

*Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Higher Education
and scientific research
University of Samarra
College of education*



SURRA MAN RA'A

Scientific Refereed Journal

**Issued by
college of Education
University of Samarra**

***Vol. 16./No. 63. 15th Year.
May - June / 2020 A.D/ 1441 AH***

***Deposit number in Iraqi national library and archives
Baghdad, 2341 - year 2019
ISSN 1813 – 6798***



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1441AH

International code:
ISSN 1813 – 6798

Deposit number in Iraqi national library and archives
Baghdad, 2341
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ISSN : 1813-6798

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ISSN : 1813-6798

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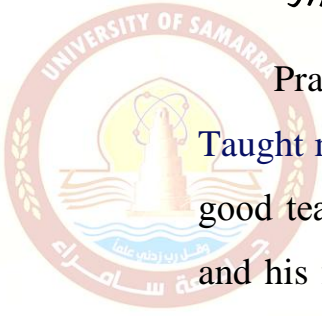
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ISSN : 1813-6798

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In the Name of God The Most Gracious, The Merciful



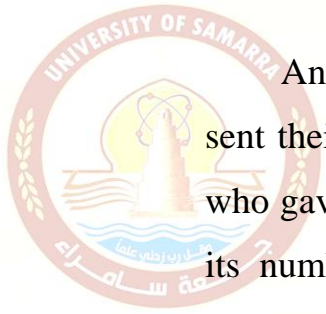
Praise to Allah, Lord of the Worlds (Who taught by the pen * Taught man that which he knew not). And prayers and peace be upon the good teacher of the people, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, and his family, companions and those who followed them until the Day of Judgment.

Scientific research is one of the most important means for the advancement and development of nations, and because of our belief in this aspect, the journal "Surra man Ra'a" seeks to preserve the sobriety and quality of scientific research. Importance in the renaissance of the nation and its progress, so the members of the Editorial Board worked hard on receiving and reviewing researches, from inside and outside the country, as the contents of this number came from the Maghreb and its Levant, to represent a distinguished number in this time.

I felt elated and pleased when this issue was accomplished, and today I am happy to write this introduction to the third issue of our wonderful journal, which includes a distinguished collection of researches in various human sciences, and I hope to maintain its scientific sobriety in disseminating scientific research, and we seek to obtain a global impact factor for the journal.

I would like to extend my congratulations and sincere thanks to the members of the Editorial Board, headed by the Chairman of the Editorial Board, Dr. Dalal Hashem Karim, and her diligent team in accomplishing this exceptional number. hard to accomplish and put it in the hands of scholars and researchers.

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And I thank all the researchers who put their trust in this journal and sent their researches to publish it in this issue, and I also thank all those who gave support in its various forms, such as promoting the journal and its numbers, , we ask God Almighty that this work be pure for his honorable face and to facilitate us to continue this work, he is the conciliator and he is the one appointed.

*Prof. Dr. Iyad Salem Saleh
Dean of
the College of Education
Samarra University*

ISSN : 1813-6798

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In the Name of God, the Most Gracious, the Merciful



In spite of the current circumstances that stopped the areas of life, we were able, with unremitting efforts, to continue working in the Surra man Ra'a journal. This is because we are all aware that the scientific role we play cannot be stopped as the various fields of life have been stopped, so we have continued to work and have endeavored to publish a new issue of our journal to leave a clear scientific imprint in the scientific edifice that the University of Samarra was elected represented by the Surra man Ra'a journal believing in our commitment to the Almighty's saying, (And say, "Do [as you will], for Allah will see your deeds, and [so, will] His Messenger and the believers.) God is truthful.

مجلة سر من رأي

ISSN : 1813-6798

Prof. Dr. Dalal Hashem Karim

مجلة للدراسات الانسانية محكمة متخصصة

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THE ISSUES OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE FOR ARABIC-ENGLISH TRANSLATION

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الملخص:

تقدم الدراسة تحليلاً مقارناً بين سرعة الترجمة بين المترجمين البشر مع أو بدون مساعدة برنامج كوكل للترجمة من العربية الى الانجليزية .

وقد بينت الاستنتاجات تغييراً مهماً في سرعة الترجمة للمترجمين اللذين يستخدمون برنامج كوكل للترجمين من العربية الى الانجليزية وهذا يبرر استخدام مثل هكذا ادوات تكنولوجيا متطورة معتمداً على الاحتياجات والمواقف .

وعلى اية حال ان استخدام هكذا منهج او طريقة معتمدة على التكنولوجيا في تسريع عربية الترجمة يعتمد بشكل كبير على حجم المعلومات التي هي عادة ما تكون اقل بالنسبة الى اللغة العربية اذا ما قرناه باللغات الاخرى مثل الصينية واليابانية والاسبانية .

