INFORMATIVE SENTENCE ABROGATIVE BETWEEN THE NECESSITY OF THE RANK AND ITS RETRACTION AN APPLIED GRAMMATICAL STUDY IN THE GLOBAL ELECTRONIC ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ARABIC POETRY

Abdoul Hai Mahmoud[1], Mohamed Taha Abd Alkhalek Alajiri[2]

[1]Assoc. Prof. in Linguistics, Department of Arabic Language, Faculty of Arts and Sciences in Wadi Al-Dawasir, Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University (KSA)

[2]Prof. Dr. Morphology and Syntax Department of Arabic Language & Literature, Faculty of Arts and Sciences in Wadi Al-Dawasir, Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University (KSA)

Email: [1]abdalhi2020@yahoo.com, [2]m.alajiri@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Rank is one of the grammatical laws that are relied upon in composing and organizing speech, and each of its parts takes its appropriate position in the sentence, according to the rules of the language and the requirements of meaning. Informative sentence Abrogative has many rulings on this, because sometimes it must be ranked late, sometimes it must be submitted to the abrogative verb, and sometimes it is permissible, and at other times it may be mediated between Abrogative and its noun, or between Abrogative and a previous tool. He (Kan and its sisters) is a model for the Informative of the copywriters in general. This research aimed to collect and study the rulings of this issue from the stomachs of books of language and authentic grammar, and collect its poetic evidence through the electronic global encyclopedia of Arabic poetry and analyze it, following the descriptive and analytical approach. This study came in an introduction, an introduction, three sections, and a conclusion that included the most important findings and recommendations of this study.

1.   Introduction

Arabic is subject to an accurate and integrated system in the order and composition of speech, arranging words, and determining their positions in sentences and structures, so that strong bonds and strong bonds arise between them in an elaborate construction, a tight arrangement, and an exquisite sequence. So the confusion will be removed, the objectives will be delivered, the meanings are correct, and the benefit will be achieved.

Words follow meanings in systems, and words are arranged in pronunciation according to the order of their meanings in thought, and failure of each word to adhere to its position and order may result in an imbalance of composition, corruption of speech, and confusion of meanings.

Informative rank tardy for Novice; because it is a description of the subject in meaning, and it is judged, and the description and the verdict are later than the described and the convicted, as well as the matter with regard to the origin of Inceptive and Informative in abrogated sentences. This rank is not preserved, it is necessary sometimes, and sometimes modified from it, so Informative precedes an obligation, or permissibility; for minutes that the meaning requires, or for a kind that is required by the station.

In this research, I was satisfied with studying rank in one type of copywriter, which raises the noun and raises the news, which is (Kan = was / were and its sisters). This research was divided into an introduction, an introduction, three sections, and a conclusion, and was proven with sources and references. It is derived from "ranks", it is said: ranks a thing, ranks ranks, and ranks: is fixed and stable. He arranged the thing: affirmed it and approved it. He arranged the thing: He put it in his rank. Salary livelihood: permanent fixed. The rank (by combining the ranks tight) and the rank: the status and the status. (Ibn Manzur, No date, RTB - 3/1574, 1575). The position of a word, the verbal structure, relative to its neighbors of prefixes and suffixes, has relative to each other and delay.

The grammatical rank is divided into two parts:

It is classified in the institution; Elements bearing sentence elements; The subject-subject-verb, as well as the verb and the subject-subject, the verb, as well as the verb, as well as the verb and the link., The preposition, the preposition and the noun, the additives and additives to it, the adjective and the adjective, the conjunctive, and the conjunctive, according to the conjunct, and the predicate tools and beyond .(Ibn al-Sarraj, 1996, 2/222, 223. Tamam, 1994, 207).

It is the unnecessary rank, which should not be preserved verbally, but rather allows freedom of movement for the elements or parts that make up the sentence in terms of introduction and delay to add moral appendages, and this is not arbitrary, but according to rules and standards, and for reasons and purposes, as the word position changes in the verbal structure, sometimes advanced and late Other times.

And this rank, even if it is not verbally preserved, but it is preserved with the intention, then the one presented in the word is with the intention of delay. Examples of this type are: Inceptive rank and predicate, subject and accusative

rank, verb and object rank, adverbs and verb dispositions, adverb and verb rank. (Tammam, 1994, 208, 209).

