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Substitution in the linguistics of text and grammatical thought

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Abstract

The textual theory relied on the availability of the seven textual criteria set by de Beaugrand for the textuality of texts in the communicative event. (Substitution) - which we are going to study - is one of the mechanisms of the consistency criterion according to Halliday and Paper Hassan, and it represented the second type of grammatical consistency mechanisms, which represents a form of textual coherence. Substitution has the power of being able to achieve textual coherence in the context of the text used in it, as it depends on the mechanism of contrast between the substituted and the substituted from it based on a tribal relationship between them, which contributes to achieving coherence between the parts of the text with each other, and text scholars have confirmed this verified interconnection.

As for the grammatical heritage, the phenomenon of substitution formed two directions for them, one that adopts the substitution approach used to clarify the correct from the corrupt in linguistic uses of the grammarians, as they depend on a compensatory substitution mechanism between the grammatical structures used in certain contexts with the aim of correcting the grammatical rule, or to indicate the correctness of a structure In linguistic uses, and the other side is the idea of textual substitution, which was not explicitly found in the context of their writings, but induction

proved the existence of many references received by grammarians that approach the idea of substitution in its textual concept. in the grammatical heritage.

Introduction

First - Substitution in the linguistics of the text:

Substitution represents the second type of grammatical consistency mechanisms in Halliday and Hassan (Muhammad, 2006), and before it acquires textual normative consistency set by de Beaugrand for the textuality of texts (2).

Substitution is one of the methods used in some texts by the two texts to contribute to linking the parts of the text to each other, and their consistency. Other or another installation site .

De Beaugrand emphasized that the use of substitution in the context of the text contributes to achieving its quality, especially that adopting unfamiliar methods increases the effectiveness of texts.

And Dr. Ilham Abu-Ghazaleh that de Beaugrand always insists on the issue of the quality of texts in contexts; Being one of the primary motives that contribute to adopting unfamiliar ways, such as the use of alternative forms that contribute to the quality of texts (De Beaugrand, 1997).

Therefore, the replacement for text scholars is ((the replacement of one element in the text by another element)) (De Beaugrand, 1997), provided that this element is not a personal pronoun (Robert, 2007), and the relationship of replacement is a relationship of textual consistency that takes place at the grammatical-lexical level between words Or the phrases within the text, resulting in the rule that the alternative word has the same syntactic function (De Beaugrand, 1997).

And de Beaugrand shows that the basis of substitution is ((a link between two components of the text or the world of the text that allows the second of them to activate the structure of the information shared between it and the first)) (Mohammed, 2001), and the first element is one of the elements of the substituent substitution of it, and the second that replaces the substituted by it. (Mohammed, 2006).

Halliday considered a good replacement paper as opposed to the referral, which is a moral relationship located in the semantic level, that is, the difference between them in the level (Azza, 2007). On the other hand, as it is achieved by means of linguistic forms such as (pronouns, denoting nouns, and comparative words), as well as substitution, although it is considered a phenomenon related to the grammatical and lexical level, but it is also governed by moral semantic rules that contribute to the completeness and consistency of the meaning (Muhammad, 2001), and this is proven by what Mentioned by Dr. Ahmed Afifi said: ((When we talk about substitution, we must talk about semantic continuity, that is, the presence of the replaced element in the subsequent sentence)) (Robert, 2007).

The researcher can make it clear that the idea that the two reference elements (the referrer and the referent) are related to a congruence relationship between them is what indicated that the

referral relationship is located at the semantic level, although it is a consistent relationship between linguistic elements. The lexical grammatical, however, is governed by a corresponding relationship between (the substituted and the substituted by it), and this relationship requires a re-definition of the substituted and exclusion, which results in excluding a description and replacing it with another (De Beaugrand, 1997). and its continuity.

What supports our view is that they have emphasized that substitution works to extend or expand the semantic control between a sentence and the subsequent sentence in which the replaced word appears, as well as avoiding the repetition of the expression (De Beaugrand, 1997), and substitution is a means of economy in use, Alternative forms contribute to ((saving effort because they are shorter than the expressions they replace)); And it allows language users to preserve the continuity of meaning in active memory without having to declare it again (Mohammed, 2006).

