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## GRAMMATICAL JUNCTIONS (An analytical grammatical study of the most prominent forms of deviation from the grammatical base)

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### ABSTRACT

In the Name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, and blessings and peace be upon the most honorable messengers, our Master Muhammad, and upon all his family and companions .Originated the Arabic language in the embrace of the Arabian Peninsula pure sound, has been received by her family on pottage and ales Wagih, and mastered and invented in E. Tkanaa and bewitched people her statement and her beauty, the Arabs were Tstqhb melody in the words, and is keen to reform tongues In this sense the development of grammarians grammatical rules and painted borders In order for everyone to follow these limits , and it is not permissible to violate the grammatical rules under the name of poetic necessity, because the grammatical rule has been entrenched since the era of the early grammarians, it is not necessary to deviate from it, and this recommendation is presented to the current poets , and the difference between the accepted abuses of the grammatical rule, which the researcher called With minor grammatical twists, and between serious transgressions that lead to a departure from the well-known grammar of the Arabic language.

### Introduction:

The rule of the building is its basis, and the general rule or order applies to the particles and plural rules (Al- Mu`jam Al-Wasit, 2008) . The rules of Arabic grammar are a linguistic law, and this linguistic law is a general Arab constitution, and it is a collective product shared between those who are able to induction and deduce, then codify and complicate, The basic principle in every science is that it is a collection of converging efforts that are combined on one origin and one specific goal. If Basra was a forerunner to codifying Arabic, then for Kufa the merit of completing and

completing many rulings (Sibawayh, 1986), and the first steps of setting grammatical rules began with the language collection phase. where scientists hear oral from the mouths of the Arabs themselves, they have identified Linguists Arab framework spatially accept it language, Fajsoa places and tribes specific to the incursion of Arabism and Oratory and enable them; tribes the center of the Arabian Peninsula, and got away from the adoption of what came on the tongue of the tribes located on the island parties and adjacent to the horse or The Romans ... etc. , and the scholars differed as to the first author of the science of grammar, so Al-Anbari said: He is either Imam Ali bin Abi Talib, may God be pleased with him , and others said Abu al-Aswad al-Dawali, may God be pleased with him, and it was said that he was Nasr bin Aas m al-Laithi, or Abd a To Rahman bin Hormuz and it is more likely that Imam Ali bin Abi Talib was the first to develop the grammar science of the Arabic language, and Abu Al-Aswad Al-Dawali took that from him (Muhammad, 1979) , and the science of grammar was derived from Arabic grammatical evidence. The first of these evidences is the Holy Qur'an, then the noble hadith, then the words of the Arabs represented in prose and poetry , and the reason for establishing the grammar science is that Aba al-Aswad al-Dawali entered upon Ali bin Abi Talib, and found a patch with him. So he asked him about it, and he told him that he had read the words of the Arabs, and he found that the words of non-Arabs mixed with the words of the Arabs and corrupted them, and that he wanted to put a reference on which people depend in their speech, and he had written on the patch (All speech is a name, a verb and a letter), so the name indicates The noun, the verb is as foretold, and the letter is what serves the meaning, and he told Aba al-Aswad al-Du'ali to behave like this, and add to it what he knows. Abu Al-Aswad added the words of kindness and adjective, and the doors of exclamation and interrogation, and when he reached the door of Ann and her sisters, they offered to me, so he ordered him to include (but), and when Abu al-Aswad finished putting the grammar, he told him to Ali (How good is this way that we have sculpted). That is why it was called grammar. (Muhammad, 1979) . Thus, grammar is a science that searches for sentence formation rules and syntax rules, and this means that grammar presents the general rules and principles necessary for composing a sentence, as well as the effects that a word takes according to its position and function in the sentence , and what is meant by the grammatical turn is that the rule was running on fixed boundaries, then Turning or departing from this fixed path occurred, so the turn is taken from the verb: kindness: money and bowed, and it is said: the doe floated: tilted its neck, bent, sympathy to the direction of such any money and turned (Al-Mu`jam Al-Wasit , 2008)

**Research topic:**The research deals with the forms of departure from the grammatical rule and the reasons for this departure