2. Conjugated Abrogative verbs

It includes two issues:

1) Informative Abrogative verbs that are not preceded by a negation or likeness between the necessity of the order of delay and the retraction thereof. The original in Informative (was) and its sisters from the Abrogative verbs that raise the subject, and establish the report, the disposition, not preceded by a negation or likeness, to be late for these actions and their nouns, as is the rule in the Informative of the beginner, and this original may be required; Informative requires its rank with a delay, and it may change from this original; Informative takes precedence over the noun alone, or takes precedence over the verb Abrogative and the noun together, and takes precedence over the sentence, and in this detail the following:

a) The necessity for the rank to be required to provide the noun and delay the report:

The noun must be presented and the Informative delayed, and it is not allowed to mediate between(Kan =was / were and its sisters) and their nouns, as well as to refrain from presenting it to them, in three places: (Ibn Osfor, n.d, 1 / 289-292) (Ibn Malik, 1990; 1 / 349-351)

• To fear informative confusion by noun, and that if the parsing of the noun and Informative are not apparent, and one of them is not distinct from the other, then the noun must be presented and the Informative delayed, towards: My brother was my friend, became my companion. If Informative was presented, I would be caught in a confusion that does not show the noun from the news.

• Informative being limited to "except" or "but", towards: Muhammad was nothing but a poet, but was immortal as a writer, and informative delay is required here because informative' restriction is intended, and it appears only with delay.

• To be Informative that includes what the noun implied in the pronoun, towards: Baal Hind was her lover. (Ibn Malik, 1990, 1/350)

b) Obligation of retraction from rank by submitting Informative on the noun alone:

Informative must be presented on the noun alone (i.e., mediating between the verb Abrogative and the noun) in two places:

• That the noun has a pronoun that relates to something related to the news, such as: I like that there is in the house its owner, so that the delay of Informative on the noun is avoided. Because the noun included a pronoun that refers to something in the news, so if Informative is delayed, this pronoun will return to a late word and order, so it is not permissible for you to say: I like that its owner is in the house.

Also refrains Informative submission on transcription; If a precedent is not allowed to present any of its sentence on it as "that" the source; Do not say: I like it in the house to be its owner.

• That the noun be limited, towards: He was traveling except Muhammad.

c) The obligation to retraction from rank by introducing Informative to the verb Abrogative and its noun together:

Informative must be presented on the verb Abrogative and its noun together if this verb behaves not preceded by (what) the negative (this includes: was- -became-became-stay-has-become) and Informative had the lead in speech, such as: Where was Muhammad? How was Khaled? How much was your money? But if the verb is static (not, as long as it is) or preceded by "what" the negative, then - God Almighty willing - a statement of the grammarians 'views on it will come.

d) The permissibility of the previous three aspects:

In other than the previous cases, it is permissible to present Informative "Kan= was /were" and her sisters who are not preceded by (what) they have and their nouns together, and it may be mediated between them and their nouns, and it may be delayed from their nouns on the original, and this is what the majority of grammarians are. It says: Muhammad was generous, and Muhammad was generous, and generous was Muhammad. (Sibawayh, n.d, 1/45, Al-Mubarrad, 1994, 4/88, 89, Al-Zamakhshari, n.d ,, 269). Because when Conjugated in itself, it Conjugated in its position similar to the object of advancement and delay, it is permissible to say: There was Zaid standing, and standing was Zaid, as it is permissible to say: Khalid struck Muhammad, and Khaled struck Muhammad. Informative, abrogative, and conjugated verbs preceded by negation or likeness ("still" and its siblings) between the necessity of the order of delay and retraction.

• Informative submission and its sisters on their nouns:

Grammarians have agreed that it is permissible to present Informative "still, and has been, has been, and has been" to their nouns, and mediate between them and their nouns; This is because these four verbs are Conjugated, such as "was, became, became, became, became, and became, and remained, and became, and became." However, these four Conjugated verbs are deficient; Only the past, the present, and the participle's noun comes from (Ibn Yaish, n.d, 7/114, Ibn Hisham, n.d, 1/238, Khalid, n.d, 1/168).