The following example illustrates the idea of substitution:

My ax is too blunt. I must get ashper one .

(My ax is so blunted; I have to get another sharp one.)

It is clear that the word (one) in the second sentence has replaced the word (axe) in the first, and here the substitution relationship between them appears, from which a corresponding relationship between the two descriptions (blunt) and (sharper) becomes apparent. led to a re-determining (i.e. identifying the axe) which resulted in the exclusion (i.e., excluding one description and replacing it with another one). Accordingly, the substitute retains only part of the aforementioned information, i.e. the axe, excluding another part, which is the description “very defective”), and thus It is clear that the substitution relationship in such a situation does not depend on congruence, but rather is based on the contrast and difference between the ax in the first sentence and the ax in the second sentence, and this results in exclusion, that is, excluding a description and putting another description, and this did not cancel the consistent function of the substitution elements, but rather From it derives the value of the consistency of the texts (Muhammad, 2006), and giving evidence to the texts from this relationship is clear between, and the continuity of events within the text we find interconnected by the mediation of the substituted elements.

Most cases of substitution are a priori, i.e. the relationship of a late element to an advanced one, so it is one of the main sources of consistency in texts, especially since the connection is made through replacement between the two elements, and this is evident in all levels of lexical and grammatical substitution (Azza, 2007).

One of their examples of tribal lexical substitution is your saying: (My car is old, I have to buy a new one). It is noted that the word (other) was replaced by the word (my car) in the first sentence, and took its place, which contributed to the consistency of the second sentence with the first (Ztsislav, 2003). .

The substitution can be later in certain contexts, including what is represented in the reference nouns, as it may occur as a preceding reference to an entire sentence following, as in the example: (I said: It begins like this: I almost lost my life on the dam’s body).

It is clear that the figure ((the alternative “so” is a previous sign that shares semanticism with the predicate represented in the whole following sentence, which is “I almost lost my life on the body of the dam”)) (Ztsevslav, 2003).

Also from him is your saying: (I picked the best one of all the roses in the garden, and gave it to me), and it is noticeable that the word (one) came replaced by (roses), so the substitution here referred to the suffix as well, and it occurred within the sentence structure, as well as It represents lexical substitution.

Also, the substitution may appear at the grammatical level, which is ((represented by the speaker or writer resorting to the use of a grammatical structure instead of another structure)). For example, what was mentioned in the context of the Qur’anic text in the Almighty’s saying: (أَفَجَعَلْنَا لَكَ ثَلَاثًا مِّمَّا تَتَذَكَّرُ أَفَرَأَى لَكُمْ فِيهَا لَمَحًّا) [Al-Baqarah: 60], what is clear that the substitution occurred by replacing one sentence in response to the request with another, then the Almighty’s saying: ((So twelve springs erupted from it)) came replaced by (He struck the stone with his stick), by analogy with the first speech in the verse, and the link between this sentence The substituted sentence is a causal relationship (de Beaugrand, 1997).

In the example, we find that the substitution has taken place between mentioned and deleted or estimated, although text scholars have indicated that substitution is different from deletion; The fact that the deletion is a substitution from zero, does not leave an effect, but the replacement must have a previous replacement in the context of the text, that is, it leaves an indicative effect on the replaced element, but here we found that they used the replacement mechanism depending on the omitted or estimated in speech, and it was estimated depending On the previous words, but there is no substitute for it.

* Text Replacement Patterns:

Halliday and Paper Hassan went to count substitution from grammatical relationships between words rather than between meanings, so they divided substitution patterns on the basis of grammatical function (Ahmed, 2011), and its patterns are as follows:

1- Nominal substitution:

This is done by using some elements towards this (same, ones, one) in English, and its equivalent in Arabic (another, other, one, one). (2001).

