THE COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TENSES OF ENGLISH AND THOSE OF ARABIC

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Background Of The Problem

We have known that there are very much variations of language in
The world. Those variations can be found in the real event of the communication. Ronald Wardaugh in Introduction to linguistic,1977:3 states as follows:

"Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication".

For those definition above we can conclude that language consists of

the symbols that have variations. Those variations ia already axisted in

the society or mixture from many varieties. Example: The majority of

Indonesian Moslem people know and use the Arabic in reading the

Holy Quran, eventhough there are many varieties of the languages in

Indonesian society.

"In English, the linguistic sign or a word such as nouns verbs, adjectives, and adverbs make up the largest part of the vocabulary" (Emily Dickinson,1984:121).

Owing to this background, the writer would like to find the

solution for the problem with an accurate, precise, and clear

description.

B. The Problem

It is an important to understand that the comparison between

English and Arabic tenses are interesting subject to investigate.

Therefore, the writer interests to choose it. For the investigating need

he has some problems that has formulated as follows:

1. Is there any similiarities between English and Arabic tenses?
2 . Is there any differences between English and Arabic tenses?

C. The Aim Of The Problem

The aim of this writing would deeply find the data covering as follows:
To compare the similiarities and the differences between the tenses of English and those of Arabic.

D. The Benefit of Paper

1. For The Students

Students who will get the information in using the simple present and future in   The comparison of both languages.

2. For The readers

The reader can understand easier in comparing the present tense and future tense on the both of languages.

E. Limitation of The Problem

Considering the verbs's complexity and also the writer's ability and time

Restricted, the scope of this investigation need to be limited to the discussion of the"VOICE" that included in the active affirmative sentence in present and future tense in English and in the Ma'lum in Fi'il Mudhari in the Arabic.

F. Writing Method

The writer uses the variable of the study one both in comparative. As it would

Seek for the comparison. The best analyzing within the specific characteristics of verb the study would thus choose matched both of the English and Arabic for it's data analysis. The variables that writer will investigated include the positive of active verb in the present and future tense an English that compare in fiil ma'lum is the fiil mudhari in the Arabic.

The population that the writer takes from the verses of the holy Quran available in the English translation. The sample ia taken form the English translation of the holly Quran about 30 verses. The procedure of collecting the data is employed through the library research.

II.EXPLANATION

For the discussion of tenses, we need to understand the time concept, tenses

Is not same with the time, although the tenses matter is time matter. Time is a concept in the speaker, reader and listener think. Human's lived in three dimension of time namely the past, present, and future. For Example:

1.. - The Past Tense : Fatimah huged the baby.
- The Present Tense: Fatimah huges the baby.
- The Future Tense: Fatimah will huge the baby.

2. - The Past Tense: You spoke English.
- The Present Tense: You Speak English.
- The Future Tense: You will speak English.

In the past time is point out at th-ed suffix, it is an concrete characteristic, but the internal

Change in the form of past (spoke) because spoke is an irregular verb while huge is a regular verb. In the present- s suffix is printed out. Its subject is the third singular person (huges), but in speak is no a change because the subject is the second person, and the auxiliary verb of will that mark the form of the future.

According to Linda Thomas(1993:62), states as follows., there are two tenses in English: present and past. Because future doesn't exist as a tense is English but it is indicated in other ways (For Example by use of auxiliary). From the definition above we can conclude the basically there are two tenses in English. But traditionally tenses is sub divided into present, past, and future and from the three tenses produce the twelve of the tenses. Hencefore, the sub division of the traditional tense that is quated by A. Chaedar Alwashilah as follows:

1. Simple present tense.
2. Present progressive tense.
3. Simple past tense.
4. Past progressive tense.
5. Future tense non progressive.
6. Future progressive tense.
7. Present perfect tense non progressive.
8. Present perfect progressive tense.
9. Past perfect tense non progressive.
10. Past perfect progressive tense.
11. Future perfect tense non progressive.
12. Future perfect progressive tense.