**Objectives of the research:**This research aims to highlight the reasons that may occur to the grammatical rule and make it go in a different way, which leads it to a detour from the basic path. There are matters that make the grammatical rule move in an uncharacteristic direction, and these matters were called by the researcher "junctions Grammatical

**The importance of the research:**The importance of the research lies in shedding light on the most prominent forms of departure from the rule and the reasons for this departure, or what the researcher described as a departure from the grammatical rule

**Research methodology:** I followed in my research the descriptive and analytical method.

### Literature Review

#### 1. The diacritical mark must be changed

Several examples of this are mentioned in the book. Sebawayh (Amr, 1988) said:

We sang those who are Arabians we trust:

Has it not come to you when news grows? \*\*\* What happened to Laban Ziad  
So when he was obliged, he was absolutely vindicated in the original, and the witness  
in the previous house housed Yaa in "He comes" in case of certainty, he made it  
the correct one, which is a language for some Arabs to lead the ill person to the path  
of peace in all his conditions, and the poet used it here for necessity) Amr, 1988(.

#### 2. Moderate the present tense verb that is enclosed in the necessity of rhyme

Sibawayh says ,commenting on the house of Aamir bin Juwain al-Tai:

I did not see one like it \*\*\* I insulted myself after almost doing it (Amr, 1988)Where  
he said: They compelled him to :Because poets may use that they are often forced  
here.

And the witness: the poet is forced to write "I do it" with the appreciation that it is  
written before him, otherwise the poet falls into the".

#### 3. Inserting a preposition over the additive is necessary

Sebawayh (Amr, 1988) says: The same applies to the poet's saying if he is forced:

/ O misery of war / He wants: O misery of war".

This is true saying; Because if the poet said: O misery of war, do not break the house;  
Therefore, he was forced to insert the lam between the additive and the additive to it,  
which is the preposition, in its misplacement, and the witness is part of his tamamah  
house (Abu Ali, 1951):

O misery of the war to come \*\*\* I put on rest and relax.

#### 4. Delete the relative pronoun

And his example in the book is what Sebawayh mentioned when he said: The poet  
said - and he is the father of the Ajali star -:

It has become the option or let me\*\*\* I have committed a sin, all of which I did not  
This is weak, and he is in his position other than poetry. Because the monument does  
not break the house, and it is not permissible to leave the display of distraction, as if  
he said: "All is not made". The truth is that the poet committed two necessities in this  
house:

The first: compelled to delete the accusative pronoun related to (I did not make it);  
because the poem is not linked by the narrator.

Second: Move Present according to Roy fracture poem, though , boots, and arrived  
Ruwi Balhae can not yoke as .

#### 5. Spending what is not spent, and deciding what is not intended

Sibawayh says under the heading, "This is what poetry endures: (Amr, 1988):"Be  
aware that it is permissible in poetry that which is not permissible in speech in terms  
of spending that which does not go away, likening it to what is done in terms of  
names. Because they are names, just as they are names, and deleting what is not  
deleted, likening them to what has been deleted and used deleted, as Al-Ajaj said  
(Amr, 1988):

/ The inhabitants of Makah made of warm leaves / "

This house has what comes from the evidence:

- Tanween "Qawaten", which is in the form of the extreme masses of necessity.

- Deleting the meme from the "bathroom", adding the word by addition, and appending it to the Y to connect the rhyme, which is also necessary?

He also said under the heading "Spending what is not spent (Amr, 1988): And as for saying the best:

May God's peace, rain on her \*\*\* It is not against you, rain of peace (Amr, 1988)

But it has been followed by the tanun as well as what is not spent; Because it is like a noun that does not go away, and it is not like a noun; Because the tanwine is necessary for the noun in any case, and the accusative, and this is an exalted position that does not go away, and the tanween is forced to follow it."

And the witness in the previous house, you intend "rain" in the first part by necessity; Because a caller is built on annexation without intending.