Including the example of the ax on the word (one), which is the replacement of my name, as well as your saying: (Do we have paper clips; no, do you want one of them?), you find that the word (one) has referred the listener to a previous element in the context of the text for its interpretation, and it is a word (paper clips), and with this tribal reference, the consistency and coherence of the text parts was achieved.

It was mentioned by Dr. Ahmed Afifi Examples of substitution in the linguistic lesson from the Holy Qur’an, such as the Almighty’s saying: (أَفَرَأَى لَكُمْ فِيهَا لَمَحًّا) [Al Imran: 13], as the word (other) was replaced by (category) (Muhammad). (2006), and the mechanism of the correspondence between the two words becomes clear. The first group is a believer who fights in

the cause of God, and the other is an infidel, and from this difference resulted the contrast that led to the re-definition and exclusion, that is, the exclusion of one description and the substitution of another in its place.

2- Verbal substitution:

It is the one that is actually expressed by the pro-verb (verb), and it corresponds to it in the English language (do) ((where it comes as a pronoun for a verb or a specific event or a verb phrase, to maintain the continuity of the content of the verb/verb more specific) (Muhammad, 2001), that is, it is represented in the use of the element (do) that is (verb) (De Beaugrand, 1997).

De Beaugrand and Dressler have shown that if the alternative form is mentioned in the verb form (do), this use contributes to maintaining ((the state of mental preparation for the content of a verb phrase or a more specific verb)) (Azza, 2007), as if its use suggests the creation of A kind of attention grabbing for alternative content.

It is shown in the following example in some uses:

Solomon: If you want to honor me, then make my face and make it with you as a memorial, for you may like me to look at it later.

Mahrous: I will... (He picks up his things).

It turns out that the verb (o / I do) (Muhammad, 2001) has ((make an alternative form that takes the place of "x" I make the face and make it to me as a souvenir)) (Ztsyslav, 2003).

Also among their examples:

- You think Joan already knows?

I think everybody does.

(Do you think John already knows? - I think everyone knows.)

In the example, it appears that the verb (does) in the second sentence has replaced the verb (knows) in the first sentence.

And also what they said:

- (I understand you perfectly, sir - and this is more than I do myself), also the substitution occurred between the verb (I do) and (I understand you).

Substitution is often used more often in conversation than in written discourse (Sibawayh, 198).

3- Clausal substitution:

The verbal substitution lies in that ((not a replacement for a word within the sentence, but for an entire sentence. In this case, the replacement sentence falls first, then the substituted word falls outside the limits of the sentence)) (Azza, 2007), and this is done using the words (So, such, not

), and its equivalent in Arabic (that, this, no, like this), as well as the use of some expressions such as (doso, do the same) (De Beaugrand, 1997).

For example, they say:

- Of course you agree to have a battle, Tweed said in a calmer tone.
 - "I suppose so", the other sulkily he plied, as he crawled out of the umbrella.
 - ie - Do you doubt that you agree to a battle? Tweed said to Dom in a calm voice.
- "Suppose so," answered the other, dismayed, crawling out of the canopy.

The example shows that the word (So) has been replaced in its entirety by saying: (You agree to have battle) (Ztyslav, 2003).

The use of (that) as an alternative form in such examples is an acknowledgment of what was previously uttered in the text (Ztyslav, 2003).

Also, you say:

- Will there be an earthquake? She said this.

Is Barbara gone? I think so.

It is noted that both (this) and (that) in the two examples have been replaced by the sentence that preceded each of them, and it is clear that the interpretation of the second sentence relied on the first (48).

An example of this is Dr. Ahmed Afifi also from the context of the Qur'anic text, the Almighty said: (ﻻ ﻳﺴﺘﺨﺪﻡ ﻟﻪ ﺷﻴﺌﺎ ﻣﻦ ﺷﻴﺌﺎ ﻣﻦ ﺷﻴﺌﺎ) [Al-Kahf: 64], as the word (that) was mentioned in it and was replaced by the verse or text that preceded it, which is the Almighty's saying: (ﻻ ﻳﺴﺘﺨﺪﻡ ﻟﻪ ﺷﻴﺌﺎ ﻣﻦ ﺷﻴﺌﺎ ﻣﻦ ﺷﻴﺌﺎ) [Al-Kahf: 63] This replacement contributed to achieving textual coherence between the noble verses.