1. Simple Present Tense

Further W Stannard Allen states:"Present simple is used to talk about habitual action and general truth; not necessarily now (W.Stannard Allen,1970:76). For example:

a. She goes to school everyday (habitual present).
b. The earth goes round the sun (rightness on a states).
c. Nurses look after patient in the hospital (repeatedly event).
d. The sun rises in the east (General and truth event).
e. My parents live in Bandung (Permanent situation).

Hence fore, we use the present tense with a future meaning when we are talking about

Time tables, programs,etc. For example:

a. What time does the film begin? (future meaning).
b. The football match starts at 8 o'clock (future meaning).
c. Tomorrow is Wednesday (future meaning).

2. Present Progressive Tense

It has a synonym namely present continous tense. It is used to talk something is Happening at the time of speaking, a period around the present and changing situation. For

Example:

a. Please don't make so much noise I'm studying (at the time of speaking).

b. I'm reading an interesting book at the moment (happening around the time of speaking).

c. You are working hard today (a period around the present).

d. The population of the world is rising very fast (changing situation).

Therefore, present continous tense also used to talk about we talking with a future meaning

When we already have arranged to do. For example:

a. I am going to the theatre (all of these sentences).

b. Anni is coming tomorrow (has future meaning).

3. Past Tense

We use the past tense simple to talk about action or situation in the past tense is very

Often ends in the past. For example:

a. I very enjoyed the party (all of the sentences).

b. Mr.Edward died ten years ago (indicates that the action).

c. She passed her examination because she studied very hard (took place in the past time to come to an end in the past).

4. Past Progressive Tense

We use the past progressive tense (the past continuous tense) to say that some one in the Middle of doing something already started before this time but hadn't finished. We also we use the Continuous tense doesn't tell us whether an action. For example:

a. This time last year I was living in USA (the action and condition hadn't finished).

b. While I was cooking in the garden, I hurt my back (the action and condition perhaps it was finished or perhaps not).

5.Future Tense

This future tense points out a certain activity that will be done in the future. We can use to Signified the auxiliary of will, shall or be going to. We use will when we decide to do something at The time of speaking. The speaker has not decided before. While be going to when we have already Decide to do samething.

For example:

No	Sentences	Shall	Will	Be going to
1	Shall I open the door?	Offerings	-	-
2	I've got no money. What shall I do?	Suggestion	-	-
3	Where shall we go this evening?	Suggestion	-	-
4	I'll help you with it.	-	Offering	-
5	Of course I'll bring it this afternoon	-	Agreeing	-
6	I promise I'll phone you as soon as I arrive.	-	Promising	-
7	Will you shut the door please?	-	Asking	-
8	Do you think Tom will get job?	-	Predicting	-
9	Look at the black clouds.It's going to rain.	-	-	Decided to happen/do something.
10	I feel terrible. I think, I'm going to sick.	-	-	Decided to do something

For explanation above, we can conclude that simple future usually signifies the auxiliary shall, will, and be going to and has meaning willingness, futurity and certainty.

The Conjugation of English Verb

There are three kinds of English conjugations , regular verb, irregular verb, and defective verb (A.Chaedar al Washilah,Ph.D,1993:223). The regular verb is a verb that has the form change that may happen from the basic form to the past and the past participle are formed by adding-d or – ed inflections.

For example:

Stem: Want; The edge sound : t

Conjugation: - Past Tense : Wanted; - Past Participle: Wanted

Pronunciation: wontid (id).

The verb that its conjugation irregularly (Irregular verb) can be grouped into four groups, such as:

1. The past and past participle forms are stem the same form from the infinitive. For example:

Stem   : To cut; Past Tense   : Cut;   Past Partciple : Cut.

2. The past and the past participle are same but it's different from the infinitive or the stem. For example:

Stem   : To bend; Past Tense : Bent; Past Participle : bent.

3.Past tense or Past Participle are same with the infinitive or stem. For example:

Stem   : To beat;   Past Tense   : beat; Past Participle : beaten.

3. Past Tense, past participle and infinitive are different to each other. For example:

Stem   : To begin; Past Tense : Began; Past Participle   : Begun.

For the explanation above we can conclude that irregular verbs are not formed by adding morpheme-d or-ed on the verb. We can identify from how to pronunciate of each verb.

