

## Books & Theses Reviews

Under supervision of

**Amira Ibrahim Shaaban**

Assistant Lecturer, Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of Arts,  
Alexandria University.

**This section includes the following reviews:**

1. A review of a Master's Thesis: "*Social Networking Sites and Their Impact on Family Relations: A Field Study on A Sample of Families in Algerian Society*", prepared by Dr. Salhi Samir, Temporary Professor at the University of Continuing Education, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Pole Chetma, University of Mohamed Khider Biskra, Algeria.
2. A review of a Master's Thesis, entitled: "*The Role of Technological Incubators in Supporting Social Innovation a Field Study on a Sample of Technological Incubators in Algeria*", prepared by Mr. Mahmoud Tichouche, PhD student, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Pole Chetma, University of Mohamed Khider Biskra, Algeria.
3. A review of a book "*How to Create Innovation: the Ultimate Guide to Proven Strategies and Business Models to Drive Innovation and Digital Transformation*", prepared by PharmD. Inas Ibrahim Shaaban.
4. A review of a master's thesis titled "ترجمه معاني قرآن كريم به زبان فارسي؛ مطالعه تحليلي تطبيقي"، prepared by Prof. Samira Abdel Salam Ashour.

A review of the M.A. Thesis titled:

## **Social Networking Sites and Their Impact on Family Relations: a Field Study on a Sample of Families in Algerian Society.<sup>1</sup>**

社交网站及其对家庭关系的影响：对阿尔及利亚社会家庭样本的实地研究

**By**

Professor, **Dr. Samir Salhi**

University of Continuing Education  
salhisamir68@gmail.com

Supervisor Professor **Dr. Abida Sabti**

University of Mohamed Khider, Biskra.  
abida.sabti@univ-biskra.dz

### **Introduction:**

The family represents a very important social group in the social system. It is the first social institution from which a person emerges and through which he receives the foundations of learning, interaction and integration with the outside world. The family is a global social system based on biological, cultural, psychological and economic elements. It is formed through a relationship that brings together the male and female in a sacred bond that achieves the legitimacy of having children and expanding kinship ties. It meets the needs of the individual, cares for him, guides him and builds his experiences and personality to adapt to the surrounding environment.

The Family system is a fundamental concept in social sciences and anthropology, as it is of great importance in understanding the social and cultural structure of societies and social interactions within society, and on the basis of which social relations are organized and values, customs and traditions are established. It plays a vital role in raising new generations and transmitting cultural heritage from one generation to another, as it provides psychological and emotional support to its members and is affected by social transformations and changes that affect society.

The Family has occupied an important position since the ages and times, as the individual cannot live a normal and stable life away from this system, and since human relations are necessary for the continuation of the individual's life, it is necessary for communications that occur in that family context and result in interactions between its members to achieve human needs within the framework of intimacy, cohesion, cooperation and social integration, thus achieving harmony and consistency within society, The human being is in all his states in need of communicating with others, and this need for communication is born with him and accompanies him in all stages of his

---

<sup>1</sup> Salhi, Samir. (2024). Social Networking Sites and Their Impact on Family Relation: A Field Study on a Sample of Families in Algerian Society, M.A. Thesis, Supervised by Abida Sabti. Biskra (Algeria): Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Pole Chetma, University of Mohamed Khider Biskra.

life. The first communication that the individual achieves is his communication with his mother since the first stage of his birth, and this type of primitive communication continues to represent the highest degree of psychological and physical satisfaction for him, then the forms of this communication develop as his social growth increases to include his relationships with his father and his family environment by developing his skills to make him able and willing to express his communication needs with others, so the family is an influential factor in the activity of the individual with his group.

The family represents a network of human and social relationships in which the individual grows up and interacts with others. At the forefront of these relationships is the individual's relationship with his parents, siblings, relatives and friends, and finally the rest of his community. Family relationships are of great importance to the individual, because they provide him with emotional and social support that helps him overcome life's challenges and pressures. They also provide a stable and stable environment and develop communication skills by creating a sense of social belonging and family unity. They constitute a safe place where individuals can express their feelings and orientations. The family, as a social bond, has a set of functions that it performs to achieve integration and cohesion between other societal systems and structures.

Society has witnessed a large group of technological changes and developments, and the Internet was one of the manifestations of these developments, followed by the large and widespread spread of social media in all societies, which created a great demand for these means to include all segments of society regardless of the nature and composition of society. In light of the emergence of social media and its entry into the family sphere in keeping with modernization and globalization, these means have become today one of the most important requirements that the family must provide within its system, which has led to the decline of many activities that the family used to do, and family relations have transformed and taken a different direction than they were in the past, so individuals today are immersed in a virtual world.

The Algerian family was not far from the transformations witnessed by the world, as it was also exposed to a set of transformations that led to structural and relational changes within its context, as the use of the Internet in Algerian society led to social and psychological effects on its users, and these effects are clearly evident in family relations, especially after social networking sites abolished the limits of time and place and linked many virtual external relationships to the internal relationships of the family, so social networking sites became an important part of the lives of individuals, and the latter leads to reflections that appear in the pattern of the individual's relationship with his family.

### **1. Study problem**

Here comes the problem of our study on research and investigation into the use of social networking sites by Algerian family members and the effects that they have on family relationships. Accordingly, our research question revolves around the following:

➤ **How do social networking sites affect family relationships in Algerian society?**

The main question has the following sub-questions:

- 1- What are the habits and patterns of Algerian family members' use of social networking sites?
- 2- What are the motives and gratifications of Algerian family members' use of social networking sites?
- 3- How have social networking sites affected the relationship between spouses?
- 4- How have social networking sites affected the relationship between parents, children, and siblings?

**2. Study objectives**

- Studying family relations in light of the use of social networking sites aims to understand the impact of these sites on the nature of the prevailing relationships within the family system and their development. Among the objectives of our study of this topic are the following:
- Trying to identify the habits and patterns of use of social networking sites by members of the small family in Algerian society.
- Researching the reasons that drive Algerian family members to increasingly use social networking sites.
- Monitoring the most important and most used social networking sites within the family system.
- Revealing the effects of social networking sites on the marital relationship.
- Understanding the impact of digital communication on the relationship between parents and their children, and the way they interact in their family environment.
- Revealing the relationship between children and their siblings in light of the growing use of social networking sites.
- The study seeks to monitor the changes that affect family relations, and thus enhance our understanding of this important social unit and improve its life, relationships, and effects on the individual and society.