The verbal substitution (sentence) may be taken for its lack of a correspondence relationship that requires identification and exclusion between the two substitution elements.

For example, in the first example, we find that (So) is the sample of the saying that was replaced by it, but shorthand, so (So) is the same as saying: (You agree to have battle?) There was no difference that resulted in an interview that requires excluding a description and putting another in its place as we noticed In the contrast that was found in the nominal substitution, for example, the first ax was blunted, and the second was sharp, which contributed to the difference in the two descriptions that resulted in the contrast, which we can call this type of verbal substitution (sentence) with (reductive substitution), i.e. shortening an entire phrase by replacing it in One word which is (that) in the following speech, meaning that (that) has replaced the previous phrase in a shorthand manner for the phrase. It would also achieve coherence and consistency between

the parts of the text, especially by returning to the interpretation of this replaced element of the previous phrase.

What supports what we have gone to is what Harvege found in his vision in the theory of substitution, as he argued that if both the substituted and the substituted fall into successive textual positions, then they fall ((in the relationship of grammatical substitution to each other. Including referral matching)), meaning that some cases of substitution may find the relationship between the substituted and the substituted by an identical relationship, not a corresponding relationship, so the substitution meets the reference in such a case, especially what was noted in the wholesale substitution using (that).

De Beaugrand and Dressler have stated that the denoting noun acts as an alternative as a precursor to the sentence that precedes it in its entirety and it is known that denoting nouns are one of the elements of the reference, and what was noted by us was preceded by Dr. Muhammad Salem Abu Afrah in this reference, as he wondered what the difference is between substitution and referral if the reference pronoun (that) is used here.

Al-Shawsh went on to say that (so) in English means (also) in Arabic, and this is in a critical framework for what Halliday and Paper Hassan said.

We conclude that substitution contributes to the consistency of texts through its tribal relationship between the two substitution elements. so or do or one) except by referring to what is related to it a priori, and this return is what indicates the meaning of substitution according to Halliday and a good paper, meaning that the reader must search for the interpretation of the substitutive element elsewhere in the previous text, and it must be noted Here, replacement does not mean replacement in Arabic grammar (Ztsyslav, 2003).

Second: Substitution in the grammatical heritage:

The idea of substitution in its concept in the textual theory was not the same for the grammarians, as was the deletion, connection, repetition and others directly and clearly.

After extrapolating the efforts of the grammarians, we tried to search for something close to the idea of textual substitution in Arabic grammatical thought. Another in the context of parts of the text based on a tribal relationship.

As for the substitution approach of the grammarians, it differs from that in the linguistics of the text, and its difference is based on several matters, the most prominent of which are:

The grammatical substitution approach often takes place within the limits of one or two sentences, and sometimes it goes beyond that to substitutive contents between linguistic alternatives to clarify the correct from the wrong in linguistic use (56), and thus they take precedence over what the generative scholars said when they decided that there are some structures and sentences that have It is rejected for various reasons.

2- The types of substitution according to their substitution approach did not stop at the level of vocabulary replacement, but were characterized by flexibility in the exchange between

vocabulary or formulas, or a single sentence, as well as mentioned in the tools, and most of these types were used in The context of their explanation of the grammatical rules, and their justification for their validity with the correct alternatives in linguistic use, as well as what was reported about the occurrence of substitution between sentences as an appraisal or analytical issue, including what was reported from Al-Khalil and Sibawayh in a dialogue between them. Sibawayh said: (فَعْلٌ مَّا تَوَّجَّهَتْ) [Al-Rum: 36] He said: This is a dependent speech with the first speech as the fa was attached to the first speech, and this is here in the place of quantum, as the answer was with the fa in the place of the verb. (وَأَنْتَ وَوَلَدُكَ) [Al-A'raf: 193] is in the same position as the mother of your silence) (Muhammad, 2006), meaning that the sentence "If they are despondent" has appeared replaced by the verb "they despair," as well as the sentence "Or are you silent" replaced by "Or your silence) (De Beaugrand, 1997), but all of this is an appreciative topical substitution in which Al-Khalil and Sibawayh use the terms (in place, and in a position) as it turns out, and all of this is related to the significance of what the context in which these verses call for Changes according to their approach and its variations (Sibawayh, 198).

