليجية  
والعربية في هذا المؤتمر سوف يتيح المجال لعقد مؤتمر علمي موسع يناقش  
رفع انتاجية الانسان العربي بشكل عام في المستقبل القريب •

الشرق الاوسط ١٩٨٤/٦/٢٠

عرفات يعانى من الام شديدة نتيجة بعن الالتهايات  
أبو ظبي/وام/ذكرت صحيفة الانجاد، فى عددها الصادر أمس أن السيد ياسر  
عرفات رئيس اللجنة التنفيذية لمنظمة التحرير الفلسطينية يعانى من الام  
شديدة نتيجة بعن الالتهايات.  
ونفى أبو جهاد أن تكون وعكة السيد عرفات وعكة سياسية.

الرأى ١٩٨٥/١٢/٢٦



شيفرنادزه يلتقي وزير خارجية المكسيك

موسكو:

اجتمع السيد ادوارد شيفرنادزه وزير الخارجية السوفييتي هنا امس مع وزير  
الخارجية المكسيكي برناردو سيبوليفيدا .  
وبحث الوزيران السوفييتي والمكسيكي مختلف المشاكل الاقليمية وفي مقدمتها  
الوضع في منطقة امريكا الوسطى اضافة الى المسائل ذات الاهتمام المشترك  
كما يبحث الوزيران حالة العلاقات الثنائية وامكانية تطويرها في المجالات المختلفة  
وكان سيبوليفيدا قد وصل الى هنا امس او في اول زيارة رسمية للاتحاد السوفييتي  
منذ توليه منصب وزير الخارجية في المكسيك نهاية عام ١٩٨٣ .

العرب ٥/٥/١٩٨٢

السفارة السودانية بتشاد، تحتفل بذكرى الاستقلال

أقامت سفارة السودان بتشاد، بالتزامن مع دراسة المداقة السودانية التشادية والجمالية السودانية بتشاد والكاميرون احتفالات كبيرة دامت لثلاثة أيام بمناسبة الذكرى الثلاثين لاستقلال السودان.

وأشتملت الاحتفالات والتي بدأت في الحادي والثلاثين من ديسمبر الماضي على الجوانب الرياضية والفنية والثقافية حيث تبارت فرق الدرجة الاولى التشادية على كأس السودان وفاز به فريق أيجلون وأقيمت مسيرة رياضية. وقام <sup>بافتتاح</sup> يوم السودان الممثل الشخصي للرئيس التشادي شارك فيه كبار المسؤولين التشاديين وأقيم في ختام الاحتفالات حفل شاي بدار السفارة شارك فيه رئيس المجلس الوطني التشادي.

معاً يذكر، أن أجهزة الإعلام التشادية قامت ببث جميع نشاطات يوم السودان، وأن تكلفة الاحتفالات شارك فيها بالتبرعات أعضاء السفارة ومعلمي المدرسة وأعضاء الجالية.

الايام السودانية ١٩٨٦/١/٨

TEXT (35)

مؤتمر للروماتيزم في تونس

تونس / كونا

ترأست وزيرة الصحة العامة التونسية الدكتورة سعاد اليعقوبي الوحش هنا  
أمر الأول أعمال الملتقى الثالث للروماتيزم في البلدان المتوسطية •  
ويشارك في هذا الملتقى أطباء أخصائيين في أمراض الروماتيزم من بلدان  
عربية وأوربية •

الرياس ٤/٥/١٩٨٦

TEXT (36)

## اجتماع اللجنة العامه لتطوير قرى الفريات

الفريات/ مكتب الجزيرة سليم الحريص

تراس معالي مفتش الحدود الغربية وامير منطقة الفريات سلطان السديري ظهر السبت الماضي اجتماع اللجنة العامه لتطوير وتنمية قرى منطقة القرقات وذلك مفر بلدية القرقات - حيث اطلعت اللجنة على التقارير الواردة من الوزارات بخصوص نتائج التوصيات في الجلسات السابفة كما تم بحث عدد من الامور على صعيد اللجنة. وحضر الاجتماع مدير تعليم الحفوف دة عارف المسعر ورئيس بلدية الفريات محمد العطيان ومدير تعليم البنات بالشمان صالح الفبيسي ومدير الإتصلا بالجوفا شنيف الشراي ومدير الطرق بالشمال يوسف الحشاش ومندوب وزارة التخطيط حسين علي حافظ ومدير الاوقاف سعود الوردة ومدير الكهربا عبد العزيز السردى ومدير الزراعه علي محمود ومدير مستشفى الملك فيصل مصطفى محروس

الجزيرة ١٩٨٦/٢/٢٥

TEXT (41)

## حكومة الامارات تدرس نتائج القمة الاسلامية

ابو طيبي /ق ن ا استعرض مجلس الوزراء بدولة الامارات العربية المتحدة في اجتماعه امس نتائج اعمال مؤتمر القمة الاسلاميه الرابع الذي عقد في المغرب في وقت سابق .

واطلع المجلس في هذا الصدد على تقرير قدمه السيد راشد عبدالله وزير الدوله للشؤون الخارجيه وعضو وفد الامارات الى المؤتمر تضمن مداولات القمة الاسلاميه وابرز القرارات والبيوصيات التي اتخذها المؤتمر لتعزيز وحدة العالم الاسلامي .

الشرق الاوسط ٢١/١/١٩٨٤



لندن

اجتمع القائد العام للقوات المسلحة الاردنيه الفريق اول ركن زيد بن شاكر  
في لندن الليله قبل الماضيه مع وزير الدوله البريطاني للقوات المسلحة جون  
ستانلي .

وجرى خلال الاجتماع استعراض العلاقات الثنائيه بين البلدين والقضايا ذات الاهتمام  
المشترك .

الشرق الاوسط

تعاون مصري قطري لدراسة تأثير الاعشاب في العلاج •  
القاهرة / مكتب الشرق الاوسط

يقوم فريق من الباحثين في مركز البحوث العلمية والتطبيقية بجامعة قطر  
بدراسة تأثير المكونات الكيميائية لبعض الاعشاب القطرية واستخدامها في  
علاج بعض الامراض •

ويشرف على هذه البحوث الدكتور حيدر غالب استاذ الفارماكولوجي  
الكلينيكية / علم الالوية والعلاج / بكلية طب القاهرة والدكتور عبد الفتاح  
رزيق استاذ الكيمياء العضوية بكلية العلوم بجامعة قطر •  
وقد توصل فريق البحث الى فصل بعض المواد العالة من هذه الاعشاب خاصة  
نبات / أسخبر / وتجرى دراسة كيفية استخدامها في علاج بعض الامراض •  
الشرق الاوسط ٢/٢/١٩٨٤

مهرجان لاعمان شكسبير، في الصين

يقام بمدينة شنغهاي بالصين مهرجان لاعمان شكسبير يستمر لمدة شهر يعرض خلاله عدد كبير من أهم أعماله مثل مسرحية تاجر البندقية والملك لير. ينظم المهرجان الذي يقام ابتداء من شهر أبريل القادم المعهد المسرحي بشنغهاي بالتعاون مع جمعية محبي شكسبير بالصين.