## 6. Poetic necessity

Poetic necessity means: "To depart from the grammatical and morphological base in poetry in particular, to establish the weight and to straighten out the rhyme (Muhammad, 1979) , and the reason for this is that the position of grammarians towards sources of martyrdom and their position on the rule in general, and their view of it as a law must be The speakers adhere to it, all of which helped in the existence of the poetic necessity, or in a more specific phrase, the large number of what the grammarians called it a poetic necessity. No, for martyrdom, when these necessities became so many That make a part Great subject language pressure weight, forced rhymes (Mohammed, 1979) , Valdharorh poetry is in violation and breach of the rules of language these have accepted the offense and justifying that the poet is busy and busy with the music of his hair and the tunes Qoaver, is located in these errors is the feeling of it , and sees the samurai that the poet Forced to walk through all the arduous paths to establish weight , And it can not be evidence of language of and perhaps because of that we find all defects that Tkdh in Oratory of evidence poetry Yeh (Ibrahim, 1971)

## 7. Languages listed in the six names

The grammatical rule followed in the six nouns is: Ra`f Balu or, accusative with Alif , Ablution by Ya , but there are languages that come at a departure from that rule , and grammarians have classified these languages according to popularity to (Abbas, 2005):

- The most famous language: the language of letters: it is the basic rule mentioned previously

- The second language in terms of popularity: the minor language in all six nouns except for Fu, due, and hno:which deals with the six nouns like the short noun ending with the shortened alive in all of its syntactic states, and the estimation of all the movements on it

So we say: I saw your father - this is your father - go to your father

- Lesser known language: the language of deficiency in all six nouns except for Fu, zh:which treats the six nouns as the singular noun on which all the vowels appear

- We say: This is a merciful father - I saw a compassionate father - I passed by a merciful father (Abbas, 2005)

- **The language of eaten fleas**

The majority doctrine is that if the verb is attributed to the phenomenon of "two or a group", it must be stripped of signs indicating deuteronomy or pluralism.

So we say: The Zaydān - the Zaydun rose, and we do not say :The Zaydān rose- the Zaydān rose up, and we bring a sign in the verb that raises the apparent one ,provided that the post-verb is raised by it, and what is already communicated from the alif or waw letters indicating deuteration or plural of the subject ,but on the noun The apparent subject is a delayed subject , the preceding verb and what it is related to is a noun in a place with which it is raised, and the sentence is in the place of raising a report on the later noun , and the doctrine of a group of Arabs who are the sons of al-Harith bin Ka'b is that if the verb is attributed to the apparent double or a group, it comes with a sign indicating Deuteronomy or plural , Then we say: Raise al-Zaidan - they rise al-Zaidun - Qumen of the Hindu

This language is called the language of Aklouni the fleas (Ibn Aqil, 1980)

- **The language of the one who does not wait for the letter**

It is the last that we delete the character in a science advocated singular and indefinite intended enshrined Nian on the annexation, we say: Hey Sal

In Tarikhim: Peaceful, and we say: O Masaf: In Tarikhim: Traveling

It is the consideration that what is omitted from the word has been completely separated from it, and the end of it has become the current existing letter and it is the one on which the syntactic mark falls, and it is the language of those who do not intend to delete or those who do not wait for the letter , and there is another language in the marked caller, which is originally singular And it is a denial that is intended, and it is based on the conjunction and it is called the language of the one who waits for the letter, so we say in the caller Amer: O Amer by building on the conjunction and when it is punctuated we say: Oh general ,it is a caller based on the conjunction that is on the deleted letter, considering that the letter m is not the last letter in his word The last letter is R, which is omitted

And another example: Oh, sir, by marbling the word "lady", for she is a caller based on the conjunction based on the letter Ta'a Marbouta, which is omitted for the marbling

And it is necessary to limit the language of the one who waits for the letter in the intersection of the sealed caller, the ta'a of femininity, when there is fear of confusion, such as: O Ali Markhim: an attic, a female flag, because the letter that precedes the feminine letter must be opened, so this slot is in the singular noun, the end of which must be based on annexation Evidence that there is a noticeable omitted letter is the ta ', because if we had not noticed it, we would have said: O Ali, the feminine call to the male should be confused (Abbas, 2005) .