**3. Study methodology**

Descriptive studies are concerned with presenting reports on the characteristics of the phenomenon to be studied and rely on collecting, analyzing and interpreting facts until the results are collected and their significance is extracted. Then the process of generalization regarding the phenomenon that the researcher is studying is completed. (Mohsen, 1998, page 436)

Scientifically, it represents a very important methodological tool. The method is also known as "a set of rules that are established with the intention of reaching the scientific truth or the method that the researcher follows in his study of the problem in order to discover the truth. It is the art of correctly organizing a series of ideas and procedures in order to reveal the truth that we do not

know" (Al-Yameen, 2016-2017, p. 311). Given the nature of the study and the goals it seeks to achieve by trying to identify the effects of social networking sites on family relations in Algerian society, the most appropriate method is the social survey method, which is one of the most famous and most widely used methods in descriptive studies. It aims to collect and analyze social data from large groups of individuals or groups, and includes the use of questionnaires, interviews, observations, and statistical analysis to understand and study social phenomena and trends. It helps to reveal the facts about some social phenomena from their various essential and objective aspects in order to understand and comprehend them and shed light on social reality and diagnose its fixed and variable characteristics. It is also the closest to studying large societies.

#### 4. Study sample

The stage of selecting the study sample is one of the most important steps of scientific research that the researcher must take when conducting his field study. After determining the basic criteria for the research, a sample must be selected that represents the total community and those on whom the study will be conducted. The sample is the part of the community that is studied. (Sarantakos, 2017)

The sample is defined as a part of the total population whose characteristics are to be determined, represented by a percentage calculated according to statistical standards, the nature of the research problem, and its data sources. (Mohamed, 1979, p. 91)

Due to the lack of statistical lists of the number of nuclear families consisting of both spouses - both or one of them - and their children, in the Algerian society using social networking sites, it was difficult to determine the number of the original community for the study, as the sample survey method was relied upon due to considerations of time and cost. Here, we had to distribute the questionnaire to the study sample according to two methods:

The first method: We relied on the intentional sample by choosing from our list of friends on social networking sites from study colleagues, family, relatives and acquaintances from nuclear families, and sending the questionnaire personally via social networking sites (Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram), and e-mail to the known study members.

The second method: In this method, we relied on a snowball sample, also called a network sample, where the researcher draws this type of sample as a picture or a specific glimpse of the characteristics required in the sample members and asks each participant to suggest another participant or more who meet these characteristics to be part of his study sample. This sample is often used in qualitative research. (Qandilji, 2020, p. 147)

It was applied by passing the intentional sample items of the questionnaire to their friends, family, relatives and acquaintances via social media sites from nuclear families until it was confirmed that the questionnaire included the spouses (both or one of them) who use social media sites, provided that they have children. As for the sample size for this research and given the specificity of this

topic, we decided that it would be (1000) items as the total number of selected cases and would be representative of the original community.

### **5. Study tools**

Accordingly, in this study, we applied the participatory observation tool in two stages. The first stage was represented by our experience of reality through our interaction with some nuclear families and surveying their opinions about the effects of social media sites on their family members, where some behaviors and interactions were observed between their members who use social media sites. As for the second stage, it was through observing the behaviors and interactions of Algerian family members with what social media sites display through their pages, which are embodied in posts and participations and the nature of their interaction with them. The questionnaire tool was relied upon as a primary tool in collecting data from the study sample, as the target community is characterized by its large size, which hinders the process of applying other tools such as the interview. The questionnaire is one of the most important tools on which the social survey method is based in collecting information and data from the studied community. In order to reach the largest number of individuals at the level of the Algerian country and in order to generalize the results to all nuclear families, we relied on the use of an electronic questionnaire that was distributed to a sample of nuclear family members who use social media sites in Algerian society.

### **6. Statistical methods used**

In this study, we relied on the statistical analysis program SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) in the process of unpacking data, extracting tables, and analyzing them through a set of the following statistical method.

#### -Pearson's correlation coefficient:

Pearson's coefficient is one of the most common measures for measuring the association between variables. It is a symmetric test that deals with pairs of marks. This test is used to determine whether there is a relationship between the variables under study. It was used to determine the degree of internal consistency of the questionnaire.

#### -Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient:

Cronbach's alpha test helps determine the stability and validity of the questionnaire paragraphs, as they were passed on the study sample at different time periods.

#### -Frequencies and percentages:

Frequencies and percentages were used to determine the personal and demographic characteristics of the respondents and determine their responses to the questionnaire axes.

#### -Chi-square test:

It is a significance test from the nominal level. This test is used when studying two variables from the nominal level, to determine whether the two variables are independent of each other and whether there are differences between them or whether they are related to each other.

## 7. Study concepts

Social networking sites are "websites in which Internet applications provide services to their users that allow them to create a personal page displayed to the public within a specific site or system, and provide a means of communication with the page creator's acquaintances or with other users of the same system, and provide services for exchanging information between users of that site or system over the Internet.

The concept of the family in its narrow sense (nuclear family) which expresses the first social system from which a person emerges from the cradle and consists of the father, mother and children who are linked by blood and kinship and interact with each other within specific values, customs and standards that control the behavior of its members within a unified framework.

Definition of family relationships:

It is the tripartite relationship that brings together members of the small family and includes the relationship between the husband and wife, the relationship between the parents and the children, and the relationship between the children with each other

## 8. Chapters adopted in the research

This study came in the context of an attempt to know the effects of these social sites on family relations between husband and wife, between parents and their children, and between siblings. To study this topic, it was addressed according to the following chapters:

**The first chapter**, entitled the methodological framework of the study, includes defining and formulating the problem, the reasons for choosing the topic, the importance and objectives of the study, leading to defining the concepts, then previous studies, then presenting the sociological approach explaining the study, and finally presenting the methodological procedures followed in applying the field study, by defining the areas of study, the method used, and the tools through which field data were collected, then defining the study community and sample, and the statistical methods of the study.

**The second chapter**: entitled The Family between Origin, Development and Family Relations, which focused on addressing the topic of the family through research into the stages of its development and forms, the theoretical trends that were concerned with studying it, its characteristics and most important functions, after which we addressed family relations in terms of types, characteristics and importance and presented the features of changing family relations leading to knowing the nature of family relations in Algerian society.

**The third chapter:** Which was included under the title of Social Networking Sites between Origin and Use, by addressing their origin and development, their characteristics and types, then presenting statistics on the use of social networking sites and the motives for using them, and finally presenting the most important positives and negatives that social sites cause in users.

**The fourth chapter:** It was devoted to the sociological treatment of the field study under the title of Presentation and Analysis of Study Data and Presentation of Results, by presenting, analyzing and interpreting the results of the study, then discussing the results in light of the questions, and finally presenting the general results of the study.