الكلمات الدالة : ترجمة الكوكل وسرعة الترجمة بالاعتماد على برنامج الكوكل للترجمة من العربية الى الانجليزية .



ABSTRACT

The present study presents a comparative analysis of translation speed between human translators with and without computer-assisted translation tool of Google translate for Arabic-English translation. The findings revealed a significant change in translation speed of translators using computer-assisted translation tool of Google translate for Arabic-English translation which justifies the use of such technology-oriented tools and affordances depending on the needs and situations. However the usability of this technology-based approach of speeding up translation process is significantly influenced by the size of the stored data which is small in the case of Arabic language compared to other widely used languages such as Chinese, Japanese, and Spanish.

Key words: Google translate; translation speed; computer assisted Arabic-English translation

Introduction

Speeding up translation process via applying machine translation has been actually functionalized to a large extent for some language pairs (e.g. English-Chinese, English-French, etc.). If we translators cut down on our expectations from perfect to adequate translation, it is already being used to produce translations usable after some human editing, or for deciding which parts of a large body of texts deserve more serious translation. Unfortunately the inefficiency of English-Arabic dictionaries and a large body of erroneous translations seem that neither rule-based nor example-based paradigms of machine translation can be applied to the English-Arabic language pair. Simms (2010) argues that Machine translation as an endeavor that straddles the field of linguistics and computer science, MT has, in its short history, not only reflected but also influenced changes in both these fields. (p. 143). Despite the development of machine translation in some pairs of languages it seems that it is not very efficient in Arabic -English case. The purpose of the study was to find out the efficacy of Speeding up translation process via computer-assisted translation tool of Google translate for Arabic-English translation in English to Arabic and Arabic to English within the technical and scientific texts domain. To this end some scientific and technical articles (5 articles with 25000 words) were selected and their translation through machine translation were done and later the accuracy of the translations were analyzed to find out the accuracy of the translations and whether the deficiency and inaccuracy of the translations lie in the faulty definitions presented by the common English to Arabic dictionaries that are not generally rules-based and example-based or not.

Review of the related literature

Survey of the related writing of machine interpretation shows an assortment of machine interpretations which they have been the subject of a lot of research of machine interpretation quality appraisal, for example, model based, open-source, realistic based, rule-based, and factual machine interpretation (e.g., Elliot, 2006; Sin-wai, 1988). Google Translate is a given support of interpret diverse composed writings starting with one language then onto the next and it gives deciphering 90 dialects. It can decipher a word, yet additionally an expression, a segment of a book, or a Web page. To interpret a book, Google Translate search various narratives to locate the best proper interpretation design between deciphered messages by human.

Google Translate has been assessed by numerous analysts with an emphasis on machine interpretation frameworks to date with positive reports on the productivity of the PC helped interpretation (Mohaghegh & Sarrafzadeh, 2009) Karami (2014) talked about various models utilized in Google Translate. He concentrated on two significant motors utilized by Google Translate and attempted to survey focal points and drawbacks of every one independently. He inferred that standard based models are simpler and proficient for machine interpretations deciphering dialects which are straightforward in their phonetics and rules. He accepts for a machine interpretation like Google Translate which underpins 90 dialects and gets favorable position of measurable models the nature of made an interpretation of writings is because of information accommodated the machine and the pair of dialects applied in interpretation process. As of late, another appraisal to the investigation of Google Translate has been proposed by Bozorgian and Azadmanesh (2015). If there should arise an occurrence of subject-action word understanding, they considered both Google Translate and human interpreters lastly they reasoned that Google Translate doesn't deal with subject-action word understanding well indeed while

making an interpretation of English sentences into Persian contrasted with human interpreters (p.34).

Bozorgian and Azadmanesh (2015) considered both Google Translate and human interpreter lastly they presumed that Google Translate doesn't deal with subject-action word understanding well indeed while making an interpretation of English sentences into Persian contrasted with human interpreters. Plitt and Masselot (2010) analyze post-altering machine interpretation against unassisted interpretation in custom online instrument for various language matches on data innovation reports, showing profitability additions of up to 80%. Koponen (2012) looks at the connection between human evaluation of post-altering endeavors and target estimates, for example, post-altering time and number of alter activities, finding for example that sections that require a great deal of reordering are seen as being increasingly troublesome, and that long sentences are viewed as harder, regardless of whether just scarcely any words changed. Cacciari and Tabossi (1993) survey the advantage of offering machine interpretation yield notwithstanding interpretation memory coordinates in a sensible workplace for interpreter chipping away at lawful and data innovation records.

