

### **Research Summary (3)**

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**Present Tense Between Arabic and Persian :**

**A Novel “AYNAH HI DARDAR” by Howshnak Glshyri and Its Arabic  
Equivalence “MARAYA ADAT” or “Self- Mirroring” As An Example :**

**A Comparative Study.**

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#### **Summary**

It might be concluded that this study refers to the general characteristics of the present tense. It indicates that verb is the most important element compared with the other parts of speech. Some think that noun is important, but the study proves that verb is the most important element in a sentence structure because it implies renewal syntactical structures compared with the fixed noun. Consequently, verb is considered to be the base of a sentence and the source of meaning . That is why all other elements of the sentence depend on the element of verb. In addition, verb refers to the subject in terms of type and gender. Furthermore, the linguistic structure of a sentence is formed according its verb. Moreover, verb refers to sentence time and hence it became the axis of a sentence time denotation.

After present tense between Arabic and Persian according the novel “AYNAH HI DARDAR” by Howshnak Glshyri and its Arabic equivalence “MARAYA ADAT” or “Self- Mirroring” is studied, a number of results have been arrived to. These results are as follows:

- The present tense of the adherence type and of the present continuous used by the author in his novel according to the contextual structure is prevailed.
- The use of touched present tense, i.e. the present tense that refers to near future in the author’s novel is lacked.
- The present tense whether of the adherence type or of the continuous type used by the author in referring to the adverb in association with some tools is various.
- In Persian the present tense of the two types; of the adherence type and of the continuous type, both share with their Arabic present equivalence regarding the adverb in all examples quoted from the novel.

Finally, it is noticed that through the selected examples quoted from the novel, the present tense does not refer to any other different tenses such as the past tense nor the general tense nor the eternal tense.