## 9. Study results

The study concluded the following:

- The most used social media sites by Algerians are Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube and Instagram, and the smartphone was among the most widespread means due to its ease of use, availability of internet service, and its privacy and individuality.
- The extensive and widespread use of social media sites by Algerians for long periods reflects the degree of their addiction to these social media sites.
- There are statistically significant differences in the number of hours Algerians use social media sites attributed to the gender variable at the value of (Chi) 2 (11.584), where females recorded the highest percentage in browsing social media sites during the day.
- Algerians prefer to browse social media sites alone, which allows them to act freely, which indicates the complete privacy that the user is looking for.
- The most important motives for Algerian family members to use social media sites are an attempt to escape from reality, relax, and express their ideas and attitudes.
- Among the most important satisfactions achieved by Algerian family members while browsing social networking sites is entertainment and amusement.
- The study found a feeling of anxiety and disturbance when stopping using social networking sites for a certain period, which reflects the importance of technology in the lives of Algerians.
- Social networking sites contribute to giving users more freedom to act, and the study also found statistically significant differences with regard to the gender variable.
- Social networking sites helped Algerians learn about the cultures of other societies, and also contributed to facilitating the process of communicating with friends.
- Social networking sites contributed greatly to changing the existing relationship between spouses, and its negative impact despite the services provided by social networking sites and the emergence of a type of Internet widows, emotional divorce and marital silence between spouses.
- The study confirmed the occurrence of disputes and quarrels between spouses in light of their heavy use of social networking sites, and that the more hours spent browsing social networking sites, the more quarrels and disputes between spouses, and among the reasons for the



poor relationship between them was the neglect of one of the spouses' families and their preoccupation with meeting the needs of their families and failing to perform their duties.

- The study showed that there is privacy in the use of social networking sites by Algerian spouses and thus hiding the password from their spouses, and the study also showed that the heavy use of these sites exposed Algerian family members to isolation and isolation from others.

- The study concluded that Algerian family members complain and grumble about each other in light of the frequent use of social networking sites, which leads to the isolation of individuals from each other, and thus a decrease in the quality of real communication and social interaction in reality.

- The study concluded that communication between spouses is non-existent, which reflects the extent of the damage suffered by the family in light of the negative use of the Internet and social networking sites, which led to a tear in the fabric of family relations.

- The relationship between parents and children is a weak relationship separate from the general context of the family, resulting in neglect in performing duties and parental care and the absence of proper social upbringing in light of the social changes that have affected the family. The study also confirmed that there are statistically significant differences in the nature of the relationship between parents and children according to the gender variable between children and fathers and mothers.

- Some Algerians refused their children's participation in social networking sites because it distances them from their studies and affects the nature of their communication, as well as causing them psychological and physical harm, in addition to isolating them from the outside world.

- It was noted through the study that the relationship between parents and children has declined significantly from what it was in the past in light of the use of social networking sites, and the complete absence of dialogue between siblings in the Algerian family.

- The study concluded that social networking sites create differences, disputes and conflicts between siblings, as they are embodied in forms of social isolation and introversion.

- The study proved that the level of the virtual relationship between parents and children is weak.

- The study confirmed that social networking sites contributed to the estrangement of Algerian family members, undermined confidence in their relationships, and made them completely isolated from their family environment.

A review of the M.A. Thesis titled:

## **The Role of Technological Incubators in Supporting Social Innovation: a Field Study on a Sample of Technological Incubators in Algeria<sup>2</sup>**

技术孵化器在支持社会创新方面的作用：对阿尔及利亚技术孵化器样本的实地研究

By

**Dr. Mahmoud Tichouche**

Univ. of Mohamed Khider, Biskra.  
mahmoud.tichouche@univ-biskra.dz

**Supervisor Professor Dr.Sabah Gherbi**

Univ. of Mohamed Khider, Biskra.  
sabah.gherbi@univ-biskra.dz

### **Introduction:**

The progress of societies relies on equipping their people with knowledge and science while providing a suitable environment for investing in their potential to achieve community development.

Today, societies focus on investing in human capital component or element, creating social, economic, and technological environments, and utilizing them to optimize such investments. Investing in human resources and ensuring the conditions for their development is no longer a postponable option; it has become an urgent necessity in light of the social and economic challenges faced by nations worldwide.

Universities serve as a means to meet these needs by refining the skills of scientific cadres, researchers, and innovators in all fields. This contributes to overcoming challenges and issues related to societal development. As official institutions, universities play a significant role in fostering development and technological progress through research tools, impacting society as a whole. To enhance their role and contribution to understanding societal problems, universities have found it necessary to establish partnerships with various sectors, linking scientific research with the practical application of its results. This has led universities to adopt the concept of incubators to better understanding of social and economic challenges through social innovation.

In the current era of rapid technological and innovative development, technological incubators have taken on a vital role in supporting social innovation. These incubators provide an ideal environment for entrepreneurs and innovators aiming to develop technological solutions that

---

<sup>2</sup> Mahmoud Tichouche. (2024). The Role of Technological Incubators in Supporting Social Innovation: a Field Study on a Sample of Technological Incubators in Algeria, M.A. Thesis, Supervised by Sabah Gharbi Mohamed Khider Biskra (Algeria): Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Pole Chetma, University of Mohamed Khider Biskra.

address societal needs and improve quality of life. This study will explore the role of technological incubators in enhancing social innovation and supporting entrepreneurs in realizing their ideas and transforming them into successful projects that inspire positive social change.

In today's fast-paced and ever-changing world, social innovation has become essential for addressing complex societal challenges. Technological incubators play a vital role in fostering this innovation by creating supportive environments for social startups and projects. This research aims to explore the role of technological incubators in supporting social innovation by reviewing literature and analyzing case studies. It will highlight the services and programs provided by incubators and their impact on the growth of social startups.

By understanding the role of technological incubators, we can identify best practices to enhance their support for social innovation. This research will provide valuable insights for policymakers, investors, and incubator managers who aim to create a conducive environment for the prosperity of social startups and projects.

This study seeks to investigate the role of technological incubators in supporting social innovation through various support mechanisms, including administrative, legal, and financial care. It also examines the commitments of incubators toward the social environment, the technological aspect, and the extent to which they possess adequate technology to nurture their innovations.

## **10. Study problem**

The increasing interest of societies in the role of technology as a key element in social and economic development stems from advancements in science and technology and their applications in management and production. This interest heavily relies on the knowledge produced by universities and research centers. Consequently, science and technology parks, represented by technological incubators, have emerged as institutions hosting new innovations.

The emergence of incubators in the Arab world was driven by several factors. Arab countries face low technological development levels, along with various social issues such as migration, unemployment, low growth rates, and brain drain, among others. These challenges necessitate the existence of technological incubators that focus on fostering new innovations and working on their development. However, technological incubators in the Arab world face significant challenges, such as a lack of technological awareness, limited acceptance of the incubator concept, and refusal to provide financial support.