Karami (2014) examined various models utilized in Google Translate. He concentrated on two significant motors utilized by Google Translate and attempted to evaluate focal points and inconveniences of every one independently. He reasoned that standard based models are simpler and effective for machine interpretations deciphering dialects which are straightforward in their phonetics and rules. In a similar line of concentrate in an exploration completed by Ghasemi (2016) on machine interpretation it was accounted for that that the distinction between the frequencies of various sorts of English-to-Persian and Persian-to-English blunders didn't arrive at factual noteworthiness. Kulesza and Shieber (2004) utilized a classifier with other reference-based

highlights to anticipate if a sentence is created by a human interpreter apparently great or by machine interpretation framework.

In an examination led by Turchi et al. (2010) they proposed a strategy for additional improving the quality assessments created for machine interpretations at the sentence level. Hutchins (2003) proclaimed, the utilization of PCs for deciphering writings was first proposed in 1947, and the principal exhibition of an interpretation framework was in January 1954. Google Translate is a given support of interpret diverse composed writings starting with one language then onto the next and it gives deciphering 90 dialects. It can interpret a word, yet in addition an expression, a segment of a book, or a Web page. To interpret a book, Google Translate search various narratives to locate the best suitable interpretation design between deciphered messages by human. Google Translate has been assessed by numerous specialists and, contrasted with other Persian-English machine interpretation frameworks to date, and has demonstrated how well this framework makes an interpretation of from Persian to English (Mohaghegh & Sarrafzadeh, 2009). Karami (2014) talked about various models utilized in Google Translate. He concentrated on two significant motors utilized by Google Translate and attempted to survey points of interest and impediments of every one independently. He reasoned that standard based models are simpler and productive for machine interpretations deciphering dialects which are straightforward in their etymology and rules. Factual machine interpretation (Koehn, 2010) frameworks are exceptionally alluring in light of the fact that they might be worked with minimal human exertion when enough monolingual and bilingual corpora are accessible. In any case, bilingual corpora are not in every case simple to collect, and they may not exist for some language sets. Actually, rule-based machine interpretation frameworks (Hutchins & Somers, 1992) might be worked with no parallel corpus. Direct methodology is alluded to as the crude way to deal with machine interpretation. It replaces words in the

source language with words in the objective language in a similar succession absent a lot of phonetic examination and preparing (Venkateswara & Muthukumaran, 2013). Direct machine interpretation frameworks begins with morphological investigation which expels morphological expressions from the words to get the root word from the source language words. At that point a bilingual lexicon is gazed upward to get the objective language words comparing to the source-language words. This methodology is intended for unidirectional interpretation between one sets of dialects (Sharma, 2011).

Interlingua machine interpretation includes the use of morphological, syntactic and semantic guidelines in the investigation of the source language content and the amalgamation of the objective language content (Abiola, Adetunbi & Oguntimilehin, 2015). Expression based models were acquainted with reduce the deficiency of the word-based models by the presentation of expressions as the fundamental interpretation unit (Och, 2003). The corpus-based methodology is characterized into model based machine interpretations and factual machine interpretation. Model based methodology: utilizes past interpretation guides to create interpretations for an info gave (Tripathi & Sarkhel, 2010). So as to construct a working measurable machine interpretation framework, four issues must be tackled which are: translational proportionality model, parameterization, parameter estimation and unraveling (Lopez, 2008). Half and half machine interpretation approach is a mix of the factual technique and the standard based methodology. The methodology include: word based model, state based model, linguistic structure based model and woodland based model. Word-based models were planned by Brown et al. (1993) to show the lexical conditions between single words. Subsequently, express based models were presented. Expression based models were acquainted with reduce the weakness of the word-based models by the presentation of expressions as the fundamental interpretation unit (Och, 2003). Contingent upon the kind of

information, linguistic structure based models can be isolated into two general classifications: the string-based frameworks and tree-based frameworks (Galley et al, 2006). Lazzari (2006) portrays machine interpretation and human interpretation regarding quality, machine interpretation will stay substandard compared to human interpretation for a long time. Palumbo (2009) characterizes machine interpretation as: "interpretation performed consequently by a PC with various degrees of human contribution" (p. 73). Devlin et al. (2014) have talked about the utilization of neural system models for machine interpretation. As indicated by them as of late, neural system models have gotten profoundly mainstream in NLP. Cho et al. (2014) also have talked about the utilization of neural systems for interpretation. They recommend that profound neural systems have demonstrated noteworthy achievement impressive applications, for example, protest acknowledgment and discourse acknowledgment.