3- The substitution of a grammatical linguistic element instead of another linguistic element does not always depend on the tribal relationship that requires the presence of the two elements in the textual substitution method in the context of the text. Rather, the replaced element is often replaced by another linguistic element that has been deleted from the text, or out of context Or it is based on a compensatory substitution mechanism between the grammatical structures used in certain contexts to correct a rule, or to indicate the correctness of the use of the first structure, and this is on a linguistic analytical level in the context of grammatical books, in which they rely on linguistic alternatives to demonstrate the correctness of use (65).

4- Substitution according to their approach is often localized - according to what we see, and Arabic was characterized by flexibility in this, as indicated by some researchers under the name of local substitution (Mohamed, 2006).

5- Also mentioned by Dr. Mahmoud Nahle states that ((The substitutive elements are the positional elements that occur on one functional site in a specific verbal context)) (67), and in this they meet with the idea of substitution at the Distributors.

Thus, we find that the grammatical substitution approach of the ancients relied its treatments on placing a linguistic element in another place, and in specific contexts, most of them indicate the correctness of use in analytical contexts (Ztsyslav, 2003) and do not depend on the occurrence of the substituted element in a previous context, that is, it does not depend on a tribal relationship, but rather Rather, it depends on interviews or comparisons of formulas to show the correctness of use, that is, they have employed substitution in detecting corrupt alternatives and maintaining the correct alternatives in use, which contributes to revealing the contextual evidence learned from the substitution (De Beaugrand, 1997).

Some of them appear in the contexts of deleting a part and replacing it with the following to take its place, such as deleting the described and replacing it with the description to compensate for it, and deleting the added and replacing it with the added to compensate for it.

It was mentioned by Dr. Mahmoud Nahle said that the term replacement was devoid of Sibawayh's book, and grammarians tended to use it in linguistic analysis, that is, as an applied mechanism that shows their attention to the substitution ability between linguistic elements. A course has taken place, as if you said, in a meaning, in a place that agrees with your statement, and he established his place (De Beaugrand, 1997), on the meaning and other terms, and it can be noted that these words may be used in other places to denote other than replacement; That is, it is not limited to it, in addition to the fact that its use of the term (in meaning) is not intended mostly for the semantic meaning, but rather for the structural or functional (Sibawayh, 198).

And we don't want to get into that too much; Because this part of the grammarian's substitution approach, which we referred to, discusses issues related to their approach, not with regard to the context of substitution according to the vision of the textual linguistic lesson, but it was necessary to refer to it with a summary idea so that the reader does not get confused between them, especially with the frequent reference to it in multiple studies. 83), and we see that the grammarians in their substitution approach have included many more images than what was mentioned in the textual substitution (84), as it did not stop at the substitution between vocabulary, but rather varied between the embroidered substitution (formal), which is the substitution of movements, and between the substitution of formulas, and the general substitution such as replacement What is happening in the chapters on the consequences, and others (Azza, 2007).

Rather, many grammatical chapters can be included in this approach, and it must be noted that some transformations may result in formulas within the substitution approach, as it becomes clear to us when deleting the subject and substituting a linguistic element in its place, which is the object of it, for the actual formulas change from the active to the passive. , which is one of their positional replacements.

It should be noted here that the idea of substitution in the linguistics of the text is not the same as the notion of substitution for grammarians. Once to denote the substitution of one linguistic element by another, in the chapter on the adjectives of the sources called for, including his saying in analyzing what was reported from al-Akhtal (Sibawayh, 198):

To an imam whose virtues we turn away from

May God give him victory?