## 8. Starting with the denial

The subject in the nominative sentence is convicted, so it must be known at the judgment, and this is why he refrained from being a negation, but if the negation benefits the required benefit from it , its occurrence is correct as a beginner , and the grammarians have connected the useful positions of the negation when it occurs as a beginner to about forty positions

Among these places (Abbas, 2005):

- That the denial indicates praise or slander: a hero in battle
- To indicate division: I saw flowers, some red, and some yellow
- To denote the general: Every accountant for his work
- To be preceded by a denial or interrogation: What is made of goods
- To be a prayer: Peace be upon the one who is afraid
- To allocate an adjective or addition: An early sleep is better than a night
- To be an answer: What is in the bag ?We say: a book in the bag.

### 9. The E .godfather of the Phantasm

The term “pregnancy over delusion” has been confused by many scholars, with the term “pregnancy over delusion”. Some of them have argued that “pregnancy over delusion” includes “pregnancy over delusion, and pregnancy over place.” Others went on to say that “pregnancy over delusion” is In the sayings and poems of the Arabs, as for what came from it in the Noble Qur’an, it carries meaning and does not lead to delusion, as a matter of politeness. (Abd Al-Fattah, 1998)

Examples of sympathy for delusion include:

Adopting the name “The” by raising it before the completion of the news. Sebwayh represented it by saying (Amr, 1988):

And be aware that some of the Arabs make mistakes, and say: “They are all going,” and “You and Zaid are going”.

It is a controversial issue among grammarians. Al-Anbari mentioned it in “Al-Insaf.” He said: “The Cuffs went to the permissibility of sympathy for the position of “The raising before the completion of the report, and they disagreed after that. Towards: “Zaid and Amr are standing” and “You and the firstborn are set forth.” (Kamal al-Din, 2007)

Al-Far`a went on to say that this is not permissible except in that which does not show the work of "the", and he cited God Almighty saying:

[Those who believe, those who guided, the Sabeans, and the Christians ...] (Al-Ma'idah - 69)

The kindness of the Almighty’s saying: (and the Sabians) on the place of the name “The” by raising before the completion of the report and his argument in that: “(who) is a letter on one side in raising it, accusing it, and trailing it. And its weakness is that it is based on the name and does not fall on the news, it is permissible to raise (and the Sabeans) (Abu Zakaria, 2004)

Al-Basriyoun went: “It is not permissible to sympathize with the position before the completion of the news in any case, and they protested that the evidence for the inadmissibility of “You and Zaid are going” is that it must be “ Zaid ”raised in the beginning , and he must be a factor in the news and when it was. "A worker also works in the news, so it is not permissible for two workers to work in the news." (Kamal al-Din, 2007)

As for the lifting of "the Sabians" in the noble verse.

[Those who believe, those who guided, the Sabeans, and the Christians ...] (Al-Ma'idah - 69)

Sibawayh directed his interpretation of the introduction and delay, and not the way Al-Far`a went, by carrying him to the place of the name “The”, so his estimation is:

Those who believe and those who were guided by those who believe in God and the Last Day, there is no fear for them nor will they grieve, and the Sabeans and Christians are likewise.

Among the burden on the illusion that the Baa's entry into the story of "not" and "what" the worker did, or on the delusion of her presence in the news that "was" rarely, the scholars stipulated the permissibility of sympathy over delusion: the validity of entering the delusional worker, and a condition for his goodness: a large number His entry (Abdullah, 1985), which is why they approved it in the news of "not," as Zuhair said (Amr, 1988):

It seemed to me that I did not realize what  
was past\*\*\* And former nothing if it Jaiaa

And the witness in it draws a "previous" sympathy to the delusion of the existence of the "Ba" in news "not".

### Results

This research dealt with the forms of deviations from the grammatical rule, which the researcher called "grammatical turns," and there were severe unacceptable turns that took the rule out of its path, while there were minor turns that deviate from the rule a little. The researcher explained these turns, and reached to several results, namely:

1. Deviating from and departing from the norm is a departure from the right path
2. There is a severe divergence that leads to an exit from Al Qaeda completely
3. There is a slight divergence that is not a clear departure from the rule. Rather, it is grammatically acceptable exceptions
4. The extreme turn is often led by a poetic necessity, which causes the poet to violate the grammatical rule in favor of the symptomatic rules, such as weight and rhyme.
5. The poetic necessity is a severe deviation from the path of the grammatical rule towards another path
6. The grammatical rule was set in order to walk on it and make it the correct path followed, as it is the correct path that must be followed and followed and not to deviate from it.

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