Method

Corpus-based methods of translation presuppose that translating can be based on previous instances of the practice. In the case of English-Arabic translation, errors and mistakes in translation, especially in technical and scientific areas, seem to be so prevalent that basing a new translation on them would inevitably lead to a meaningless output. The study intends to reveal if this is true or not. To address the examination addresses Waddington's Translation appraisal rubric was utilized. Waddington (2001) presents four strategies for appraisal (Method A, B, C and D) that in this examination the subsequent technique (B) was applied. This rubric depends on blunder investigation and considers the negative impact of mistakes on the nature of interpretation. As a matter of first importance, the rater ought to establish that every blunder is an interpretation mistake or language mistake. As referenced in Khanmohammad

and Osanloo (2009), if a blunder influences the exchange of importance from the source to target content, it is called interpretation mistake, else, it is a language mistake and punished with - 2 focuses. At that point, it ought to be noticed that for 1-5 negative impacts on words, it punishes 2 negative focuses and for 6-20 negative impacts, it allots 3 negative focuses, etc. The scores obtained from the counts are the score appointed for every interpretation. So as to do this investigation, test logical and specialized writings, incorporating 5 articles with 25000 words were given to both Google on the web and to the understudies to interpret them. At that point the interpreted writings were broke down in the accompanying advances: Quantitative assessment dependent on Waddington's rubric. The scientist scored every interpretation both PC helped interpretation (Google) and human, at that point determined the mean of the scores so as to address the main research question. Content examination to attract recurrence of mistakes both Google on the web and HT were directed as far as content sort so as to address the inquiry. The explanation for utilizing Waddington's second strategy to dissecting quantitative information is that it depends on blunder investigation and intended to consider the negative impact of mistakes on the general nature of the interpretations (Khanmohammad & Osanloo, 2009, p. 136)

Results

The administration of the aforementioned comparative analysis between computer assisted translation and human translation to find out its effect on speeding up translation process via computer-assisted translation tool of Google translate for Arabic-English translation lead to the following results which are displayed at two levels, first the translation errors between two groups and second the translation speed:

Figure. 1 frequency of error types among unequipped translators of the articles

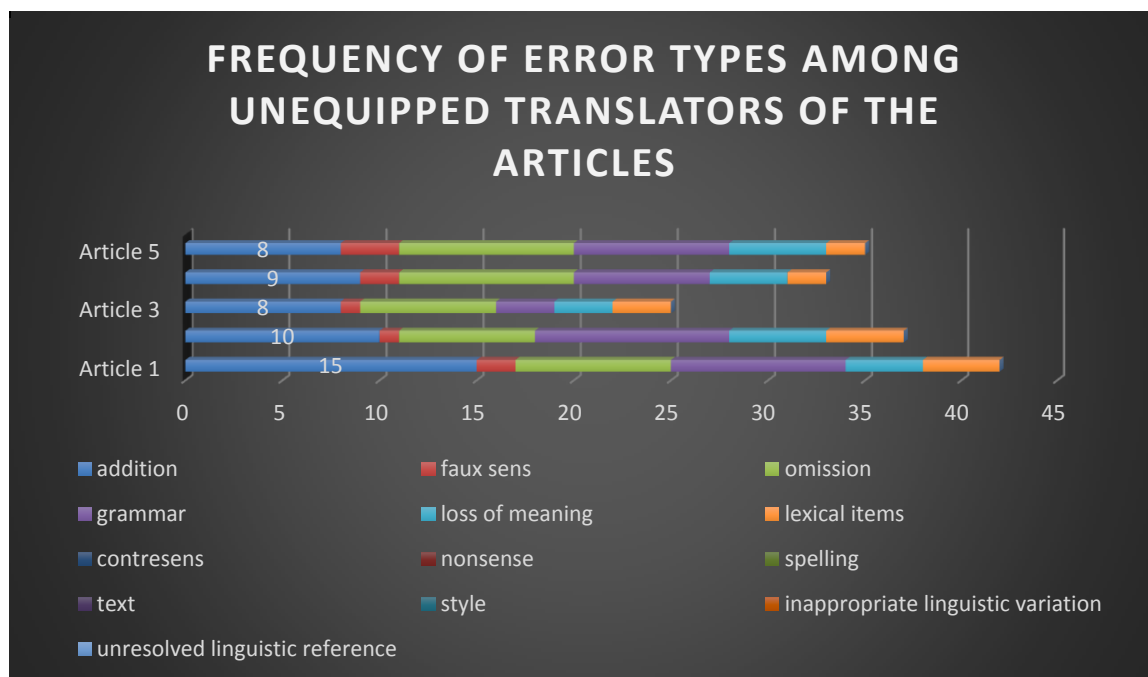
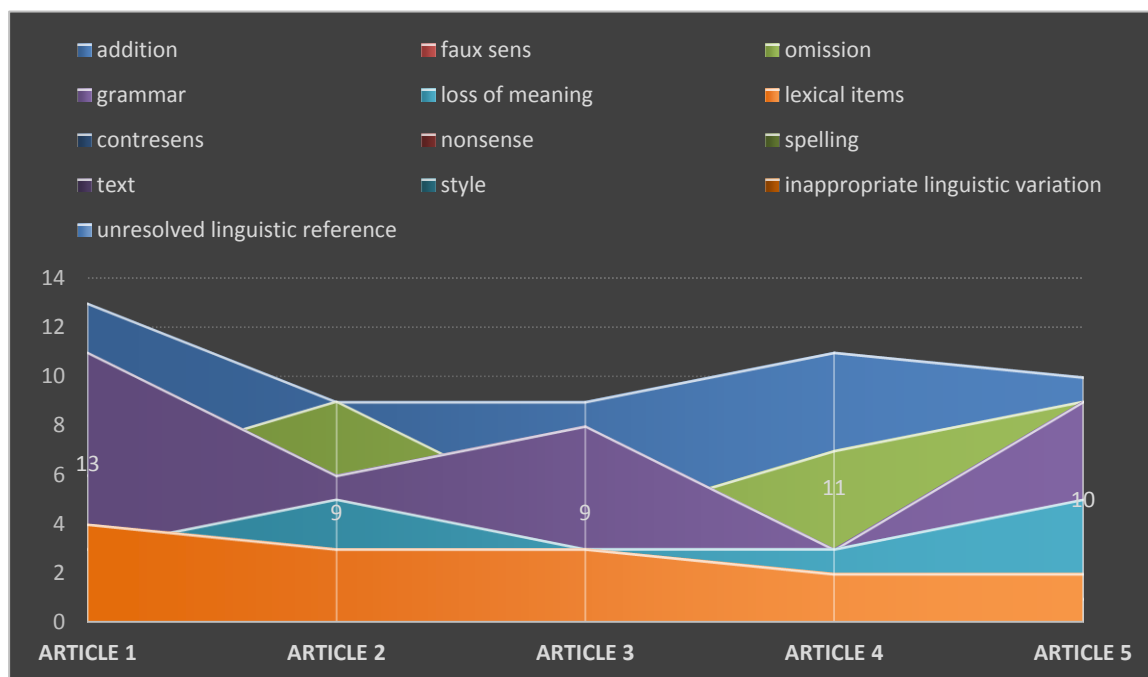