((It is as if he said: Congratulations to him the nail, then he said: to congratulate him the nail, and if he said: to congratulate him the nail, then he said: Congratulations to him the nail, then each one of them is a substitute for its owner, so they shortened the verb here, as they shortened it in. So the nail and the blissful act in them the verb, and the nail is the place of the noun in his saying: he congratulated him when he represented)), meaning that the meaning of bliss is the meaning of his verb congratulate, so he put the infinitive in the place of the verb, and here he replaced a linguistic element with another locally, and he used the word instead of it to denote the replacement. .

As for what I referred to at the beginning, which is that there are signs received by grammarians in a way that approximates the idea of substitution in its concept in the textual lesson, and that some of them have different treatments, they are as follows, and we will arrange them according to the divisions of textual substitution in the linguistics of the text.

** Patterns of text substitution in the grammatical heritage:

1- Nominal Substitution:

The nominal substitution is done by using specific elements such as (another, another, one, one ... and others), as a previous element is replaced in the context of speech by one of these elements, provided that a corresponding relationship is established between them that results in difference and exclusion, i.e. excluding a description and substituting another. 90).

And after following the extrapolation of the grammarians' books on this, we found in Al-Mubarrad an explicit reference to that, and it is close to what was mentioned by the scholars of the text, and if he did not express the word replacement, that is in his talk about the names that are carried on others, and do not come in a separate context by themselves, that is, they must return to a previous mention, and this confirms that the substitution here is a tribal relationship, i.e. it reverts to a previous mention, as well as the coherence achieved between the parts in the context of the speech contained in it. It is known that its correctness is that it is predicated on others, and that is your saying: Another man came to me. Azza, 2007).

The grammarians' perception did not stop at that, but rather they emphasized what the text scholars emphasized in the substitution, which is the continuation of the substituted element in the vicinity of contrast, which contributes to achieving coherence between the parts of the text, or the speech contained in it, as the substituted element can only be understood by returning to the previous related to it. Al-Mubarrad also said: "And if you said: Your slave-girl and another woman came to me [it is permissible, and if you said: Your slave-girl and another man came to me, it was not permissible, and likewise if you said: Your sisters and another woman came to me], then you said: A woman and another woman came to me. Another is permissible, even if you mean a woman by man, because the chapter I mentioned her in brings her together) (Muhammad, 2006).

What is noticeable is that the substitution occurred in his saying: "Your slave-girl and another woman came to me, between the slave-girl and another woman, and the relationship is reciprocal between them. She is the maidservant, and this is clear and close to the example of the scholars of the text in that the first ax was blunted, and the other was sharp - and we analyzed the example above - and it became clear that this was not lost on the mind of al-Mubarrad as it is clear in his speech.

Then he added his speech with an example from the Qur'anic text, as he mentioned that from this is what was mentioned in the Almighty's saying: (﷞ ﷞ ﷞ ﷞) [Al-Baqarah: 184]; Since the mention of the days, in the Almighty's saying: (﷞ ﷞ ﷞ ﷞ ﷞ ﷞ ﷞ ﷞ ﷞ ﷞) [Al-Baqarah: 184] The first days are days of fasting in the month of Ramadan, as for the other days, they are replaced by the first, It differed from it in the description, as it means the days of the judiciary, and then this

difference resulted in the contrast between the substituted and the substituted from it, which led to a re-definition, that is, specifying the days, which results in the exclusion of a description and another substitution, even if they retained part of the information, namely the days, and the exclusion of the part. The other is describing it in terms of the context contained in it, and from this, consistency between the parts of the text is achieved.

Then he confirmed with another Qur'anic text (De Beaugrand, 2001), which is the Almighty's saying: (لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ) [Al Imran: 7]. Exclusion, the first verses are tight, while the other verses are similar, and this is due to that, and the substitutionary relationship here achieved coherence and consistency between the parts of the text.

2- Actual replacement:

As for the actual substitution, which is that a verb replaces another verb preceded by it, the scholars of the text limited that to the actual form (verb) represented by (do) (Ztsislav, 2003).