Algeria, like other countries worldwide, has given great importance to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) since independence, implementing new legislation and mechanisms for this sector. Despite the efforts made by the Algerian state, SMEs continue to face numerous problems and obstacles that hinder their sustainability. The establishment of technological incubators in Algeria has played an effective role through various contributions to new innovations and startups, addressing all sectors to meet societal needs and provide solutions to social problems.

These challenges compel innovators to seek alternatives to transform the current reality. In this contexts, social innovation emerged as a means of solving social problems. In other words, social innovation can be considered a universal phenomenon across all social, economic, industrial, and administrative domains. Social innovation is a modern and significant topic, and it is anticipated that the 21st century will witness the emergence of social innovations due to the pace of events and challenges posed by this field.

This study aims to go beyond the traditional understanding of addressing social problems by finding innovative solutions to them. Achieving this requires highlighting the role of technological incubators in assisting innovators. Therefore, the research problem can be formulated as follows:

What role do technological incubators play in supporting social innovation projects?

This primary question is addressed through the following sub-questions:

Do technological incubators provide care services for innovative social projects?

Do technological incubators commit to the social responsibility of social innovations?

What technological capabilities do technological incubators offer to social innovations?

## **11. Study objectives**

This study aimed to achieve the following:

Understand the concept of technological incubators and their role in supporting social innovations.

Identify the care services provided by technological incubators for innovative social projects.

Determine the extent to which technological incubators commit to social responsibility toward social innovations.

Explore the technological capabilities offered by technological incubators to support social innovations.

## **12. Study methodologie**

In this study, we adopted the descriptive analytical method, as it is the most appropriate approach for social research due to its relevance to the social reality and its characteristics. This method represents the suitable step toward achieving an accurate understanding of the studied reality.

Given the nature of the studied topic and the targeted sample, which consisted of incubator managers at the national level, we relied on the online questionnaire technique. A total of 98 questionnaires were distributed purposively to a sample of incubator managers across Algeria.

The researcher made in use the following tools to conduct the study:

### **1. Statistical Methods:**

- The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software.
- Validity testing.
- Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient.
- Simple tables including frequencies and percentages.

## **13. Chapters adopted in the research**

**The study consisted of the following chapters:**

**Chapter One:**

Titled "The Methodological Framework of the Study," this chapter includes the identification and formulation of the research problem, the reasons for selecting the topic, the significance and objectives of the study, and the definition of concepts. It also presents previous studies and sociological theoretical approaches relevant to the study.

#### **Chapter Two:**

Focused on Technological Incubators, this chapter presents the emergence of technological incubators, their historical development, the concept of technological incubators, and their types. It also explores some experiences from global and Arab universities.

#### **Chapter Three:**

Dedicated to Social Innovation, this chapter provides an introduction to innovation, discussing its concept and historical background. It highlights the importance of innovation and its sociological dimension. The chapter then delves into the concept of social innovation, its emergence, the motivations behind it, and its stages.

#### **Chapter Four:**

This chapter covers the Methodological Procedures of the Study, detailing the temporal, spatial, and human domains of the research. It discusses the methodological tools used, including the questionnaire and statistical methods, as well as the research methodology, sample, and its characteristics.

#### **Chapter Five:**

This chapter presents and analyses the Results of the Study, including the analysis of the first, second, and third research questions.

#### **Chapter Six:**

In this chapter, the Discussion and Interpretation of Results is conducted in light of the research questions and previous studies. Based on the results, the chapter concludes with general findings and a set of recommendations.

#### **14. Study results**

The key findings of the study are as follows:

- The results revealed that incubators sometimes provide equipped offices for project owners.
- The primary administrative service offered by the incubators to beneficiaries was secretarial support.
- The findings showed that incubators assist innovators in resolving the challenges they encounter.
- It was clarified that incubators never provide direct financial support to innovative projects.
- The results highlighted an important aspect of support: incubators connect innovative project owners with local banks.
- The incubators provide space for marketing innovative projects, though there was a notable variation—some incubators market specific innovative projects, while others do not allocate space for marketing their new innovations.
- The findings indicated that incubators offer legal consultations for innovative projects.
- University professors and experts were identified as the most effective providers of legal consultations for innovative projects.
- The results revealed that incubators provide intellectual property protection for project owners.
- Regarding job creation for youth by incubated projects, the findings showed variability: some projects achieved moderate, good, or excellent results in this regard.
- The findings indicated that incubators strive to improve living standards or levels through social innovations.
- The incubators target job opportunities at local and national levels.

- The incubators focus on promoting a knowledge culture among youth, particularly those under incubation.
- Technological incubators utilize all available tools to disseminate the culture of social innovation.
- The incubators collaborate with researchers from various disciplines.
- Technological incubators organize conferences to spread and instill the concept of social entrepreneurship.
- The findings showed a convergence in the social changes brought about by incubators, focusing on supporting innovation and instilling the concept and supporting of incubators.
- The incubators target both urban and rural areas through innovative projects.
- The incubators demonstrate awareness of the social environment in which they operate through the projects they incubate.
- The findings pointed to the connection between innovations and the social problems faced by society.
- The results indicated that technological incubators rely on both theoretical and applied research.
- The incubators focus their attention on various fields, including industrial, social, agricultural, health, and environmental sectors.
- The findings highlighted the incubators' future interest in digital education and technology applications.
- The results pointed to the integration of project owners into the digital world.
- The strategy adopted by technological incubators was identified as a technological intercalation strategy.
- The findings revealed that technological incubators offer specialized technical training for incubated projects.
- There was a convergence in the types of technical training provided by technological incubators, including digital technology, software, and artificial intelligence.



## 6. Study Recommendations:

Based on the study's results, the researcher proposed several recommendations as follows:

**Technological incubators are a paramount element in supporting social innovation** by providing an environment that fosters creative ideas and emerging projects aimed at solving social challenges. The researcher identified a set of recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of technological incubators:

- **Support for Social Innovation:** Technological incubators should provide a supportive environment that is both safe and motivating for social entrepreneurs. This environment encourages idea exchange and facilitates communication between various actors in the field of social innovation.
- **Capacity Building:** Technological incubators should offer training and mentorship programs for social entrepreneurs. This will help them develop their skills and learn how to transform their ideas into successful projects.
- **Facilitating Financing:** Technological incubators should assist social entrepreneurs in connecting with investors and securing the necessary funding to launch their projects. This can be achieved by linking entrepreneurs with investors and partners, helping them access the financial resources needed for their projects.
- **Connecting Entrepreneurs with Networks:** Technological incubators should help social entrepreneurs connect with networks of experts and specialists in the field of social innovation. This allows entrepreneurs to benefit from their expertise and guidance, as well as through organizing conferences and events that promote a culture of social entrepreneurship and highlight the importance of social contributions to solving societal problems.