Figure. 2 Frequency of error types among equipped translators of the articles



A quick look at the above diagrams show that there is no significant difference between the traditional translators of scientific article unequipped with technology and those translators equipped with technology in terms of the observed errors in their translation at final evaluation phases however, there is a significant difference in the speed of translation as discussed afterwards. In both groups the most frequently observed errors are addition, omission and grammar respectively. The feature to be examined in this study was the speed of the translation process, with the goal of measuring the time difference between human and translation memory based translation speeds (Bruckner, 2001).

The following figure shows the adopted parameters in the study:

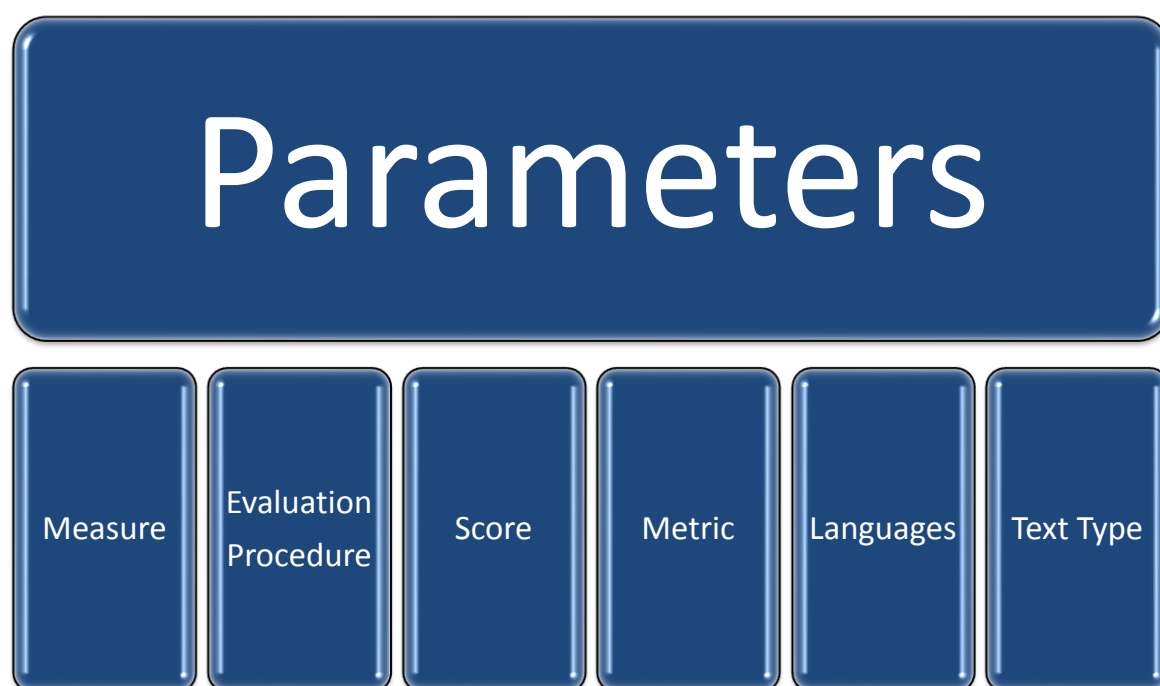


Figure 1 Adopted parameters

- Measure (minutes),
- Evaluation procedure (comparing times needed by each translator to deliver translation),
- Score (time needed for the translation process),