English Morphology

   Morphology is the study of internal structure of words- how they are made up of smaller part, such as affixes and rooks-to this extent that this related to syntax or semantics (R.A Hudson,1984:173). This agree respect with what Ronald Wardaugh (1973:76) states that: Morphology is the study of their morphemes in their combination in words and Morpheme is the minimal unit of meaning. Morpheme is sub divided in to free morpheme and bound morpheme. For example: Verb : Untouchables; Free morpheme: Touch and Able; Bound morpheme : Un and s.

The Morphological Proces

   In the discussion of English verb morphological process the researcher sub divides in to: affixation Process, replacement process, suppletion, and blank modification. Affixation process is the derivand (the form the result when a process or operation is applied) and this additional formative (the affix) will be constant. Processes of affixation may than be divided in to prefixation, suffixation or infixation (P.H Mattews, 1974:124).

For example:

- Verb : Uncredible; Prefix : Un; Infix : -; Suffix : -
- Verb : Generalize; Prefix : -; Infix : -; Suffix : Ize.

The verb doesn't have an infix.

   A process of replacement is no more a morph than zero is morph this is happened in the internal change in a certain morpheme. For example: Stem : Swim; Past Tense : Swam; Past Participle : Swum.

   The suppletion process can also be a problem in the case of total modification. For example: Stem : Be; Past : Was ; Past Participle : Been.

   The happen change of these process can not be seen but it is only different in this

concept (Blank modification). For example: Stem   : Let; Past   :
Let; Past Participle : Let.

The Parts Speech in Arabic Verb

       In Arabic language, there are three kinds of the parts of speech. The parts of speech are three kinds: isim (noun), Fi'il (verb) and harf (particle).(Musthafa al-Ghulayanie:1987: 11). For example:

No	Words Context	English	Kinds of Word	Meaning
1	Al-Baabu	The door	Noun	Pintu
2	Al-Kitaabu	The book	Noun	Buku
3	Kataba-Yaktubu-Uktub	Write	Verb	Menulis
4	Qoola-Yaquulu-Qul	Speak	Verb	Berkata
5	Min	From	Preposition	Dari
6	Ilaa	To	Particle	Ke

       The verb in Arabic always change and show suitable with the time of event ar by subject of it performer. Verb is a word that indicate the stand alone of meaning that is participated by the time (Al-Fi'lu: Kalimatun dallat 'alaa ma'naa fii nafsihaa waqturinat bi zamaanin wadh'an).Example:

No	Arabic sentences	English sentences	Kinds of tenses
1	Al-Ustaadzu yadzhabu ilal madrosati kulla yaumin	The teacher goes to school every day	Pesent tense
2	Dzahaba Muhammadun ilal madrosati ba'dal aana.	Muhammad went to school yesterday	Past tense

The Types Of Arabic Verb

       The Arabic verb are sub divided into main verb (al-Af'aalu al-taamu) and auxiliary verb (al-Af'aalu al-naaqishu). The main verb is subdivided into transitive (mutta'adii) and intransitive (Laazim) and the transitive is subdivided into active (ma'luum) and passive(majhuul).

       The transitive verb need an object and the subject (faa'il) that the verb does. While the intransitive verb dosen't need an object but it require to the subject (Faa'il).(Syekh Musthafa al Ghulayanie,1992: 65 & 89).

For example:

No	Word context	English Sentence	Types of verb
1	Huwa yaqroul quraana	He read the Quran	Transitive verb
2	Dzahaba sa'iid	Said went	Intransitive verb

      The active verb in Arabic is the verb that is called of the subject in the sentence. The active verb is a verb that's known the it person or thing or its pronoun (Antoine Dahdah,1981: 5). The active verb is a verb that's known the it person or thing or its pronoun (Al-fi'lu al ma'luumu huwa maa kaana lahu faa'iluhu ma'ruufun, dhoohirun au mudlmirun. While the passive verb is inverted whit the active. It doesn't show the subject, but the subject is thrown away and it's substitute by a replacement of the subject (Naaibul faa'il). "Al fi'lul mazhuulu huwa maa hudzifa faa'iluhu wa ja'ala al maf'uul bihi naaiban lahu..