الجدير بالذكر أن أعمال شكسبير كان محظورا عرضها في الصين خلال فترة الثورة الثقافية 1966-1976 ولم يرفع الحظر إلا عام 1980 حين سمحت الحكومة بعرض مسرحية تاجر البندقية وماكبث في بكين.

لوطن ١٩٨٥/١٢/٢٨

رسومات مدارس منطقة الباحة في أسبوع المرور الخليجي

المنسق / سعيد حسن السعيد الزهراني

يشاء مجموعة من طلاب مدارس منطقة الباحة التعليمية في المعرض العام الذي أقامته إدارة مرور الباحة بمناسبة بدء أسبوع المرور الخليجي الموحد الذي انتهى مؤشراً

حيث شاركت المدارس الابتدائية والمتوسطة والثانوية برسوماتها المعبرة عن هذه المناسبة وخصر جناح حاسر لها في معرض المرور بالمنطقة

وأشرف على تنسيق المعرض كل من الاستاذ محمد الغنام والاستاذ عبد الرحمن

عصيدان الغمدى

الندوة ٢٤/٣/١٩٨٦

مشاركة فلسطينية بثلاثة أجنحة في معرض اليابان التجاري  
 شاركت منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية في المعرض التجاري الدولي في مدينة أوساكا،  
 ثاني أكبر المدن والعاصمة التجارية اليابانية بثلاثة أجنحة ضمن معروضات  
 فلسطينية رفعت عليها العلم الفلسطيني.  
 وتشارك بالإضافة لذلك خمسون بلداً في هذا المعرض الذي يستمر لمدة ثمانية  
 أيام.  
 وزار أجنحة فلسطين الالف الزوار اليابانيين والاجانب والتي احتوت معروضات  
 للزى الشعبى الفلسطينى وأعمال الصدف والتطريز، والمنحوتات على أخشاب  
 الزيتون وأعمال نحاسية.  
 وتمثل أجنحة فلسطين منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية ومؤسسة أبناء الشهداء  
 / صامد / وقسم فلسطينيين فى جناح جامعة الدول العربية، ومثل منظمة التحرير  
 الفلسطينية فى حفل الافتتاح الاخ بكر عبد المنعم ممثلها فى اليابان.  
 الرياض ١/٢/١٩٨٥



١٩ دولة عربية وأفريقية شاركت في دورة تعليم الكبار  
 شاركت ١٦ دولة عربية وأفريقية في الدورة الخامسة لمحو الامية وتعليم  
 الكبار التي نظمتها المركز الاقليمي لتعليم الكبار بمرس اللبان بالتعاون  
 مع منظمة اليونسكو لمدة ٦ أسابيع في الفترة من ٦ نوفمبر وحتى بعد غد •  
 وتهدف الدورة الى إعداد عناصر قيادية للعمل في مجالات محو الامية وتعليم  
 الكبار وخاصة في ميادين التخطيط والتنظيم وإعداد المواد التعليمية ووسائلها  
 وتدريب العاملين • وقد شارك فيها ١٢ مبعوثاً من هذه الدول يشغلون مناصب  
 قيادية في هذا المجال ببلادهم •

الاهرام ٢٠/٢/١٩٨٦

المملكة تشارك في سباق طريف الاردني للدراجات

عمان / واس

يشترك منتخب المملكة للدراجات في سباق طريف الدولي للدراجات الذي

ينظمه الاتحاد الاردني للدراجات اعتبارا من امس ولمدة خمسة ايام

ويشارك فيه عدد ا من المنتخبات العربية والاوربية .

وتتكون بعثة المملكة من عبد الرحمن محمد الحميد رئيسا والمدرب دريس

محمد ومساعد المدرب فهد الدوسري والدراجين احمد انصالح وعلي العباد

ومحمد عدنان وحمد الدوسري وصالح العباس وعلي مد الله .

الرياض ٢٨/٤/١٩٨٦

الأمير فهد بن عبدالله يرأس وفد المملكة لمؤتمر البيئه الاول

رأس سمو الأمير فهد بن عبدالله بن محمد آل سعود مساعد وزير الدفاع والطيران لشؤون الطيران المدني وفد المملكة في اجتماعات المؤتمر الاول للمسؤولين عن في الدول العربيه .

والتي بدأ اجتماعاته في منتصف هذا الاسبوع في العاصمه التونسيه .

ويبحث المؤتمر خلال انعقاده الثلاثه :

• عشره ورقة تتعلق بالاعتبارات البيئه في مشروعات التنميه بهدف وضع تصورات محدده لحمايه البيئه و علاقتها بالتنميه في العالم العربي

اقرا الاسبوعي ١٦/١٠/٨٦

### اجتماع لجنة تطوير الحوطة

ترأس يوم أمس الاون أمير منطقة حوطة بني تميم نايف بن سجدى الشيفل اجتماع اللجنة المحلية لتطوير القرى بمنطقة الحوطة بحضور أعضاء اللجنة. وتم الاتفاق على أن يقوم سكرتير اللجنة بحصر القرى الموجودة بمنطقة الحوطة ودراسة أوضاعها وذلك من خلال تعبئة الاستمارة الخاصة بذلك تمهيدا لعرضها على أعضاء اللجنة خلال الاجتماع القادم.

الجزيرة

- الامير عبدالمجيد، يرأس اجتماع لجنة أعمال الحج بالمدينة .
- سموه يصدر تعليماته بضرورة الاستعداد لموسم الحج القادم فوراً .
- حسين فارس / المدينة المنورة .

رأس صاحب السمو الملكي الامير عبدالمجيد بن عبدالعزيز أمير منطقة المدينة المنورة في الواحدة والربع من بعد ظهر أمس السبت بأمانة منطقة المدينة المنورة اجتماع لجنة أعمال الحج بالمدينة بحضور كافة أعضاء اللجنة .  
 وقد تضمن جدول الأعمال دراسة وتعويض التقرير المرفوع من لجنة متابعة أعمال الحج عن السلبيات التي ظهرت للجنة أثناء موسم الحج لهذا العام وتقويم تقرير لجنة الاسكان ومشروع لائحة نظام المنازل المعدة لاسكان الحجاج .  
 وقد تم خلال الاجتماع مناقشة واستعراض كافة التقارير من لجنة ائتمانية واللجان الفرعية وتم التأكيد على المباشرة من تهيئة الارض المخصصة لاستقبال الحجاج للموسم القادم وذلك بإيمان كافة المرافق اليها، وتسويرها .  
 وقد أصدر سمو الامير عبدالمجيد أوامره الى الجميع بضرورة البدء في التحضير للموسم القادم من الآن واعداد احتياجات كل مرفق وتصوراته لتقديمها في الاجتماعات القادمة .