• Informative and her sisters presenting "what" or the act alone:

Grammarians differed in the presentation of Informative "what is still," "it has not been," "what has been," and "what has been" on the "what" negated included in them. (Abu Al-Sura, 1995, 302; Al-Ashmouni, n.d 1/233). Al Basrion and Faraa were of the view that it is not permissible to submit Informative "still" and her sisters to "Ma" Because it is for negation, and he has the earliest speech, so it is not permissible for you to say: standing still more, nor: "Rising is still the sun. The non-furs of the Kufians went, and Ibn Kisan agreed with them that it was permissible to submit Informative "still" and her sisters to "Ma"; In their view, it is permissible to say: Zaid is standing still, nor: "Rising is still the sun. And their argument: that "what" is included in

"elimination" is not to deny the act, but rather to negate the paradox, since the meaning of it is removed: a difference, so "disappeared" has the meaning of negation, and "what" is a negation, and if negation enters into negation, the speech becomes positive, and it is treated as The affirmative, so "the negation is proof," and "still" became as "was" in the permissibility of presentation. (Anbari, 1993, 1/155)

As for submitting Informative to "Still" alone, that is, to separate it from "what", it is permissible for most grammarians, and is refrained for some. An example presentation: What remains is still increased. (Ibn Aqeel, 1980, 1/277). This is if the negation is "what," but if the negation is with something else, such as the negation with "why, why, and will not, nor, and if". He will not still be Muhammad. And some grammarians banned it. (Abuhan, 2000, 3/117, Ibn Hisham, n.d, 1/246). Among the evidence for permissibility is the poet's saying: What is my comfort, I will not go away with something like or better than the morning sun? (The Global Electronic Encyclopedia: Anonymous).

The most correct: the view of the Basrians and those who agree with them that it is not permissible to submit an Informative is still, and it has been, and has always been on what because it has a chest of words; It does not work what follows after it. This provision applies to (Kan = was / were and the rest of its sisters if they preceded the "Ma," the negative for the same reason. As for the introduction of Informative on the verb alone (i.e., the separation of it between verb and "what"), the most correct view is what most grammarians have argued for permissibility for the absence of the previous illness; And not to combine "what" with the verb.

3.   Abrogative inanimate verbs

a)   Informative is not indicative of the necessity of the retraction rank.

• First: Informative submitting its noun:

The grammarians differed in presenting Informative about its noun, that is, its mediation between it and the noun. In order to overcome the verbal aspect, it is a verb like other verbs, and like other (Kan's sisters, and they sought that by hearing prose and poetry. (Al-Mubarrad, 1994, 4/194, Al Ashmouni, n.d, 1/232). And from it the poet said: Ask - if you ignore - people about us and them It is not equal to the world and ignorance (Global Electronic Encyclopedia: Al-Samawal). The Coffins went on to prohibit the presentation of Informative "not" in its noun, likening it to "what" the negation, and to prevail over the literal aspect over the actual. (Al-Suyuti, 1998,1 / 372). The right thing is: what the Basrians went to because of the roses of hearing in prose and poetry.

• Second: Informative submission of "not" on it:

Grammarians disagreed in presenting Informative "not" on it, so the un-cooled of Al-Basrien and some of the latecomers went to the permissibility of submitting Informative "not" on it, as it is permissible to submit Informative "was" on it, and they say: Standing is not over. (Anbari, 1993,1 / 162). Coffins, coolers, and more latecomers went to the inadmissibility of submitting

Informative "not" to it. (Al-Mroud, 1994, 4/87, Ibn Al-Sarraj, 1996, 2/228, Khaled, n.d, 1/188).

b)   Informative "as long as" indicates the necessity of the order of delay and retraction.

• Submitting Informative "as long as" on its noun:

The majority of grammarians are of the view that it is permissible to present Informative "as long as" on her noun (meaning: his intermediary between it and the noun), so it is permissible for her to say in "I will stay in the house as long as it is raining": I will stay at home as long as it is pouring out rain. (Ibn Hisham, n.d, 1/242). And from it the poet said: It is not good to live as long as it disturbs itself with the neglect of death and old age (The Global Electronic Encyclopedia: Anonymous). Ibn Ma'ti disagreed with the majority of grammarians, so he forbade Informative intercession "as long as" between her and her noun, and then said: "As for "as long as" it is not permissible to report her information on her, nor on her noun, nor separating her from her "what is" other than her sisters. (Ibn Moati, n.d, 181). Grammarians who came after him made a mistake, for contradicting hearing, analogy and consensus. The correct view is the view of the majority of grammarians that it is permissible to present Informative "as long as" it is nound after it, to endorse it with hearing, analogy and consensus.