- Metric (faster / slower),
- Languages (English – source language, Arabic– target language),
- Text type (hardware documentation)

The study was conducted by four expert translators two equipped with computer assisted translation and two without any technology.

Table 3 Translation Speed Results

Article	Equipped (ET) Time	T (UT) Time	Equipped (ET) Time	T (UT) Time
First article	250 minutes	310 minutes	240 minutes	300 Minutes
Second article	238 minutes	300 Minutes	218 minutes	320 Minutes
Third article	220 Minutes	305 Minutes	210 Minutes	335 Minutes
Fourth article	200 Minutes	320 Minutes	190 Minutes	310 Minutes
Fifth article	180 Minutes	290 minutes	180 Minutes	290 Minutes
Total	1088 minutes	1525 minutes	1138 minutes	1555 Minutes

The above table clearly displays the significant difference of performance among human translators and computer assisted translators in terms of translation speed which justifies the use of technology-based translation. However it is necessary to mention that the revision phase of the equipped



translators took more time compared with traditional translators who were not equipped with any technology. It seems that the small size of the recorded data on Arabic language in Google is the main reason why the equipped translators had more problems at revision phase of their translations which needs to be attended by Arabic translators by voluntary completion of Arabic data archive of Google for the benefit of future Arabic users.



Conclusion

On the basis of the obtained results it can be argued that there is a positive relationship between translation speed and the use of computer-assisted translation tool of Google translate for Arabic-English translation. Regardless of the type of the observed errors which were almost the same with insignificant differences the findings revealed a significant change in translation speed of translators using computer-assisted translation tool of Google translate for Arabic-English translation which justifies the use of such technology depending on the needs and situations. However the usability of this computer-based approach of speeding up translation process is significantly influenced by the size of the stored data which is small in the case of Arabic language compared to other widely used languages such as Chinese, Japanese, and Spanish. The findings are consistent with Seljan & Pavuna (2006) and Valderrábanos (2003) who have recommended the use of computer assisted translation to speed up translation process.

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Appendix

Table 2. Scale for Holistic Method C (Waddington, 2001, p. 6)

LEVEL	ACCURACY OF TRANSFER ST CONTENT	QUALITY OF EXPRESSION IN TL	DEGREE OF TASK COMPLETION	MARK
Level 5	Complete transfer of ST information; only minor revision needed to reach professional standard.	Almost all the translation reads like a piece originally written in English. There may be minor lexical, grammatical or spelling errors.	Successful	
Level 4	Almost complete transfer; there may be one or two insignificant inaccuracies; requires certain amount of revision to reach professional standard.	Large sections read like a piece originally written in English. There are a number of lexical, grammatical or spelling errors.	Almost completely successful	
Level 3	Transfer of the general idea(s)	Certain parts read like a piece	Adequate	

	but with a number of lapses in accuracy; needs considerable revision to reach professional standard	originally written in English, but others read like a translation. There are a considerable number of lexical grammatical or spelling errors		
Level 2	Transfer undermined by serious inaccuracies; thorough revision required to reach professional standard.	Almost the entire text reads like a translation; there are continual lexical, grammatical or spelling errors.	Inadequate	
Level 1	Totally inadequate transfer of ST content; the translation is not worth revising.	The candidate reveals a total lack of ability to express himself adequately in English	Totally inadequate	

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610	The Issues of Google Translate for Arabic-English Translation Asst . Prof . Raheem Chalup Saber PhD	1015-1038
450	Women Pacifist Voices: The Anti-war Fiction of Elizabeth Bowen and Daphne du Maurier Instructor, Zaid Ibrahim Ismael, Ph.D. Prof. Sabah Atallah Khalifa Ali, Ph.D.	1039-1054

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

على الرغم من الظروف الراهنة التي أوقفت مجالات الحياة ، إلا أننا استطعنا وبجهود
حثيثة أن نواصل العمل في مجلة سر من رأى ؛ وذلك لأننا كلنا دراية أن ما نقوم به من دور
علمي لا يمكن أن نوقفه كما أوقفت مجالات الحياة المختلفة ، لذا واصلنا العمل وسعينا كل
السعي لكي نصدر عدداً جديداً من مجلتنا لنترك بصمة علمية واضحة المعالم في الصرح
العلمي الذي انتخبته جامعة سامراء متمثلاً بمجلة سر من رأى ، وإيادنا منا ملتزمين بقوله
تعالى ﴿وَقُلْ أَعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللَّهُ عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ﴾ صدق الله العظيم.