.....

الندوة ١٤/٩/١٩٨٦



المدينة / سالم الاحمدى

بأمر مساء ١٤٠٥ هـ من صاحب السمو الملكى الامير عبد المجيد بن عبد العزيز  
 أمير منطقة المدينة المنورة فى قصر سموه جلسة الجمعية العمومية لجمعية  
 البر بالمدينة وقد استهل الجلسة الامين العام الاستاذ عبد العزيز سائى بقرائة  
 التقرير السنوى المعد من قبل الجمعية ومن ثم ناقش المجتمعون الميزانية  
 الاجمالية للعام الحالى ١٤٠٦ / ١٤٠٧ هـ وكذلك ميزانية العام الماضى  
 ١٤٠٥ / ١٤٠٦ هـ .

كما تطرق الاجتماع الى ضرورة دعم هذه الجمعية ومساعدتها لتحقيق الاهداف  
 النبيلة التى تتبناها ومنها مساعدة الازامل والايتام والضعفاء .

الرياض ١٥/٨/١٩٨٦

الملك حسين يتابع التمرين التعبوى للجيش الاردنى

عمان / ق.ن.ا • تابع الملك حسين عاهل الاردن امر التمرين التعبوى الذى تجريه مجموعة من تشكيلات القوات المسلحة الاردنية منذ الليلة الماضية ضمن خطة التدريب التى تنتهجها هذه القوات •

وقد شارك سلاح الجو الملكى الاردنى فى التمرين وقام بعمليات الاسناد الجوى حيث نفذت المهمات الموكلة اليها وقام العاهل الاردنى فى نهاية التمرين الذى حضرته وفود عسكرية من العراق وسلطنة عمان بتفقد القطعات المشتركة فى التمرين بعد تنفيذها لعدد من العمليات التعبوية •

الشرق الاوسط ١٩٨٤/٥/٢٩

وفد من مديري الدفاع المدني يزور الشريفه

الدمام عدنان خليدي

زار المنطفه الشرقيه هذا الاسبوع وفد من مديري الدفاع المدني بمختلف مناطق  
المملكه وذلك في اطار التوجيهات مدير عام الدفاع المدني الفريق هاشم عبدالرحمن  
ويضم الوفد كل من العقيد انور فهمي مدير الدفاع المدني بمنطقة الجوف والمقدم  
عادل نافع مدير الدفاع المدني بالمدينه المنوره والمقدم راضي الشهري مدير  
الدفاع المدني بمنطقة نجران والمقدم ابراهيم باتي مدير الدفاع المدني بجده •

الاربعاء ٨/٤/٨٧

المدينه المنوره ص٢

وزير التجارة الامريكى يجرى محادثات بالمغرب  
الرباط / كونا.

يجرى وزير التجارة الامريكى السيد. مالكولم باذريج محادثات بالمغرب  
مع المسوءولين المغاربة تهدف الى تعزيز التعاون التجارى بين البلدين.  
وقد اجتمع العاهن المغربى الملك الحسن الثامنى بعد ظهر أمس مع الوزير  
الامريكى مالكوم بالدريج وجرى خلال الاجتماع استعراض العلاقات الشناعية  
بين البلدين اوسبل تعزيزها وخاصة فيما يتعلق بالمجالات الاقتصادية.

الشرق الاوسط

## حسن علي يزور العرض الدولي للكتاب

زار السيد حسن علي عضو مجلس قيادة الثورة وزير التجارة المعرض الدولي الخامس للكتاب ( معرض الشرق الكبير) الذي تقيمه الدار الوطنية للنشر والتوزيع والاعلان في معرض بغداد الدولي .

وبعد ان تجول السيد الوزير في اجنحة دور النشر المختلفة واطلع على عروضها من الكتب دون كلمة في سجل الزيارات ثمن فيها الجهد المتميز للدار الذي اثمر عن هذا التجمع الثقافي الواسع لربط الحاضر بالماضي من خلال الابداع ولانجاز الحضاري وما ستركه من اثر بارز في الثقافة الادعاعية وانعكاساتها الايجابية المباشرة في كافة المجالات

الثورة /مجلات ١٧/٣/١٩٨٧



APPENDIX(B)

TEXT(1)

الاجتماع الثامن والثامن للمقاطعة الإسلامية

جدة واهر  
عقد صباح أمر بمفر منظمة الموءئم الاسلامى بجدة الاجتماع الثامن للمكتب  
الاسلامى لمقاطعة اسرائيل .

ويناقش الاجتماع الذى يستمر يومين مشروع القبانون الاسلامى الموحد لمقاطعة  
اسرائيل واللاحة الداخلية لاجتماعات مديرو الاتمالات للمكاتب الاقليمية  
الاسلامية لمقاطعة اسرائيل الى جانب اخنماصات المكاتب الاقليمية الاسلامية  
لمقاطعة اسرائيل والقيام ببرنامج عمل اسلامى لمواجهة العدو الاسرائيلى .  
ويشارك فى الاجتماع مديرو مكاتب مقاطعة اسرائيل فى عشرين دولة اسلامية  
ومما يذكر ان موءتمر القمة الاسلامى الثالث بمكة المكرمة فد اوص بانشاء  
مكتب اسلامى لمقاطعة اسرائيل واقامة ننسيق ونعاون بين المكاتب العربية  
والاسلامية لمواجهة العدو الاسرائيلى .

المدينة المنورة ١٢/١٠/١٩٨٦

TEXT(2)

اجتماع علمي حول جراحة التجميل في الرياض

الرياض / مكتب الشرق الاوسط

عقد في الساعة السادسة من مساء امس اجتماع علمي حول جراحة التجميل من

تنظيم مستشفى قوى الامن بالرياض التابع لوزارة الداخلية السعودية .

وشارك في هذا الاجتماع الذي عقد بمالة الاجنماعات بالادارة العامة للخدمات

الطبية بوزارة الداخلية اطباء متخصصون في هذا المجال من مستشفى الملك خالد

الجامعي ومستشفى القوات المسلحة والمستشفى المركزي بالرياض وجامعة الملك

فيصل بالمنطقة الشرفية بالاضافة الى مستشفى قوى الامن بالرياض .

اخرون الاوسط ٧/١٩ ١٩٨٤

ر (3) TEXT

ندوة دولية بالجزائر عن الانتاجية في مصانع الحديد والصلب

الجزائر، ق ١٠

يعد الاتحاد العربي للحديد والصلب هنا بعد غد ندوة دولية

على هامش اجتماعات الدورة العادية ال ٤٢ لمجلس إدارته

وتناقش الندوة التي تعقد تحت عنوان الانتاجية في مصانع الحديد والصلب عددا

من الموضوعات المتعلقة بتبادل الخبرات والمهارات التكنولوجية والعوامل

المرتبطة بالانتاجية كقدرات الانتاج النظرية والحقيقية والتدريبية والصيانة

إضافة الى موضوع الانتاجية في بعض مصانع الحديد والصلب العربية .