• Submitting Informative "as long as" on "what" or on "still" alone:

The grammarians have agreed that it is not permissible to present an Informative as long as it is on what, so it is not said: I will not accompany you as long as the sun is up. This is because this "what" is attached verbatim, denoted by source and adverb; that is why "what" has the earliest speech; It is not permissible for him to do what comes after what came before it. Nothing precedes it from the sentence that follows it. (Al-Zamakhshari, n.d, 269, Anbari, 1993,1 / 155). As for the introduction of Informative to "still" alone, that is: to mediate between it and "what", then it is permissible for the majority of grammarians, so it is permissible: I do not associate with you as long as there is more, as it is permissible: I do not accompany you as much as you have spoken.

Some grammarians, including (Ibn al-Nazim and Ibn Hisham), also banned it, as they forbade presenting "Informative" to "what" and also prevented it from presenting it to "Dam" alone, that is, separating them between them. The most correct view is the view of the majority of grammarians. For what has been previously explained that "what" a non-working source character is; it is permissible to separate it from its relationship to the news, and it is also permissible to separate them with the object.

4.   Characters likened to not

Informative what the worker does not indicate the necessity of the delay rank and retraction. Among the working letters is the work of "not": "what" which is similar in meaning, which is negation; It joined her in the work, which raised Inceptive and set the news, saying: Muhammad is not traveling, and what is more standing. This work is based on the language of the people of the Hijaz.

As for the Banu Tamim, they do not do "what is "not" at all. Because it is a common letter between nouns and verbs, and the common letter has the right to be neglected, so it does nothing. (Sebawayh, n.d, 1/57, Ibn Malik, 1990, 1/369). And it does not do "what he does not do" according to the Hijazis, except on conditions including: that her news does not precede her noun and it is not a circumstance or a neighbor and an unfair one. And "what" is canceled. (Al-Suyuti, 1998,1 / 392). Says: Mohammed is not traveling, and there is no more, and among them is the saying of the poet: It is not good for a person to praise himself, but morals denounce and praise (The Global Electronic Encyclopedia: Anonymous).

Some grammarians permitted the realization of "what" with the advance of the report, and it is not a circumstance or a neighbor and an excuse, so it is permissible in his view: He is not traveling Muhammad, and the like, and he cited Al-Farazdaq: (Abuhan, 2000,4 / 266; Al-Suyuti, 1998,1 / 392). So they became God has restored their grace for they are Quraysh and when no human beings like them (The Global Electronic Encyclopedia: The Chronicle). Whereas if Informative is presented, which are a circumstance or a neighbor and an excuse, then it is permissible in "what" to act and neglect, you say: What is in the house is Muhammad, and you have no immortal. Neglect it.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, this grammatical and applied study of the Informative rank in the Electronic World Encyclopedia of Arabic Poetry concluded with many results, the most important of which are the following:

Rank is one of the grammar laws that are much reliable in the composition and composition of speech. There are two types: fixed and not fixed.

 •Informative Abrogative verbs that are not preceded by a negation or likeness that has multiple states, sometimes it must be obligatory for its rank to be late for the noun, and sometimes it must be revoked by preceding the noun alone, or on the verb Abrogative and the noun together, and at other times it is permissible for the three sides.

 •Informative Abrogative verbs that are preceded by a denial or likeness of "still" and its sisters, it is permissible to revoke the rank of delay and precede it over the noun by agreement of grammarians, and also to precede the verb alone.

 •The most correct view is that it is permissible to retire "not" from the rank of delay and precede the noun according to what the Basaris said.

 •The most correct view is the view of the majority of grammarians regarding the permissibility of relinquishing Informative "as long" from its rank by preceding the noun, and also by preceding the verb "fit" alone; To support it by analogy and hearing, and as for preceding it over "what" it is more likely to abstain.

• The research recommends further applied grammatical studies of rank theory in various chapters of Arabic grammar.