أ.د. دلال هاشم كريم

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ISSN : 1813-6798

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كلمة العدد

الحمد لله رب العالمين ﴿الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ﴾ ﴿عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ﴾ والصلاة والسلام على معلم الناس الخير صلوات ربي وسلامه عليه، وعلى آله وأصحابه ومن تبعهم إلى يوم الدين، أما بعد:

فإنَّ البحث العلمي من أهم وسائل نهوض الأمم وتقدمها، وإيماناً منا بهذا الجانب تسعى مجلة (سُرَى مَنْ رَأَى) على المحافظة على رصانة البحث العلمي وجودته، وفي ظل هذه الظروف التي اجتاحت العالم من فايروس كورونا وتبعاته، أئبنا إلا مواصلة حركة البحث العلمي لما لها من أهمية في نهضة الأمة ورقياً، فاجتهد أعضاء هيئة التحرير في استقبال البحوث وإرسالها للمحكمين، من داخل البلاد وخارجه، فمحتوياته هذا العدد أتت من المغرب العربي ومشرقه، لتمثل عدداً متميزاً في هذا الظرف.

وقد شعرت بالغبطة والسرور حين أنجز هذا العدد، ويسعدني اليوم كتابة هذا التقديم للعدد الثالث والستين من مجلتنا الغراء، وهو يضم مجموعة متميزة من البحوث والنصوص المحقق في مختلف العلوم الإنسانية، وآمل أن يستمر صدورها، وأن تحافظ على رصانتها العلمية في نشر البحوث العلمية، ونحن نسعى للحصول على معامل تأثر عالمي للمجلة.

أود أن أتقدم بالتهنئة والشكر الجزيل لأعضاء هيئة التحرير وعلى رأسهم رئيس هيئة التحرير الدكتورة الفاضلة دلال هاشم كريم، وفريقها المثابر في إنجاز هذا العدد الاستثنائي، فقد بذلوا جهداً كبيراً في إصدار هذا العدد، وأن هذا العدد لم يكن ليرى النور لولا حرص أعضاء هيئة التحرير وعملهم الدؤوب على إنجازه ووضع بين أيادي الدارسين والباحثين.

وأشكر كلَّ الباحثين الذين وضعوا ثقتهم في هذه المجلة وأرسلوا بحوثهم لنشرها في هذا العدد، وأشكر كذلك كل من قدم دعماً بأشكاله المختلفة، كالترجيع للمجلة وأعدادها، أو من شد على أيدينا بالكلمة الطيبة فحفزنا على الاستمرار دون كلل، نسأل الله تعالى أن يكون عملنا هذا خالصاً لوجهه الكريم وأن ييسر لنا الاستمرار في عملنا هذا، فهو الموفق وهو المعين.

ISSN : 1813-6798

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الاشتراك في المجلة



تدفع المؤسسات الحكومية والجامعات ومراكز البحث بدل اشتراك قدره (٢٥٠.٠٠) دينار داخل القطر للعدد الواحد وتخاطب سكرتارية المجلة على العنوان المدرج في أدناه لغرض الاشتراك أو التبادل.

المراسلات

أ.د. دلال هاشم كريم

رئيس هيئة تحرير مجلة سر من رأى

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009647700888734 - 009647800081044

ISSN : 1813-6798

مجلة للدراسات الانسانية محكمة متخصصة

تصدر عن كلية التربية / جامعة سامراء

الأسس الطباعية للبحث

❖ يطبع البحث على الآلة الحاسبة، وعلى ورق حجم (A4) وبوجه واحد.

❖ لا يتجاوز عدد صفحاته (٢٠) صفحة بما فيها: البيانات، والخرائط، والمصورات، وإذا زاد البحث على ذلك يتحمل الباحث دفع مبلغ (٢٠٠٠) دينار عن كل صفحة إضافية، على أن تقدم النسخ الأصلية الخاصة بالأشكال والخرائط على ورق (تريست)، وبواسطة برنامج (Microsoft Word).

❖ بعد الأخذ بملحوظات المقيّمين يرفق قرص (CD) مع البحث المصحح.

❖ تكون الطباعة بحرف (Simplified Arabic)، وبحجم (١٤).

❖ تكتب الهوامش في آخر البحث بنفس خط المتن، وبحجم (١٢)، على أن تذكر معلومات المصدر كاملة عند وروده أول مرة، لتغني عن كتابة قائمة للمصادر.