We can glimpse some of what is close to this content in what was reported from Al-Jurjani in his example, in which he tried to point to the question contained in the hamza that it was brought to the report (Ztsislav, 2003), and this was explained in what was mentioned in the Almighty's saying: "An anecdote about the saying of Nimrud: (أَجْعَلُكَ نَذْرًا) [Al-Anbiya': 62], there is no doubt that they did not say that to him, peace be upon him, and they wanted him to acknowledge that breaking idols was, but to acknowledge that it was from him, and how? He said: "Did you do this?" He, peace be upon him, said in the answer: (أَجْعَلُكَ نَذْرًا) [Al-Anbiya: 63], and if the report had already been made, the answer would have been: "I did, or: I did not").

What is clear in the context of his speech is that he clarifies the question of the question contained in the hamza to report on the subject, and it was noticed that the formula (did you do) was received before and then replaced in the next verse with the answer of the Prophet with the formula: (He did), and what was mentioned in the Qur'anic text is close to the examples of the two texts As we mentioned in their example in the substituting substitution, which is that you say: (Do you think that John already knows? I think that everyone knows, and the substitution mechanism between the first verb (know) and the second (know) becomes clear, and they even emphasized that the actual substitution often occurs in Conversation, and if we look at what is mentioned in the Qur'anic text, it is contained in the conversation or dialogue that took place between Nimrod and the Prophet of God Ibrahim, peace be upon him.

It can also be approached by what was mentioned in the hadith of Al-Jurjani in explaining the presentation of the present verb or the noun in the interrogative, he said: ((It may be that you make him not come from him, because he does not choose him and does not accept him, and that himself is a soul that refuses like him and hates him. So-and-so asks? He is more anxious than that." "Is he preventing people/their rights? He is more generous than that").

It is noted that here he wanted to clarify or clarify by interrogative that he is denying that this person is possible for him to do this act, but rather he is doing a better action than him, so the exchange occurred between the two verbs as is clear in his saying: ((Is he denying people their rights? He is more generous than that)). So he replaced the verb (akram) from the verb (to prevent)

As for the substitution that falls on the grammatical level as mentioned in the textual linguistic lesson, which can be included within the verbal substitution; Being a structure that replaces instead of another compound, even if it replaces a deleted one, and what comes close to their idea is what Sibawayh found in his treatment in the door of Umm al-Muntaqa, and what goes beyond the sentence in the example is mentioned in the Almighty's saying: (كَمْ لَكَ كِذِّبَتْ كَلِمَاتُكَ إِنَّكَ أَجْرٌ عَلِيمٌ) [Al-Zukhruf: 52], he mentioned that Pharaoh here was as if he said: ((Do you not see? Because if they said: You are better than him, it would be in the same position as their saying: We are with him [Likewise: Or am I better in the same position as if he said: Or are you Basra]) (Sibawayh, 198).

From his use of the term (in a position), we can discern an indication that this saying instead of this is on their way in the substitutional approach in the context of their books, starting with Sibawayh, as we have shown.

As for what was mentioned by Ibn Jinni, it is the same example that Muhammad al-Akhdar al-Subaihi used in referring to substitution at the grammatical level. The Almighty: (قَالَ كَذَّبْتُمْ فَهَسْأَلُكُمْ فِي يَوْمٍ ذُو عِلْقٍ) [Al-Baqarah: 60], He said: ((that is, it struck and it exploded, so he sufficed with the cause that is the explosion from the cause that is the beating, and if you want to reverse this then say: It is enough with the cause that is Say, who is the cause that is beating)).

What is evident in his treatment is that he was aware of the causal relationship between the mentioned substitution that occurred instead of the substituted one, and this relationship was emphasized by Al-Akhdar in his book (Muhammad, 2006).

Ibn Jinni went to the fact that this indicates the sufficiency of the cause, which is the explosion instead of the cause is beating (Ibn Jinni, 1990), and this depicts the substitutionary situation between them and contributes to the consistency of the meaning within the context of the verse, and achieves the reductionist aspect that we referred to in the verbal substitution that he alludes to. reductive side.