ويشارك في الندوة التي تستمر يومين خبراء من الشركات الاعضاء في الاتحاد

العربي واخصائيو دوليون ممثلون بمؤسسات مختلفة من ألمانيا الاتحادية

والنمسا والمجر وفرنسا واليابان وبولندا .

المدينة المنورة ١٩٨٦/١١/٢٢

## TEXT (4)

منظمة الفاو والغذاء في افريقيا  
 عدت مجموعة من الخبراء الافارقة اجتمعا في روما برئاسة الدكتور انتوار  
 صوما المدير العام لمنظمة الاغذية والزراعة الدولية / الفاو /  
 ويسنعرز الخبراء خلال اجتماعهم دراسة اعدتها منظمة الفاو حول اسباب  
 ازمة الغذاء في افريقيا والحلول المقترحة لها .  
 وستعمن الدراسة اربع وثلاثه نتناول الموارد الارضية في افريقيا وزيادة  
 الانتاجية والتوسع في الري وتوفير مستلزمات الانتاج وسياسة الحوافز .  
 الوطن ١٩٨٥/٠٢/٢٠



ورشة عمل للباحثين في مجال الذرة تقام في السودان

الخرطوم / مكتب الشرف الاوسط

تعهد الوكالة الدولية للطاقة الذرية ورشة عمل افليمية للباحثين من الشرق الاوسط وافريقيا حول نظم وممارسة التعاون الفني للوكالة الدولية للتدريب على كيفية الاستفادة من المعونات الفنية التي تقدمها الوكالة الدولية للافطار البنامية .  
والجدير بالذكر ان لجنة الطاقة الذرية السودانية التابعة للمجلس القومي للبحوث سوف تشرف على تنظيم الورشة التي يشارك فيها عددا من الباحثين من افريقيا والعالم العربي والتي تستمر من ٢٤ الى ٢٦ نوفمبر / تشرين ثامن / المقبل بتمويل من الوكالة الدولية .

الشرق الاوسط (٢١/٩/١٩٨٤)

TEXT (6)

دورة تدريبية

نم الاتحاد العام لنساء العراق امس دورة تدريبية لمسؤولات وحدات التخطيط والرقابة للفروع الاتحادية وتستمر اربعة ايام .  
وتتلفى ٢١ مشاركة في الدورة محاضرات حول الاتجاهات الاساسية لخطط الاتحاد المستقبلية واهميتها وكيفية اسخدام الحاسبة الالكترونية .

الثورة / السبت ٢٢/١١/١٩٨٦

## TEXT ( 8 )

معرض للمصناعات الصينية الشعبية في أبو ظبي

أبو ظبي / و ١٠٠ خ

أقيم في أبو ظبي مؤخراً المعرض الصيني للمصناعات الشعبية والصور الفوتوغرافية  
التي توضح جوانب النهضة المختلفة في الصين.

أشتمل المعرض على نماذج من فنون الخزف والفخار الصيني الذي نشتهر به الصين  
عبر القرون القديمة كما أشتمل على صور فوتوغرافية توضح جوانب النهضة المختلفة