Acknowledgment:

References:

Ibn Al-Sarraj, Abu Bakr Muhammad Ibn Al-Sirri: Principles in grammar. Investigation by Dr. / Abdul-Hussein Al-Fattli. The Resala Foundation - Beirut - Third Edition: 1417 A.H. = 1996 A.D. 2/222, 223, 228.

Ibn Asfour, Abu al-Hasan Ali bin Mu'min: Explanation of the Camel of Al-Zajji - verified by Dr. / Saheb Abu Jinnah. without. 1 / 289-292.

Ibn Aqeel, Bahaa Al-Din Abdullah: Ibn Aqeel's commentary on Al-Alfiya Ibn Malik, verified by Sheikh / Muhammad Muhyiddin Abdul-Hamid. Al-Turath Library - Cairo - Twentieth: 1400 A.H. = 1980 A.D. 1/277.

Ibn Malik, Muhammad bin Abdullah: Explanation of Facilitation. Investigation by Dr. Abdul-Rahman Al-Sayed and Dr. Muhammad Badawi Al-Mukhtoon. Hajar for Printing and Publishing - First Edition 1410 A.H. = 1990 A.D. 1/349, 350, 351, 369.

Ibn Mu'ti, Zain al-Din Yahya: The Fifty Chapters. Investigation by Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Mohamed Al-Tanahi. Issa Al-Halabi and Partners - without. 181.

Ibn Manzur, Muhammad Ibn Makram: Lisan al-Arab. Investigation by Professor / Abdullah Ahmad Al-Kabeer, and others. Knowledge House - without. 3/1574, 1575.

Ibn Hisham, Jamal al-Din: Explanation of the paths to the millennium Ibn Malik - Verification by Sheikh / Muhammad Muhyiddin Abdul Hamid. Arab Culture House - Beirut. 1/238, 242, 246.

Ibn Yaish, Abu al-Baqi`, Ya'ish ibn Ali: Explanation of the detailed. Al-Mutanabi Library - Cairo - without. 7/114.

Abu al-Buqaha, Abdullah ibn al-Husayn al-Akbari: Explaining the doctrines of the Basrien and Kufian grammarians. Achieved by Dr. Abdul-Rahman bin Suleiman Al-Uthaimin (Al-Obeikan Library - Riyadh - T: Al-Oula 1421 AH = 2000 AD). 302.

-Abu Hayyan, Muhammad bin Yusuf. Appendix and supplement to explain the book facilitation. Investigation by Dr. Hassan Hindawi. Dar Al-Qalam - Damascus - First Edition 1421 A.H. = 2000 A.D. 3/117, 4/266.

-Al-Ashmouni, Abu Al-Hasan Nur al-Din: Explanation of Al-Ashmoni on Al-Alfiya Ibn Malik, along with his retinue of Al-Sabban, and explanation of evidence to Al-Ain Revival of Arab Books House - without. 1/232, 233.

Al-Anbari, Abu Al-Barakat Abdel-Rahman: Equity in matters of dispute. Modern Library - Saida - Beirut 1414 AH = 1993 AD. 1/155, 166.

-Tamam Hassan: The Arabic language is its meaning and structure. House of Culture - Casablanca - Morocco - 1994. 207- 209.

-Khaled Al-Azhari, Abu Al-Walid Zain Al-Din. Statement of the content of the explanation. House revived Arab books. without. 1/168, 188.

Al-Zamakhshari, Abu Al-Qasim Mahmoud Jarallah: Al-Mufassal in Arabic science. Dar Al-Jeel - Beirut - second floor - without. 269.

-Sibawayh, Abu Bishr Amr Ibn Uthman: The Book. Investigation by Professor / Abdul Salam Muhammad Haroun. Dar Al-Jeel - Beirut - without. 1/45, 57.

Al-Suyuti, Jalal al-Din Abd al-Rahman: Hurma al-Hawamiyah explain the collection of mosques. Investigation by Professor / Ahmed Shams El-Din. The Scientific Books House - Beirut - First Edition: 1418 AH = 1998 AD. 1/372, 392.

-Al-Mabarad, Abu Al-Abbas Muhammad Bin Yazid: Al-Muqtisad. Investigation by Professor Dr. / Mohamed Abdel-Khaleq Adima. The Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs - Cairo 1415 AH = 1994 AD. 4/87, 88, 89, 194.

The Global Electronic Encyclopedia of Arabic Poetry https://www.adab.com/