But what is realized here is that the mechanism of grammatical substitution has depended or resulted from a substitution that relied on an omitted one, and not on a previous mention. The signified, and it also differs from deletion, being a substitution from zero, but we see that they included examples that depend on the replacement of omitted or estimated from the context of speech, and perhaps this is what led them to say that deletion is a type of substitution.

This is the most prominent of the examples that were found in the context of grammar books - within the limits of my knowledge - regarding the idea of substitution and beyond the sentence and approaching what was mentioned by the texts.

Conclusion

The study stood on a statement of one of the mechanisms of the consistency criterion in textual linguistic studies, which is (substitution), which represents the second type of grammatical consistency mechanisms according to Halliday and Paper Hassan, and then search for the roots of the substitution approach in the grammatical heritage. Notable among them are the following:

1. Substitution is one of the consistency mechanisms that contribute to the quality of the texts used in it. It is one of the mechanisms that achieve an increase in the effectiveness of texts, as it activates the structure of shared information within the text world.
2. The study determined the idea of substitution in the textual linguistic research in which the correspondence relationship between the substituted and the substituted is manifested, and depends on the idea of exclusion and substitution, that is, excluding one description and substituting another for it. It achieves the coherence of the text parts by replacing the elements.
3. The research also showed the patterns of substitution on which the idea of substitution based on contrast and exclusion stands, which is (nominal, actual, wholesale or verbal substitution), but we note in the pattern of verbal or wholesale substitution achieved by the word (that) (So) its lack of the correspondence relationship that It requires identification and exclusion between the two substitution elements, for the substitution in it depends on the tool So-that), and the substituted here is the same as the substituted from it, but by shorthand there is no corresponding or exclusion in the matter, so we see that we can call this pattern (reductive substitution); It depends on the reduction of an entire phrase by replacing it in one word, which is (that) in the speech that follows it, meaning that (that) has replaced the previous phrase in a shorthand manner. Syntactic substitution relationships You may find between the substituted and the substituted by a referential matching relationship, not a corresponding relationship.
4. The research revealed another aspect of substitution in textual linguistic studies, which is the substitution occurring between mentioned and omitted or estimated, although text scholars indicated that substitution differs from deletion; The deletion is a substitution from zero and does not leave an effect. As for the substitution, it must have an effect. Being replaced by a previous one in the context of the text, but we found a replacement that depends on an omitted one whose appreciation is measured on the above.
5. The research revealed that substitution in grammatical thought may be directed in two directions, first: the grammatical substitution approach that often occurs within the limits of one or two sentences, and sometimes it goes beyond that to substitutive contents between linguistic alternatives to show the correct from the corrupt in linguistic use, in their explanation of their grammatical rules And building their judgments, and here their thought of it did not stop at the level of vocabulary substitution, rather it was characterized by flexibility in the exchange between vocabulary and formulas or a single sentence and so on, and they do not depend on a tribal relationship in this substitution, but rather their reliance here is on a compensatory substitution mechanism between the grammatical structures used. In certain contexts, with the aim of correcting a rule, or to indicate the correctness of a structure, to indicate the correctness of use.
6. Secondly, the research showed that the idea of substitution, which was mentioned in the textual perspective, is not found in the grammarians' books directly and explicitly with the term in their view, as we found other mechanisms or criteria, but the induction proved the presence of many references received by the grammarians in a way that converges

with the idea of substitution. In its concept in the linguistics of the text, in fact, some of them have different treatments, and the research has shed light on them according to the divisions of substitution in the linguistics of the text. What comes close to its content mentioned by text scholars by using the actual form (verb-do), as well as shorthand substitution (sentence), we find that the example used by the textual has been mentioned by the grammarians.

7. The research showed that the grammarians noticed that the nominal substitution by means of some words towards (other, another) must have a previous predicate that returns to it, in order to achieve continuity of the substituted element in the context of contrast, which contributes to understanding the replaced element, and links the parts of speech to each other.

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