A review of the book titled:

**“How to Create Innovation: The Ultimate Guide to Proven Strategies and Business Models to Drive Innovation and Digital Transformation”<sup>3</sup>**

**如何创造创新：推动创新和数字化转型的成熟战略和商业模式终极指南**

By

**Inas Ibrahim Shaaban,**

Pharm D. Critical Care Clinical Pharmacist.

[dr.inasibrahim@gmail.com](mailto:dr.inasibrahim@gmail.com)

The book is a best seller, which is written by Stefan F. Dieffenbacher, and others.

Dieffenbacher is a Global Thought Leader in Innovation & Transformation, Empowering Innovators to triple their Success Rates, who led some of the most exciting initiatives globally. He is also a founder of an international award-winning consulting agency.

This book draws upon Dieffenbacher's experiences working with clients like Amazon, BMW, Google, and Pfizer to deliver a one-stop, end-to-end solution to innovative transformation.

**Some Of the Key Growth Principles You’ll Learn from the Book:**

**1. Uncovering Opportunities**

Most innovations fail because they do not find the right niche and target market.

The book will show how to identify the important but unmet customer needs with confidence and certainty.

**How:**

- “The UNITE Jobs to Be Done” customer promise canvas
- “The UNITE Value Proposition” canvas
- “The UNITE Business Model Environment” canvas

---

<sup>3</sup> Dieffenbacher, S. F., Hüttinger, C., Zaninelli, S. M., Lines, D., & Rein, A. (2024). *How to Create Innovation: The Ultimate Guide to Proven Strategies and Business Models to Drive Innovation and Digital Transformation*. Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 464 p.

This is covered in chapters 3, 4, and 9.

## **2. Successfully creating Innovation**

You're ready to innovate your business, but where to start?

The book breaks down all the key pieces: from identifying the innovation area, to achieving Solution/Market fit, testing and growth hacking.

### **How:**

- The UNITE Innovation Approach
- The Growth Hacking Process
- The UNITE Problem-Solution Fit

This is covered in chapters 3, 4, and 7

## **3. Leading Culture Change**

Culture is arguably the #1 reason why most innovation and transformation efforts fail. The book invites you to systematically understand, design, challenge and rethink your organization's culture. And supports you with all the tools to make culture actionable.

### **How:**

- The Culture Canvas
- The Visible and Invisible Dimensions of Culture in Organizations
- The UNITE Paradigm Shift in Leadership

This is covered in chapters 5, and 6.

## **4. Design winning Business Models**

Business Models Innovation is the most underexploited way of driving innovations.

Supported by the UNITE Business Model Framework, you'll learn about Value-, Business- and Operating Model management, and how to drive exponential growth.

### **How:**

- The UNITE Business Model Framework
- The UNITE Exponential Growth Canvas
- The UNITE Operating Model Canvas

This is covered in chapters 7, and 9.

## **5. From Whiteboard to Reality**

Every good business starts with a plan and a solid strategy.

The book helps uncover the critical elements of innovation strategy from identifying opportunities to the core innovation approach all the way down to portfolio management. And most importantly: understand how to overcome the infamous strategy-execution gap.

### **How:**

- The UNITE Strategy-Execution Framework
- The UNITE Assessment of Strategic Moves
- The Jobs-To-Be-Done Job Journey Navigator

This is covered in chapters 4, 5, and 9.

## **6. Succeeding with Your Digital Transformation**

To successfully drive transformation, you need to understand what, where and how.

Supported by the UNITE models, you will follow a proven roadmap to success from business capabilities to operating model implementation.

### **How:**

- The UNITE Assessment of Possible Strategic Moves
- The UNITE Strategic Option Matrix
- The 8-Step Process for Leading Change

This is covered in chapters 7, and 8.

### **Broad Questions to Be Answered Throughout the Book:**

#### **How do I create innovation in my company?**

Ultimately the rate of change inside your organization must match (and hopefully exceed) the rate of change in the market relevant to you. By leveraging the lessons from this book and applying the provenly most effective strategies to your specific business model and initiative. You can either grow from a small cell, or directly start out with a larger unit.

#### **How can this book help us grow our leadership and leave the competition behind?**

Most importantly: build the right context. Most organizations fail to understand which horizon they are playing and how to set themselves up for success. There are several critical elements beyond:

- Limiting your initiatives to areas where you can leverage core or ideally differentiating capabilities.
- Identifying important but unmet customer needs and building a culture fit for innovation are just a few critical building blocks to get right.

#### **How could I use all these models? Is that just a theory?**

- In hundreds of different ways, they all provide a structure for organizations to assess different dimensions and meaningfully respond to any innovation or digital transformation challenges. And, to answer the second question, even though theory is the lighthouse leading the way, every model is ready to be used in your workshops and business processes to get fast and concrete results.

#### **All our past innovation projects failed: can you help us ensure this does not happen again?**

- Failure is part of innovation and digital transformation. But a significant failure percentage is often a sign of more fundamental challenges. If you apply the UNITE approach and models correctly, you should see timelines shorten, budgets shrink, all while drastically improving the investment security.

#### **What business domain does this book apply to?**

- Uniquely, the UNITE models provide a comprehensive way of thinking and working, encompassing all business domains and spanning an initiative's entire lifecycle. Simply put, the UNITE approach shows you what to use, how to use it and how everything fits together — addressing the most critical challenge of innovators everywhere. UNITE stands for “Understanding and Navigating Innovation & Transformation in Enterprises.”

#### **To Summarize:**

- Increase investment security: Most innovations fail because companies are unable to determine what customers really need. A lack of grounded methods leads to the creation of lofty ideas without basis. How to Create Innovation points out how to strategically identify important yet unfulfilled customer needs and develop the right solutions, thereby increasing investment security.
- How to successfully create innovation: The book shows end to end how to drive innovation initiatives and digital transformation to success: from identifying the right area and the development of a “loveable product” to testing and growth hacking and much more.