The Auxiliary Verb

In Arabic are rare met it, one of example which is often encountered is the word of Kaana. This form is corresponded with to be in English. For example:

No	Object	Verb	Subject	To be	The English Sentence
1	Qiyaaman	-	Ustaadzu	Kaana	The teacher that was stand
2	Ummatan	-	Annaasu	Kaana	Man kind was one single

The auxiliary verb in Arabic language can indicate a certain verb or event of verb.

The Classification of Arabic Verb According of Time

In Arabic verb that relates within the time can be divided in to three kinds, they are fi'il madhi, fi'il mudhari and fi'il 'amr.

Fi'il Madhi is a word that show the event in the past, and finish, it's characteristic, is often come the letter of female "Ta"(   ). Fi'il Mudhari is a verb that show the meaning in relating the time in the present or future and it's characteristic accept the letter of sin, saufa, lam, and lan. Fiil Amr is word that is showed to ask or order some one at the future time and the it's characteristic is ya mu'annats mukhatthabah.

Fi'il Amr (Command Word) is the verb which utilized to ask some one the as to do a certain action or dead at the future time and the person of each verb cover the second person, male and female, in single, double and plural.

The Arabic Verb Morphology

The form of the Arabic verb according to time such as: past tense (madhi), present Tense (mudhari) and imperative verb ('amr) have a pair of scales as a formula. Every change of the form follow into it's formula and all of

Arabic words are come from the basic word   namely the three consonants mentioned fa, a'in and lam , and naturally are called fa fiil, ain fiil and lam fiil (Abu Bakar Muhammad,1995:1).

The Conjugation of Arabic Verb

Such in English, in Arabic language also exist form experiencing change regularly and irregularly. That can be looked at the stronght and weaknest of each it's letter.

Regular verb is a verb that doesn't have one of letter illat such alif, ya, and wawu. Regular is subdivided into three kinds, fiil salim, fiil mahmuz, and fiil mudha'af.

Fiil Salim is a verb that not to find either one of letter illat, hamzah or the reparation letter (tasydid). Fiil Mahmuz is a verb that one of base letter is hamzah and it's subdivided to three kinds, mahmuz fa, a'in, and lam. For example: Akhodza, sa-ala, qoroa. Fiil Mudhaaf is a verb that it's base letter is repeated . It's subdivided into two kinds, namely, mudha'aftsulatsi and mudh'af ruba'i. For example: marro, farro, damdama, zalzala.

Irrergular verb in the Arabic is called mu'tal. It's one of the base letter is illat letter. It consist four kinds: mitsal, ajwaf, naqish and lafif. For example: ya'udhu, yaiqinu (mitsal) yaquulu (ajwaf), yad'uu (naqish), yanwii (lafif maqrun), yafii (lafif mafruq)

Summary of This Paper

The writer would like to take a some summaries be that may be a conclusion of this writing. They are :

A. Arabic Language

1. The basic form of Arabic verb is taken from the past time.
2. Arabic Verb has conjugation process of building of verb such as regular and irregular verb.
3. The present time in Arabic signifies a certain action, that is in the present and future time.
4. Morphologically the present of Arabic verb has a prefix or suffix that included in the verb as a pronoun.
5. Arabic language each pronoun has to own verb form.
6. Each pronoun has is own morpheme.
7. The process of irregular change only occur for certain pronoun: as person, genus, and number.

B. English Language

1. The verb of English has a basic form that is come from the stem or infinitive.
2. English has a verb form that indicate the time.
3. English has conjugation in the process of building of a verb namely regular and irregular verb.
4. Form of the present tense is has kid by a certain morpheme s/es or lug in the present continuos.
5. Morphologically in irregular verb has a process of change from the base form in the past tense and past participle.
6. Present verb in English language signifies a certain action happened in the present and habitual action.
7. The pronoun is not influenced in the verb, because each pronoun has a form of the equal verb.

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--, *Al-Qirooah, Al-Nahwu, Al-Sharfu.*

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