في الصين.

~~~~~

الرياض

معرض لماكينات آلات دافنشي  
باريس / و ١٠٠ خ

أقيم في باريس مؤخراً معرض بعنوان ماكينات وآلات ليوناردو دافنشي.  
ويضم المعرض ماكينات ونماذج آلات نفذتها وطورتها شركات حديثة باستخدام  
المواد العصرية وبعض الرسومات والنوشات.  
كما يضم المعرض تصميماً لطائرات هليكوبتر، وسيارات نفث ودبابات  
وبعض الكبارى المتحركة ومظلات.  
ومما يذكر أن ليوناردو دافنشي فنان ومثال وهندس وعالم أيطالى  
/ ١٤٥٢ - ١٥١٦ / عاش في فرنسا وعرف كفنان من أهم أعماله لوحة الجوكندا.

الجزيرة ١٩٨٦/١١/٢١

## TEXT (10)

تنسيق خدمات النقل الجوي في الوطن العربي  
 أبو ظبي / عقد ممثلو الشركات العربية للنقل الجوي اجتماعاً صباحاً أمس  
 شارك فيه ٢٠ مسوؤلاً يمثلون تسع شركات عربية للنقل الجوي •  
 ويناقش المجتمعون على مدى يومين عدة موضوعات تجارية تستهدف تنسيق الأعمال  
 والخدمات الخاصة بالنقل الجوي على مستوى الوطن العربي والتعاون في تحقيق  
 المزيد من التنسيق بين الشركات العربية لمواجهة المواسم المخنلفة وفي مقدمتها  
 مواسم العطلات الصيفية •

.....

الندوة



## TEXT(18)

مباحثات مبارك وراجيف تبدأ فور وصول الضيف الهندي بعد غد  
 يعقد الرئيس حسنى مبارك وراجيف غاندى رئيس وزراء الهند. جلستى  
 مباحثات خلال زيارة الضيف الهندي التى تبدأ بعد غد. وسوف تبدأ الجلسة  
 الأولى فور وصوله بالقصر الجمهورى بالقية. وتتناول تطورات الموقف فى  
 الشرق الاوسط وحرب الخليج وجهود حركة عدم الانحياز وتنشيط العلاقات  
 الثنائية بين البلدين.  
 ويستقبل الرئيس مبارك الضيف الهندي حيث تجرى له مراسم الاستقبال ثم  
 يعقدان جلسة مباحثات ثنائية يزود بعدها راجيف انصب التهانى  
 حيث يضع اكليلين من الزهور على فبرى الجندى المجهون والرئيس الراحل  
 أنور السادات كما يزور فبر الزعيم الراحل جمال عبد الناصر ويضع  
 اكليلاً من الزهور.  
 ويعيم الرئيس مبارك والسيدة فرينته مأدبة افطار تكريماً لراجيف وفرينته  
 يتم خلالها تبادل الكلمات.  
 وفى اليوم التالى يعقد الرئيس مبارك ورئيس وزراء الهند مباحثات ثنائية كما  
 كما تعقد جلسة مباحثات بين الوفدين المصرى والهندي ويعقد راجيف  
 مؤتمراً صحفياً قبل مغادرته القاهرة ظهر الخميس. ويلتقى صباحاً بجمعية  
 الصداقة المصرية الهندية والجمالية الهندية فى مصر.  
 الاهرام ١٩٨٥/٦/٢

## TEXT (19)

اللجنة الوزارية تبحث توصيات الخبراء بشأن الحصص الجديدة

جنيف / ق ١٠ ن ١٠

عقدت اللجنة الوزارية التابعة لمنظمة / أوبيك / والمكلفة بتوزيع حصص الانتاج اجتماعا لها أمس برئاسة السيد / ريلوانو رضوان لقمان / وزير النفط الناجيري رئيس الدورة الحالية للمؤتمر الوزاري الطارئ لمنظمة / أوبيك / الذي دخل أسبوعه الثاني .  
وتناقش اللجنة في هذا الاجتماع تقرير لجنة الخبراء حول أسس توزيع الحصص تمهيدا لرفع توصياتها الى المجلس الوزاري في جلسته المتوقعة أن تعقد في وقت لاحق .  
ولا تلوح حتى الان في الافق دلائل تشير الى خروج منظمة / أوبيك / عن اطار اتفاقياتها السابقة الخاصة بتحديد الحصص ومستوى الانتاج .

الرياض ١٤ / ١٠ / ١٩٨٦ ص ١

## TEXT(30)

أبطال، عبوة ناسفة ببيروت الشرقية •  
 بيروت/ وامر أبطال الخبير العسكري اللبناني امر مفعول عبوة ناسفة كانت  
 موضوعة في الغرب من بنك طراة في محلة سن الفيل ببيروت الشرقية • وفدرت  
 زنة العبوة بعشرة كيلوغرامات •  
 من جهة أخرى تمركزت قوات من جيش التحرير، الشعبي الصيداوي عند مدخل بلدة  
 مغدوشة للفضن بين المتأفنين من حركة امى والمنظمات الفلسطينية • كما  
 تمركزت في منتصف طريق درب السيم عين الحلوة مغدوشة •  
 ويسير الجيش المذكور دوريات على طريق صيدا جسر سينيق التي تشهد حركة سير  
 طبيعية •

الشرق الاوسط

TEXT (32)

أوزان يواصل زيارته ل طهران بعد الهجوم الارمنى

انفزة / ر. ٠٠ عفر رئيس الوزراء التركى تورجوت أوزان جولة ثانية من  
المحادثات أمر فى طهران مع رئيس الوزراء الايرانى أمير، حسين موسى فى  
اليوم الثانى من زيارة للعاصمة الايرانية ظلها هجوم لشوان ارمن على رجن  
أعمال تركى فى قليل من وصوله .

وقد أصيب رجل الاعمال أيسيك يوندر وهو مقيم فى طهران منذ مدة بالرصاص  
فى رأسه أمس الاول من مسلحين يمتنون دراجة نارية ونقل الى المستشفى  
فى حالة خطيرة وكان يوندر منوجه بالسيارة مع زوجته سعدية الى  
السفارة التركية حيث تعمل زوجته كسكرتيرة .

الرياض ١٩٨٤/٤/٢

## TEXT(33)

ندوة في أمريكا عن السلام في الشرق الاوسط

واشنطن/ عقدت بولاية / أيداهو / الامريكية امر ندوة للبحث عن السلام في  
الشرق الاوسط وتشارك فيها الولايات المتحدة ومصر واسرائيل والاردن وممثل  
عن الضفة الغربية •

ويرأس هذه الندوة فيلب حبيب المبعوث الامريكي ويمثل الولايات المتحدة في  
الندوة جاك كور مدير ادارة الشرق الاوسط بمجلس الامن القومي ويمثل مصر  
الوزير المعوض فاروق محمد، على ويمثل الاردن السيد محمد كمان سفيرها في  
واشنطن ويمثل تن ابيب روث ميلو نائب وزير الخارجية ويمثل الضفة الغربية  
السيد حنا سينيورا رئيس تحرير مجلة الفجر التي تصدر في القدس •

الندوة ١٩٨٦/٢/٢٥



## TEXT ( 34)

ولى عهد الكويت يرأس اجتماع مجلس الوزراء .  
الكويت / واس ٠٠٠ عقد مجلس الوزراء الكويتي اجتماعه الاسبوعى امس الاول  
برئاسة ولى العهد ورئيس المجلس سمو الشيخ سعد العبد الله السالم الصباح  
أطلع خلاله على تطورات الحرب العراقية الايرانية وابعادها وتأثيرها على  
المنطقة بالإضافة الى الشؤون السياسية على الساحة العربية .  
كما استعرض المجلس موضوعات الاجتماع القادم للدورة ٨٥ لمجلس الجامعة  
العربية والتي ستعقد فى تونس .  
المدينة المنورة

TEXT(37)

رأس الخيمة  
نظمت منطقة رأس الخيمة التعليمية يوم ١٨ نوفمبر الجاري دورة تدريبية  
لمعلمات رياض الأطفال الجدد من خريجات التأهيل التربوي.  
وتستغرق الدورة أسبوعاً. وتتضمن تدريبات نظرية وعملية حول مناهج  