- From Whiteboard to reality: The book presents integrated and holistically clear methods, from strategy to growth. Implementation being a common problem, the book details how to bridge the infamous gap between strategy and implementation.
- Understanding and embodying culture change: Company culture is the most common reason for most innovation and transformation initiatives' failures. How to Create Innovation may be the first book ever to introduce an integrated approach to culture and identify the most important challenges for organizations to tackle (supported by tools) to understand and change company cultures.
- Innovation of business models: Much has been written in the past about product innovations. Nevertheless, innovation of the business model itself is more sustainable and distinguishing than product innovation. The UNITE Business Model Framework offers a fresh, holistic approach to business model innovation and demonstrates how to systematically create exponential growth. The right implementation of digital transformation: Digital transformations require successful innovations. How to Create Innovation shows how to integrate, direct, and implement a digital transformation, significantly decreasing the likelihood of becoming part of the two-thirds of companies that fail.
- The authors highlight the need for organizations to be ambidextrous—able to exploit current capabilities while exploring new ones.
- The role of leadership in fostering an innovative culture is a recurrent theme. The book offers insights into how leaders can inspire and sustain innovation.
- The integration of digital technologies is crucial for modern innovation, and the book provides strategies to achieve effective digital transformation.
- One of the standout features of the book is its inclusion of over 50 tools, models, and canvases. These resources are designed to help managers and leaders implement innovative practices in their organizations effectively.
- The book is rich with case studies from industry giants like Amazon, BMW, Google, and Pfizer. These case studies provide real-world examples of how companies have successfully navigated the challenges of innovation and digital transformation.
- The book's greatest strength lies in its practical approach. The actionable insights, coupled with detailed case studies, make it a valuable resource for practitioners. The tools and models provided are ready for immediate use, making the book not just theoretical but highly applicable.
- While the book is comprehensive, its academic tone can be challenging for some readers, particularly those new to the concepts of innovation and digital transformation. Additionally, the focus on large corporations might make it less relevant for smaller businesses or startups looking for more tailored guidance.

**Conclusion:**

- Overall, "How to Create Innovation" is a must-read for business leaders, managers, and entrepreneurs aiming to stay competitive in a rapidly changing market. Its comprehensive approach to innovation and digital transformation, backed by practical tools and real-world case studies, makes it an invaluable addition to any professional library.

**References:**

1. [https://books.google.com/books/about/How\\_to\\_Create\\_Innovation.html?id=t00CEQAAQBAJ](https://books.google.com/books/about/How_to_Create_Innovation.html?id=t00CEQAAQBAJ)
2. <https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/62334026-how-to-create-innovation>
3. [https://digitalleadership.com/blog/dl-releases-how-to-create-innovation/#On\\_How\\_to\\_Create\\_Innovation](https://digitalleadership.com/blog/dl-releases-how-to-create-innovation/#On_How_to_Create_Innovation)
4. <https://digitalleadership.com/createinnovation/#:~:text=The%20book%20starts%20with%20an,notions%20of%20growth%20and%20change>
5. <https://www.linkedin.com/in/stefandieffenbacher/?originalSubdomain=ch>

پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد با عنوان: "[ترجمه معانی قرآن کریم به زبان فارسی؛ مطالعه تحلیلی تطبیقی]"<sup>4</sup>

A review of a Master's thesis titled:

"Translating the meanings of the Holy Qur'an into Persian - a balanced analytical study"<sup>5</sup>

عرض لرسالة ماجستير بعنوان: "ترجمة معاني القرآن الكريم إلى الفارسية - دراسة تحليلية موازنة"<sup>6</sup>

将《古兰经》的含义翻译成波斯语；应用分析研究

**Prof. Samira Abdel Salam Ashour,**

Former Head of the Department of Oriental Languages,  
Faculty of Arts - Alexandria University.

S.ashour@alexu.edu.eg

در روز شنبه 21 مهر ماه 1403 پایان نامه کارشناسی ارشد با عنوان (ترجمه معانی قرآن کریم به زبان فارسی - مطالعه تحلیلی تطبیقی) به نگارش: حنان محمد حشمت اله جوزی، به راهنمایی: پروفسور مجدی محمد حسین و دکتر ریم محیی بدر، ارائه شد. جلسه دفاعیه به داوری پروفسور سمیرا عبدالسلام عاشور و پروفسور محمود سلیمان یاقوت انجام شد.

پژوهشگر، مصری و ایرانی الاصل است و به دو زبان عربی و فارسی مسلط است. مرحله ی لیسانس خود را در دانشکده دارالعلوم، دانشگاه قاهره به پایان رسانده و سپس تحصیلات تکمیلی را در دانشکده ادبیات و علوم انسانی، دانشگاه اسکندریه، گروه زبان و ادبیات عرب ادامه داد، تا پایان نامه خود را با موضوع ترجمه معانی قرآن به زبان فارسی، برای اولین بار در دانشکده ادبیات و علوم انسانی دانشگاه اسکندریه ارائه دهد.

---

<sup>4</sup> ارائه شده توسط: [حنان حشمت اله جوزی] به راهنمایی: [پروفسور مجدی محمد حسین] [دکتر ریم محیی بدر] زمان: 2024-10-12. اعضای هیئت داوری: استاد دکتر محمود سلیمان یاقوت استاد دکتر سمیرا عاشور استاد دکتر مجدی محمد حسین (استاد رهنما)

<sup>5</sup> The English translation is below the text.

<sup>6</sup> حنان محمد حشمت اله جوزی. (2024). ترجمه معانی قرآن کریم إلى الفارسية: دراسة تحليلية. رسالة ماجستير، إشراف مجدي محمد حسين وریم محیی بدر. الإسكندرية: كلية الآداب-جامعة الإسكندرية.



جهانی بودن اسلام مسلمانان را ملزم می‌کند که معانی قرآن را به زبان‌های مختلف در جهان ترجمه کنند تا دعوت اسلام به جهان برسد.

ترجمه معانی قرآن سابقه‌ای کهن دارد، و به عنوان روشی برای موعظه و دعوت کسانی که به زبانی غیر از عربی صحبت می‌کنند استفاده می‌شود. در مورد صحیح‌ترین روش ترجمه بین دانشمندان اختلاف نظر وجود دارد، زیرا این متن مقدس است و باید در ترجمه آن دقت زیادی شود، زیرا مترجم به دنبال حفظ مشخصات متن و انتقال آن بدون کم و بیش کردن معناست.

پیشوایان مسلمان در مورد حکم ترجمه قرآن اختلاف نظر داشتند، علمای مسلمان به دو دسته موافق و مخالف تقسیم شدند، در حالی که امروزه دانشمندان تأکید می‌کنند که ترجمه معانی قرآن از طریق ترجمه معنایی مجاز است، و ممنوعیت فقط برای ترجمه‌های تحت اللفظی می‌باشد و آن هم به دلیل ترس از تحریف و تغییر مفاهیم قرآن است. حکم جواز ترجمه برای ترجمه صحیح و دقیق معنا آمده، و حکم نهی ترجمه زمانیست که متن ترجمه شده را خود قرآن بدانند. ترجمه معانی قرآن با ترجمه هر متن دیگری متفاوت است و مترجم باید مجموعه‌ای از شرایط ویژه را داشته باشد که مورد تأیید عرب‌زبانان و علمای علوم اسلامی و زبان‌شناسان باشد.