❖ يقسم البحث على مقدمة وعناوين مناسبة تدل عليه، لتغني عن قائمة المحتويات.

❖ لا تلزم المجلة بإعادة البحث إلى صاحبه، إذا اعترض على نشره الخبراء، ويكتفى بالاعتذار.

❖ منهج البحث العلمي والتوثيق من سمات المجلة المحكمة.

❖ يدفع إلى المجلة مبلغ (٨٠٠٠) ثمانين ألف دينار بدل نشر، بالنسبة إلى الباحثين داخل العراق.

❖ يمنح الباحث نسخة مستلة من بحثه بعد نشره.

❖ تعنون المراسلات باسم (رئيس التحرير) او مدير التحرير.

❖ إذا كان البحث يحتوي على آيات قرآنية، يكون نمط الآيات وفق برنامج مصحف المدينة ولا يتم نشر البحث خلاف ذلك.

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ISSN : 1813-6798
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تصدر عن كلية التربية / جامعة سامراء

تعليمات النشر في مجلة (سر من رأى)



ترحب مجلة (سر من رأى) العلمية المحكمة بإسهام الباحثين في القطر وسواه من الأقطار، فتخطو بهم ومعهم خطوات واثقة نحو مستقبل مشرق في نواحي الحياة، وفيما يأتي بعض ضوابط النشر فيها:

الأسس الفنية والتنظيمية

- ❖ تستقبل المجلة البحوث العلمية في مجالات العلوم الانسانية كافة.
- ❖ تقوم هيئة التحرير بالبحوث علميًا مع خبراء مشهود لهم بالكفاية العلمية في اختصاصهم الدقيق.
- ❖ ترفض المجلة نشر البحوث التي لا تطابق منهج البحث العلمي المعروف.
- ❖ يلزم الباحث بالأخذ بما يرد من ملحوظات حول بحثه، من خلال ما يحدده الخبراء المقومون.
- ❖ أن لا يكون البحث مقدمًا إلى مجلة أخرى، ولم ينشر سابقًا، وعلى الباحث أن يتعهد خطيًا بذلك.
- ❖ يشترط أن يقوم الباحث ببحثه المقدم.
- ❖ يثبت على الصفحة الأولى ما يأتي: (عنوان البحث، واسم الباحث، ولقبه العلمي، ومكان عمله، وبريده الإلكتروني، ورقم هاتفه، وكلمات مفتاحيه باللغتين العربية والانكليزية)، وفي حالة وجود أكثر من باحث تذكر أسمائهم وعناوينهم، لتسهيل عملية الاتصال بهم.
- ❖ يطبع موجزا للبحث في صفحة مستقلة، وباللغتين العربية والإنكليزية، على أن لا يزيد عن صفحة واحدة.
- ❖ يعتمد أسلوب البحث العلمي في كتابة هوامش البحث ومصادره، ويعتمد الباحث المنهج البحثي الخاص باختصاصه، وتذكر الكتب المستعملة في البحث على النحو الآتي: اسم الكتاب، واسم المؤلف، ورقم الطبعة، ومكان النشر، وجهة النشر، وسنة النشر، والجزء (إن وجد)، والصفحة. أما الدوريات فتكتب على النحو الآتي: اسم الدورية، وعددها، وتاريخ صدورها، وجهة الإصدار، والصفحة.
- ❖ لا يعد قبول النشر ملزمًا للمجلة بنشر البحث العلمي ضمن الاعداد إلا ما يليق بسمعتها الدولية.

أعضاء هيئة التحرير



- | | |
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ISSN : 1813-6798

مجلة للدراسات الانسانية محكمة متخصصة

تصدر عن كلية التربية / جامعة سامراء



مجلة سُرْمَنْ رَأَى

لِلدِّرَاسَاتِ الْإِنْسَانِيَّةِ
مجلة علمية فصلية محكمة
تصدر عن كلية التربية في جامعة سامراء

المجلد السادس عشر / العدد الثالث والستون - السنة الخامسة عشرة /
١٤٤١ هـ /

آيار-حزيران ٢٠٢٠ م

الرمز الدولي: ISSN 1813 – 6798

رقم الايداع في دار الكتب والوثائق ببغداد ٢٣٤١ لسنة ٢٠١٩

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ISSN : 1813-6798

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لِلدِّرَاسَاتِ الْإِنْسَانِيَةِ

مجلة علمية فصلية محكمة

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المجلد السادس عشر / العدد الثالث والستون - السنة الخامسة عشرة. / ١٤٤١هـ

أيار - حزيران ٢٠٢٠ م

رقم الإيداع في دار الكتب والوثائق ببغداد ٢٣٤١ لسنة ٢٠١٩

ISSN 1813 - 6798