رياض الأطفال لرفع كفاءة المدرسات العاملات في هذا المجال.  
الرياض ١٩٨٦/١١/٢٢

TEXT (38)

الفكر الاخضر فى ألمانيا

نظمت لجنة نصره شعب الجماهيرية العظمى بمدينة بوجم الالمانية الغربية  
الليلة قبل الماضية ندوة فكرية حول النظرية العالمية الثالثة والسلطة  
الشعبية المطبقة على أرض الجماهيرية العظمى.

وحضر الندوة أعضاء اللجنة وعدد من الطلبة الالمان والليبيين وأبناء الجالية  
العربية وجمع غفير من المواطنين.

وتم عرض شريط مرئى عن السلطة الشعبية والمكتسبات والانجازات الحضارية  
التي حققتها الشعب العربى الليبى بفعل ثورة الفاتح اعظيم على الاصعدة كافة.

انزحف الاخضر ١٩٨٧/٣/٩

شاب قطري يقيم معرضا، فنيا، في أبها،

أبها / مكتب الرياض

نظم الشاب القطري / حمد، فرج المرى / معرضا بمالة فندق البحرية بأبها يحنوي على نماذج من الصحف والمجلات والكتب والصور التي تعكس بعض معالم دولة قطر الشقيقة من الناحية التراثية والحضارية في الماضي والحاضر .  
هذا وفد وجه نادي أبها الأدبي الدعوة لكون أبنا ، بالمنطقة لحضور هذا المعرض .

الرياض

ندوة في تونس عن البعد الانساني للحضارة الاسلامية  
تونس / مكتب الشرف الاوسط

تنظم الامانة العامة لجامعة الدول العربية / الادارة العامة للسياسة الدولية /  
ندوة عربية افريقية بعنوان / البعد الانساني للحضارة الاسلامية  
ودورها . في تعزيز التعاون العربي الافريقي /  
وتنعد هذه الندوة في تونس من السادس والعشرين الى الثامن والعشرين من الشهر  
الجارى ويفتتحها الشاذلى القليبي الامين العام لجامعة الدول العربية .  
كما يلقي خلالها الدكتور محى الدين ماجر المدير العام للمنظمة العربية  
للتربية والثقافة والعلوم باسم الالكسو كلمة وكذلك يلقى ممثلان عن  
المجموعتين العربية والافريقية كلمتين باسم مجموعتيهما .  
ويشارك في هذه الندوة علماء باحثون من عشر دول افريقية هي جزر القمر  
وغينيا واوندا وسيراليون واثيوبيا وبوركينا باسو والسنگان ومالى  
وكينيا وتنزانيا وعشر دول عربية هي تونس وسوريا والاردن وسلطنة عمان  
والكويت والعراق والمغرب والامارات العربية المتحدة وموريتانيا وفلسطين .  
ومن بين البحوث التى ستلقى / العلاقات العربية الافريقية اساسها ومفوماتها /  
والحضارة الاسلامية جسر للتعاون العربي الافريقي والبعد الحضارى الانسانى  
للتقافة العربية الاسلامية في افريقيا و علماء افريقيا عبر التاريخ الى  
غير ذلك .

الشرق الاوسط



## الدفاع المدني في مدارس حائل

حائل/ واس: نظمت ادارة التعليم بحائل بالتعاون مع ادارة الدفاع المدني دورة تدريبية يشارك فيها ٦٠ طالباً من طلبة المرحلة المتوسطة وتستمر حتى السبت القادم ذكر ذلك مدير ادارة التعليم بمنطقة حائل الدكتور رشيد العمرو وقال ان هذه الدورة تشمل محاضرات نظرية وتدريباً عملية على اعمال الدفاع المدني والانقاذ .  
واضاف ان هذه الدورة تفتبر نواة لتشكيل جماعات للدفاع المدني داخل مدارس المنطقة .

الرياض

ندوة هندسية عن النظم الامنية للصناعات

نظمت وكالة الحرس الوطني للشؤون الفنية ندوة هندسية مكثفة عن النظم الامنية للمنشآت استمرت ثلاثة ايام وذلك بمقر الادارة العامة للمشاريع بخشم العلقن وشارك في هذه الندوة التي بدأت يوم الاحد الماضي مهندسون من مختلف قطاعات الحرس الوطني.

كما شارك في هذه الندوة خبراء في النظم الامنية تم دعوتهم خصيصا للمشاركة في اعمال الندوة

وقد تضمن جدول اعمال هذه الندوة مواضيع عديدة منها عرض ابداء الحماية الامنية ومفهوم النظام الشمولي الموحد لحماية على الخبرات المتوفرة في هذا المجال اضافة الى استعراض وسائل الامن الالية والالكترونية بدراسة أحدث التجهيزات والمعدات الخاصة بالنظم الامنية. اضافة الى عمل دراسة تطبيقية لتصميم التدابير الامنية الكاملة ومافع نموذجية مختلفة.

وقد اقيم حفل ختام في نهاية اعمال الندوة حيث قام المهندس عادل المنديل مدير عام الادارة العامة للمشاريع نيابة عن سعادة وكيل الحرس الوطني للشؤون الفنية بتوزيع الشهادات على المشاركين في الندوة.

الرياض ٢١/١٠/١٩٨٦

## دورة اقليمية حول برامج الاطفال في الخليج

الشرق الاوسط/مكتب الخليج : يقيم المركز الاقليمي لتنسيق التدريب الاذاعي والتلفزيوني في الخليج دورة اقليمية حول برامج الاطفال تستمر حتى ٢٦ كانون الاول وقد حضره الندوة من الامارات جاسم عبدالوهاب وسالم احمد سالم العمري ومن البحرين عائشة الخليفة ونائلة عبدالرحيم وسيخة العباسي ومن سلطنة عمان حضر جمعة الحقبة وامين يوسف علي ومن قطر السيدة حصة الفوضي رئيسة قسم الاسرة والطفل وعلي الحمادي .

الشرق الاوسط

معرض أسلامى فى إحدى المقاطعات الاسبانية

مدريد / ق ١٠ ن ١٠

أقامت الحكومة المحلية لمقاطعة أراجون الاسبانية معرضا كبيرا، حول النضابغ  
والمخلفات الحضارية الاللامية فى المقاطعة •

ويضم المعرض الذى أفتتحه رئيس الحكومة المحلية كا. لور اليجيرى / ٨١ /

لوحة تضم مخطوطات ونماذج هندسية نتناور العمارة والفن والثقافة الاللامية  
فى المقاطعة إضافة الى العديد من قطع الخشبية والنقدية والادوات النحاسية •

الندوة

معرض مصرى للعلوم والتكنولوجيا فى اليابان  
القاهرة / مكتب الشرق الاوسط

تفيم الاكاديمية المصرية للبحث العلمى والتكنولوجيا بالتعاون مع هيئة  
الاثار المصرية ولمدة شهر. معرضا للعلم والتكنولوجيا فى خدمة الانسان  
وبيئته \* وذلك فى مدينة تيسكرب باليابان \*  
يضم المعرض ٦٥ قطعة اثرية تمثل عطاء الحضارة الاسلامية فى مختلف العلوم  
ويفتتح المعرض رئيس و. زاء اليابان وسوف يخصص لى دولة يوم لتقديم  
عروضها الفنية والثقافية ويمثل مصر فى المهرجان فرقة أم كلثوم  
الموسيقية \*

الشرق الاوسط ٢٠/٧/١٩٨٥



## مباحثات تونسية جزائرية

الجزائر، عقد وزير الخارجية التونسي الزائر الهادي المبروك هنا أمر مباحثات مع وزير الخارجية الجزائري أحمد طالب الأبراهيمي.