مشکل انتقال معنا در ترجمه‌های فارسی قرآن به دلیل تفاوت دستورزبان فارسی و زبان عربی برمیگردد، مانند واژگان معنایی و قواعد زبانی که زبان عربی حاوی آن است ولی در زبان فارسی نیست، این یکی از مشکلات مترجم زبان فارسی از زبان عربی است. و دیگر مشکلی که مترجم با آن مواجه می‌شود تغییر معانی و پیشرفت زبان فارسی نسبت به قبل می‌باشد، و پژوهشگر به این مسئله اشاره نموده که آنچه دهلوی از سبک‌های زبان فارسی مطرح کرده است دیگر در فارسی معاصر به کار نمی‌رود.

زبان فارسی اولین زبانی بود که قرآن به آن ترجمه شد، زیرا به دلیل نزدیکی پارسیان به شبه جزیره عربستان و ارتباط این دو قوم، اولین کسانی که مسلمانان آنان را مورد خطاب قرار دادند و به اسلام دعوت کردند، پارسیان بودند. تاریخچه ترجمه‌های فارسی معانی قرآن با مکاتبات رسول الله - صلی الله علیه و آله وسلم - و پادشاهان (خارج از شبه جزیره عربستان)، به دوران اولیه اسلام و آغاز دعوت برمی‌گردد و همان زمانی که سلمان فارسی سوره فاتحه را ترجمه نمود، سپس نیاز مردمی (فارسی‌زبانان) به فهم قرآن که به زبانی غیر از زبان آنها نوشته شده بود بوجود آمد، این نیاز باعث شد قرآن به صورت شفاهی از ابتدای نزولش ترجمه و تفسیر شود.

ترجمه‌های فارسی معانی قرآن بر خلاف ترجمه‌های معانی قرآن به زبان‌های دیگر، در پنجاه سال گذشته در ایران به طور چشمگیری فعال بوده و بیش از سی و شش ترجمه فارسی از معانی قرآن در این قرن میلادی (قرن بیست و یکم) به چاپ رسیده‌است.

این پایان نامه به بررسی ترجمه مفاهیم قرآن به فارسی و بررسی پدیده‌های زبانی سوره نساء و چگونگی ترجمه آنها به زبان فارسی در دو ترجمه: ترجمه شاه ولی الله دهلوی (نسخه مجتمع ملک فهد) و ترجمه علی مشکینی از قرآن، می پردازد. از اهداف این پایان نامه شناسایی تفاوت بین ترجمه معنا و ترجمه کلمه و نیز برجسته کردن زیبایی و اعجاز سبک قرآنی و نشان دادن میزان گنجاندن این اعجاز بلاغی در دو ترجمه فارسی است.

پژوهشگر در پایان نامه خود به موضوعات ذیل پرداخته: ترجمه بطورعام و ترجمه معانی قرآن به طور کلی و ترجمه فارسی معانی قرآن به طور خاص، و تاریخ ترجمه اعراب از دوران جاهلیت تا دوران معاصر، و تاریخ ترجمه فارسی معانی قرآن از اولین ترجمه شفاهی تا کنون و مراحل توسعه آن در دوران مختلف، سپس برخی از مسائل دستوری ذکر شده در سوره نساء از جمله ساختارهایی مانند حروف نسخ (إِنَّ وَأَخَوَاتَهَا)، افعال نسخ مانند (كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتَهَا) و (كَادَ وَأَخَوَاتَهَا)، و ساختارهایی مانند جمله پرسشی، شیوه ندا و شیوه مدح و ذم در مقایسه متن اصلی (یعنی قرآن به زبان عربی) با ترجمه فارسی آن - ترجمه شاه ولی الله دهلوی و ترجمه علی مشکینی - و مقایسه بین این دو ترجمه فارسی.

سوره نساء شامل جملات اسمی است که با حروف نسخ (إِنَّ وَأَخَوَاتَهَا) و افعال نسخ مانند (كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتَهَا) و (كَادَ وَأَخَوَاتَهَا) در شکلهای مختلف ذکر شده است. مترجمان (دهلوی و مشکینی) در ترجمه بیشتر این ساختارها مشابه بودند، با این تفاوت که در برخی جایگاه‌ها در استفاده از کلمات و افعال تفاوت داشتند. دهلوی در بیشتر جایگاه‌ها جملات فارسی را به سبک عربی ذکر می نمود، برخلاف مشکینی که علاقه مند بود جمله فارسی از لحاظ واژه و سبک جمله برای خواننده فارسی، آسان و روان باشد. پژوهشگر در پایان نامه خود تفاوت‌های محسوس را بین این دو ترجمه فارسی معانی قرآن (شاه ولی الله دهلوی و علی مشکینی) در ترجمه سوره نساء نشان داد که در این مقایسه خلاصه می شود:

علی مشکینی

شاه ولی الله دهلوی

<p>- کلمات آن قدیمی و غیر معاصر است و درک معنای آیه را برای خواننده فارسی زبان دشوار می کند.</p> <p>- ترجمه ایشان اکثراً تحت اللفظی است که به ترتیب ساختارهای جمله عربی آمده است، بدون رعایت قوانین ترتیب ساختارها در جمله فارسی، همچنین پیروی او از قواعد قدیمی زبان فارسی که اکنون دیگر استفاده نمی شود.</p> <p>- ترجمه ایشان حاوی برخی تخلفات در قواعد زبان است که در هنگام انتقال معنا از عربی به فارسی ایجاد شده مانند زمان افعال و استفاده از افعالی که در برخی جاها از لحاظ معنا نامناسب بوده.</p> <p>- در آیات عربی معانی وجود دارد که در ترجمه فارسی آن مشاهده نشده است.</p> <p>- ترجمه اش به روش تفسیری آمده.</p>	<p>- کلمات آن آسان و روان و معاصر است و معانی آن برای خواننده سنگین نیست.</p> <p>- ترجمه ایشان حاوی تفاسیر بین پرانتزی زیادی است که درک معنای آیه را برای خواننده ای که در علوم دینی متخصص نیست آسان می کند.</p> <p>- ترجمه ایشان حاوی برخی تخلفات در قواعد زبان است که در هنگام انتقال معنا از عربی به فارسی ایجاد شده مانند زمان افعال و استفاده از افعالی که در برخی جاها از لحاظ معنا نامناسب بوده.</p> <p>- عدم توجه وی به برخی از معانی که در ترجمه سوره نساء بیان نشده است.</p> <p>- ایشان در ترجمه خود ترکیبی از روش ترجمه تحت اللفظی و ترجمه تفسیری ارائه نموده.</p>
---	---

### The English translation of the text:

#### “Translating the Meanings of the Holy Qur’an into Persian: A Balanced Analytical Study”

On Saturday, October 12, 2024, a Master’s dissertation viva took place. The dissertation entitled “Translating the Meanings of the Holy Qur’an into Persian: A Balanced Analytical Study” was presented by the researcher Hanan Muhammad Heshmat Al-Jawzi, under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Magdy Muhammad Hussein and Dr. Reem Mohi Badr. The examiners were Prof. Dr. Samira Abdel Salam Ashour and Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Suleiman Yaqout.