وقد تناولت المباحثات التي تأتى فى أعقاب زيارة الملك فهد بن عبد العزيز لجزائر تطورات الوضع فى منطقة المغرب العربى بهدف تحسين هذه الأوضاع فى إطار المكاسب السياسية والافتمادية لمعاهدة الوفاق والإخاء التى تجمع بين البلدين الى جانب استعراض تطورات العلاقات بين دول المنطقة.

وقد استعرض الوزيران كذلك الوضع فى الصحراء الغربية والوضع السائد بجنوب القارة الإفريقية وتشاد ووسائل دعم التعاون العربى الإفريقى.

الحرب ١٩٦٨/٢/٨٦

ندوة لرجال الدين الافاضل في اربيل  
 عقدت مديرية الاوقاف والشؤون الدينية بمحافظة اربيل ندوة للسادة  
 رجال الدين الافاضل واعمة المساجد. وانجوامع في المحافظة لشرح دور  
 رجال الدين في المرحلة الراهنة .  
 واستعرض السيد، نائب المحافظ خلال الندوة التي حضرها، الرفيق عضو قيادة  
 فرع اربيل للحزب دور رجال الدين في حشد طاقات المواطنين للتمرد  
 لعدوان النظام الايراني الصهيوني المجرم الذي يتعرض له قطرنا، المناضل  
 منذ اكثر من ست سنوات وفضح انوايا، الخبيثة والشريرة لهذا النظام تجاه  
 المكاسب والمنجزات التي حققتها، ثورة ١٧ / تموز المجيدة لابناء شعبنا،  
 انعرا في .

الثورة ١٩٨٢/٢/٥

عالم وأديب موريتاني يحاضر في الدوحة

الدوحة / و ١٠ خ

الفن العالم وأديب الموريتاني محمد سعيد بندها محاضرة بالدوحة أمس الأول  
وتنظم الحاضرة وزارة الاعلام والثقافة بدولة الامارات

الرياض ١٠/٦/١٩٨٦

محاضرة للدكتور سعدون حمادي بجامعة بغداد.  
 ألقى الدكتور سعدون حمادي عضو مجلس قيادة الثورة رئيس المجلس الوطني  
 محاضرة أمد استمع اليها جمهور كبير من أساتذة وطلبة جامعة بغداد.  
 واستعرض الدكتور حمادي في محاضرتة مسيرة التكون التاريخي للوطن  
 وأستعداد الانسان للدفاع عنه والتضحية في سبيله .

الثورة ١٧/٣/١٩٨٢

اجتماع لخبراء الاسكوا. في بغداد  
 عقد امس اجتماع على مستوى الخبراء، حول مسوح الاسكوا، واستخداماتها،  
 في اعداد الحسابات القومية نظمت اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي  
 آسيا / الاكوا /

وفي كلمة للدكتور محمد، سعيد النابلسي الامين العام التنفيذي للاسكوا،  
 افتتح بها الاجتماع أشار الى أن القطاع الشائعي يعتبر أداة التنمية  
 وهدفها يما يملك من عوامل الانتاج وبما يعود عليه منها .  
 ويناقش الخبراء على مدى يومين سبع أوراق عمل تتناول وضع الحسابات  
 القومية ومشاكل التطبيق والربط بين مسوحات الاسر وفي دول المنطقة من  
 جانب ومكونات بعض حساباتها القومية من جءن آ جانب آخر .

ويأتى الاجتماع في سياق الاعداد للمؤتمر العربي الثامن للحسابات  
 القومية المزمع عقده عام ١٩٨٨ من جهة وفي سياق التحضير لتعديل النظام  
 الدولي لـ الحالى للحسابات القومية المتوقع اصداره في عام ١٩٩١ .  
 ويمثل الخبراء اقطارالعراق والسعودية والكويت والاردن ومصر إضافة الى  
 ممثلين عن اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا .

الثورة  
 ١٩٨٢/٢/١٥



اجتماع لمجلس ادارة شركة طيران الخليج

أبو ظبي / ق ٠ ن ١٠

عقد مجلس ادارة شركة طيران الخليج اجتماعه الثامن والعشرين هنا، أمس برئاسة السيد علي بن خلفان الظاهري رئيس دارة الطيران المدني في اماره أبو ظبي ورئيس مجلس ادارة الشركة في دورته الحالية .  
وتشارك في الاجتماع وفود تمثل الدول الاربع المالكة للشركة وهي دولة قطر ويراير وفدها . سعادة السيد عبد الله بن ناصر السويدي وزير اتصالات والنقل ووفد دولة البحرين برئاسة السيد يوسف الشيراوي وزير التنمية والصناعة ويراير وفد سلطنة عمان السيد حمودة عبد الله الحارثي وزير المواصلات .

ويناقش المجلس خلال اجتماعه الذي يستغرق يوماً واحداً عدة موضوعات تتعلق بتطوير الشركة وخططها المستقبلية إضافة الى تطوير خطوطها الجوية ونظام الحجز الالى للمسافرين وأقرار الميزانية التنفيذية للشركة للعام الحالي وأنشطة الشركة على الصعيدين الاقليمي والدولي .

الجزيرة ١٩٨٦/٢/٢٥

اجتماع لجنة الشحن الجوي لشركات الطيران بدول المجلس •

المناحة / وانح •

عقدت لجنة الشحن الجوي لشركات الطيران الوطنية بدول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية اجتماعا لها في المناحة أمس بحضور ممثلين عن الامانة العامة لمجلس التعاون لدول الخليج والخطوط الجوية السعودية والخطوط الجوية الكويتية • وتناقش اللجنة في اجتماعها الذي يستمر يومين تنشيط حركة الشحن الجوي بين دول المجلس في ضوء التسهيلات التي منحتها الناقلات الوطنية لشحن المنتجات الوطنية كما تبحث اللجنة اجراءات التنسيق والتعاون فيما يتعلق بالشحن الجوي من الخارج الى دول المجلس •

ويرأس اجتماع اللجنة السيد خالد حياض المدير المساعد لمبيعات وتسويق

الشحن الجوي بشركة طيران الخليج •

ويمثل الامانة العامة لمجلس التعاون في الاجتماع السيد عبدالعزيز الفايز

مسؤول ادارة الاتصالات والنقل والسيد خالد عليان ويمثل الخطوط الجوية

السعودية السادة امين عبدالمجيد مدير عام الشؤون العربية وعبدالقادر البغدادي

مدير برامج الشحن وعمر اشرف مدير عام برامج الشحن بالنيابة •

ويمثل الخطوط الجوية الكويتية السادة يوسف الصرعاوي مساعد المدير التجاري

للشحن وعبدالله المخيمزن مراقب التعرف ويمثل شركة طيران الخليج السادة

سمير الباكر مساعد مدير العلاقات الدولية لدول مجلس التعاون والشرق

الاطرف وافريقيا ورضا يوسف مدير التعرف وشؤون الطيران بالاطرف الى السيد

حيات •

•

الرياض ٦ / ١٠ / ١٩٨٦

وزراء التخطيط العرب يبحثون

وضع برنامج أنماض لتحقيق التكامل الاقتصادي

عمان/ فن 1 يعقد وزراء التخطيط في الدول العربية الأعضاء في مجلس الوحدة الاقتصادية العربية هنا بعد غد الاثنين أول اجتماع لهم منذ 16 عاماً.

ويهدف الاجتماع إلى وضع برنامج أنماض يعمل على تحقيق إضافات جديدة لسياسات التكامل الاقتصادي العربي في القطاعات المختلفة والتنسيق بين الخطط القومية لإيجاد جسط عربية متكاملة.

ويناقض وزراء التخطيط على مدى يومين وشيقة خاصة ببرنامج الأعضاء التكامل للاقطار العربية الأعضاء في المجلس وورفة عمل حول تنسيق الانماض التكامل العربي ومشروع بيان يتضمن عددا من المواءمات المتعلقة بتنسيق التخطيط في الاقطار العربية الأعضاء.

ويذكر أن آخر اجتماع لوزراء التخطيط العرب الأعضاء في مجلس الوحدة الاقتصادية كان في القاهرة عام 1970.

المرتة المنورة ٨٦/١١/٤٤

المدينة المنورة

ندوة في الكلية المتوسطة بالرياض عن إجراءات المملكة ضد الإشعاعات  
 كتب / عبد الله الوهيبي  
 نظمت اللجنة العامة للنشاط بالكلية المتوسطة ومركز العلوم والرياضيات  
 بالرياض ندوة بعنوان / الإشعاعات الذرية المنبعثة من حادث تشيرنوبل  
 وإجراءات المملكة العربية السعودية لنوفاية منها /  
 شارك في فيها كل من الدكتور عبد الرحمن مليباري مدير هيئة الطاقة  
 الذرية بمدينة الملك عبد العزيز للعلوم والتكنولوجيا والدكتور محمد  
 سعيد عبد الوهاب الاستاذ المساعد بقسم الفيزياء النووية •

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APPENDIX (C)



TEXT(13)

وزير العمل الباكستاني يزور " الامارات

ابو ظبي / واخ

يصل الى ابو ظبي يوم الجمعة القادم السيد سردار مقصود احمد وزير العمل الباكستاني في زيارة لدولة الامارات العربية المتحدة تستغرق عدة ايام •  
ويبحث الوزير الباكستاني خلال زيارته مع المسؤولين في الامارات سبل تعزيز علاقات التعاون بين دولة الامارات وباكستان في المجالات العمالية -

الندوة

TEXT(22)

وفد المعارضة المصرية يختتم زيارته للكويت  
الكويت / ق ١٠٠٠ اختتم وفد احزاب المعارضة المصرية امر زيارته التي  
استغرقت اربعة ايام في الكويت.  
واجرى الوفد الذي يرأسه المهندس ابراهيم شكرى رئيس حزب العمل  
الاشتراكي خلال الزيارة مباحثات مع الشيخ صباح الاحمد نائب رئيس الوزراء  
الكويتي ووزير الخارجية تناولت التحديات الراهنة التي تواجه الامة العربية

الوطن / ٢٦ / ٢ / ١٩٨٥

يوسف أسلام ضيف على الاوقاف

وصل البلاد، أمس المطرب البريطاني المشهور كات ستيفنس الذي أعلن إسلامه  
وأختاره لنفسه اسم / يوسف أسلام / وسيحل أسلام ضيفاً على وزارة الاوقاف  
والشؤون الاسلامية .

ومن المقرر أن يلقي يوسف أسلام مساء يوم الاثنين المقبل محاضرة  
في جمعية الرعاية الاسلامية ومحاضرة ثانية يوم الاربعاء المقبل في غرفة  
تجارة وصناعة الكويت .

وسيزور المواطن البريطاني المسلم خلال تواجده في الكويت الجمعيات الاسلامية  
التربوية والاجتماعية كما يقابل عددا من المسوءولين .

١٩٨٥/١٢/٢٩  
الوطن

## TEXT(25)

الثلاثاء ٥ / العرض الختصاص لعرض الفناينات التشكيليات بواشنطن  
بعد غد يختتم معرض الفناينات التشكيليات عرضه بواشنطن العاصمة والذي  
بدأ يوم الثالث والعشرين من سبتمبر والذي أفتتحه صاحب السمو الملكي  
الأمير بندر بن سلطان بن عبد العزيز سفير المملكة لدى الولايات المتحدة  
الأمريكية •

الجدير بالذكر أن المعرض قد أحتوى على مجموعة من اللوحات التشكيلية •

المدينة المنورة ١٩٨٦/١٠/٥

## اطلاق سراح امين جبهة التحرير الفلسطينية

دمشق/قنا

افرج عن السيد طلعت اليعقوبي الامين العام لجبهة التحرير الفلسطينية الذي  
اختطف يوم الثلاثاء الماضي من منزله في مخيم (اليرموك) الفريب من دمشق •  
صرح بذلك ناطق رسمي باسم الجبهة الشعبية لتحرير فلسطين • وقال ان السيد  
ابو ماهر اليماني احد قادة الجبهة الشعبية قد تسلم السيد اليعقوبي من الخاطفين •  
المنشقين عن جبهة التحرير الفلسطينية •

الشرق الاوسط



## TEXT(29)

معرض فنس

يفتح يوم الاربعاء انقادم بمالة روشان للفنون الجميلة بجدة معرض  
 روشان الاول للفن السعودى المعاصر ويستمر لمدة عشرة ايام .  
 ويشارك فى المعرض الذى يفتتحه امين مدينة جدة المهندس محمد سعيد الفارسى  
 ١٤ فنانا تشكيليا سعوديا من مختلف مناطق المملكة يعرضون ٨٠ لوحة فنية  
 تمثل التراث والفن المعاصر .  
 والعادات والتقاليد والخط الاسلامى .

الرياض ٢٦/١٠/١٩٨٦

## TEXT (39)

معرض تشكيلي عن ابها

يفتح غدا الثلاثاء بصالة روشان للفنون بجده المعرض التشكيلي الخاص للفنان السعودي عبدالله الشلتي وموضوعه /مدينة ابها/ . ويشتمل المعرض الذي يفتحه مدير فرع الجمعية العربية السعودية للثقافة والفنون بجده الدكتور عبدالعظيم رضي على ستين لوحة تمثل المناظر الطبيعية لمدينة ابها . وتعكس بعضا من من صور الحياة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية فيها -

الرياض ص٢

أفنتاح معروض الكتاب الاسلامى برأس الخيمة

رأى الخيمة /وام

أفنتح سمو الشيخ خالد بن صفر القاسمى ونس عهد ونائب حاكم رأس الخيمة

مساء أمر الاون معروض الكتاب الاسلامى الثالث الذى أقامته جمعية الاصلاح

والتوجيه الاجتماعى برأس الخيمة •

وشاركت فى المعرض عشر مكتبات ودور نشر محلية نمش أكثر من ثلاثين دار

نشر خليجية وعربية •

ويستمر المعرض حتى نهاية شهر نوفمبر الجارى وفتح ابوابه للزوار فى

الفترةين الصباحية والمسائية •

الوطن ٢٣/١١/١٩٨٦ ص ١٣

الملك حسين في سلطنة برونا، بعد سلطنة عمان  
 كوالالمبور / وكالات الانباء... وصل العاهل الاردني الملك حسين وقرينته الملكة  
 نور الى سلطنة بروناى صباح أمس في زيارة تستغرق عدة ايام يتوقع ان  
 يزور بعدها عددا من دول جنوب شرق آسيا .  
 ورافق العاهل العاهل الاردني في هذه الزيارة وفد رسمي يضم رئيس الوزراء  
 زيد الرفاعي ورئيس الديوان الملكي السيد مروان القاسم ووزير التمويين  
 والصناعة والتجارة الدكتور رجاء المعشر ووزير الطاقة والثروة المعدنية  
 الدكتور هشام الخطيب .  
 وكان في استقبال الملك حسين والوفد المرافق له في مطار بروناى السلطان  
 حسن بلفية والملكة صالحة كما شارك في الاستقبال الوزراء وروءساء السلك  
 الدبلوماسي المعتمدين لدى سلطنة بروناى .  
 وزار الملك حسين قبر وصوله لبروناى أمس الاوان سلطنة عمان لمدة يوم  
 واحد حيث أجرى مباحثات مع السلطان فابوس .  
 الشرق الاوسط ١٩٨٦/٢/٢