The researcher is an Egyptian of Iranian origins and fluent in both Arabic and Persian. She holds a BA from the Faculty of Dar Al-Ulum, Cairo University, and joined the postgraduate stage at the Faculty of Arts, Alexandria University, Department of Arabic Language, to delve deeper into Quranic studies. In her thesis, she addressed the topic of translating the meanings of the Holy Qur'an into Persian for the first time in the Faculty of Arts of Alexandria University.

Because of the universality of Islam, it is essential to transfer the meanings of the Holy Qur'an to other languages to address the needs of Muslims around the world and, to explain the message of Islam to non-Muslims as well.

Translating the meanings of the Holy Qur'an has an ancient history, and is used as a method of informing and familiarizing all those who speak a language other than Arabic with the concepts and spirit of Islam. Scholars have disagreed about the most appropriate way to translate the Holy Qur'an, since it is a sacred text that requires a lot of accuracy in translating its meanings, because the translator seeks to preserve the intricacies of the text, while also conveying the meaning without any negligence or excess.

Muslim Imams and scholars differed regarding their ruling on translating the Holy Qur'an, and they were divided into those who prohibited the translation of the Holy Qur'an, and those who permitted it. However, today's scholars have permitted translating the meanings of the Holy Qur'an through semantic translation, but still prohibit literal translations. This was at a historical stage when they feared the distortion or change of the meanings of the Holy Qur'an. They stated that the ruling of permissibility for translating the meaning correctly and accurately, and the ruling of prohibition was because the translated text is the Holy Qur'an. Translating the meanings of the Holy Qur'an is different from translating any other text, and the translator must have a set of necessary tools approved by Arabic language specialists, and scholars of Islamic and linguistic sciences.

The problem of conveying meaning in the Persian translations of the Qur'an is due to the linguistic difference between the Persian and Arabic language systems, due to the difference in terms of semantic vocabulary and linguistic rules present in Arabic but not in Persian. One of the challenges that the translator into the Persian language from the Arabic may face, is the change in connotations and the development of the Persian language over time, which is what the researcher observed in her dissertation and analysis where she highlights the fact that- Dehlawi is a Persian style that is no longer used in contemporary Persian.

The urgent need to understand the Holy Qur'an, which was written in a language other than theirs, and the need to translate its meanings and interpret it, began practically in an oral form from the beginning of the revelation of the Qur'an.

Persian translations of the meanings of the Holy Qur'an have been numerous, unlike translations of the meanings of the Qur'an in other languages. This movement has been remarkably active during the past fifty years in Iran, and they have printed more than thirty-six Persian translations of the meanings of the Holy Qur'an during this century.

This master's thesis is a study in translating the meanings of the Holy Qur'an into Persian, and especially, analysing the linguistic phenomena in Surat An-Nisa and how to translate it into Persian studying two translations: one by Shah Waliullah Dehlawi (King Fahd Complex Edition) and, another translation by Ali Mishkini.

~~One of~~ The researcher's ~~its~~ goals ~~is~~ was to identify the difference between translating meaning and translating word, and to highlight the beauty and miracle of the Qur'anic style and verse, and demonstrate the extent to which the two Persian translations comprehended this rhetorical miracle.

In her dissertation, the researcher was interested in the subject of translation and translating the meanings of the Holy Qur'an in general and Persian translations of the meanings of the Qur'an in

particular. The research included the history of the translation movement among the Arabs from the pre-Islamic era until contemporary times, and the history of Persian translation of the meanings of the Holy Qur'an from the first oral translation until now, and the stages of its development across the different eras.

Also, some of the grammatical issues mentioned in Surat An-Nisa were analyzed, including predicative structures such as the abrogated letters (inna wa akhawatha), abrogated verbs (kan wa akhawatha) and (kad wa akhawatha), and constructional structures such as the interrogative style, the vocative style, and the style of praise and blame. This was done by comparing the original text (i.e. the Holy Qur'an in its Arabic) with the two Persian translations mentioned above, and pointing out the difference between them.

The study also observed that Surat An-Nisa' included nominal sentences abrogated with naskh letters (inna wa akhawatha) and verbs abrogated from (kan wa akhawatha) and (kad wa akhawatha) in multiple styles. The two translators, Dahlawi and Mishkini were similar in translating most of these structures, but they differed in terms of the use of words and verbs in translating some places.

They also differed in the arrangement of words in the Persian sentence, as Dehlawi predominantly used the Arabic approach in formulating the Persian sentence, unlike Meshkini, who made sure that the Persian sentence was clear to the Persian reader in terms of words, sentence style, and wording.

In her thesis, the researcher showed some tangible differences between the two Persian translations of the meanings of the Holy Qur'an (Shah Waliullah Dehlawi and Ali Mishkini) in their translation of Surat An-Nisa, which can be summarized in the following table:

No.	Shah Waliullah Dehlawi	Ali Mishkini
1	His words are difficult, old fashioned for the contemporary Persian language, which makes it difficult for the reader to understand the meaning of the verses.	His words are easy and contemporary, and their meanings are clear and not arduous for the reader.
2	His translation was literal in most places, following the order of phrasal verbs in Arabic without following the rules of phrasal order in the Persian sentence, following the ancient rules of the language that are no longer used now.	His translation of the meanings of the Qur'an contained many interpretations between parentheses to help the reader understand the verses for those who are not specialists in religious sciences.
3	His translation contained some linguistic errors that occurred during the transfer of meaning from Arabic to Persian, represented by the tense of the verbs and his use of semantically inappropriate verbs in some places.	His translation contained some linguistic errors that occurred during the transfer of meaning from Arabic to Persian.
4	His failure to pay attention to some connotations that were not conveyed during his translation of Surat An-Nisa.	There are connotations in the verses in Arabic that were not noted in his Persian translation.
5	In his translation, he combined literal translation and interpretive translation.	His translation was interpretive.