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**AL-HAJJAJ (ARGUMENTATIVE) IN BUILDING THE
HIERARCHY OF THE RHETORICAL AND CRITICAL
TERM IN AL-SIJILMASI (D. AFTER 704 AH)**

Al-Munza'a Al-Badi` as a Model

Dr. Nihad Fakhri Mahmoud AL-Shammari

Department of Arabic- College of Arts – University of Anbar

nihad83@uoanbar.edu.iq

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ali Mohammed Abed Al-Faraji

Department of Arabic- College of Arts – University of Anbar

alimohammd3@uoanbar.edu.iq

Dr. Nihad Fakhri Mahmoud AL-Shammari, Asst.Prof.Dr. Ali Mohammed Abed Al-Faraji, Al-Hajjaj (Argumentative) in Building the Hierarchy of the Rhetorical and Critical Term in Al-Sijilmasi (D. After 704 AH)-Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 18(1), ISSN 1567-214x

Abstract

There is no doubt that Al-Hajjaj belongs to a series of names circulated in the blogs of ancient and modernized people, as the labels almost disappear in the presence of the goal he wishes to achieve and reach.

The research hypothesis the presence of the introductions of the Al-Sijilmasi's intention to manifest them and rely on them in debate an existed science on which minds and tongues have differed for many centuries, so it was very difficult and cautious to expose the internal systems of the ancient origins when compared to the argumentative approach based on rhetorical axioms and verbal actions. He had chosen Aristotle's speeches as an imminent accomplishment in adopting a theory based on changing paths and hypnotizing a new systems.

Therefore, the importance of the present research lies in preparing the recipient's cognitive of the contrived rhetorical event and trying to destabilize the influences stored in the mind, as for the importance of the argumentative process is in standing on the rhetorical techniques performed by the sender that made his speech acceptable to the recipient, as the argumentative is a theory that arose in the lap of science of Logic, Philosophy and pragmatics Linguistics

The research searches for the relations of the argumentative, such as the similarity, the relationship of contradiction and disagreement, the conclusion, the relations of induction and interpretation, as well as the argumentative as a logical interpretation, and it concludes with the persuasive argument based on the ideas of subdivision, fragmentation, persuasion and entertainment.

Keywords: races, inference, deduction, persuasion, argumentative relations.

Introduction

Praise be to ALLAH, and blessings and peace be upon those who have chosen. And after:

The discussion of argumentative has expanded in recent studies, and has taken a special field in the rhetorical and critical study, the argumentative is a language that does not differ much from it in terminology, and we will discuss it in the critical section, In order to be able to identify its joints and the origin used in its entry and make it a prominent terminology in modern studies.

The features of the argumentative are reflected in the achievement of Sijilmasi through his adoption of the philosophical and logical mentality, as it proceeds in its hierarchical construction from the philosophical direction based on ancient logic inspired by the Greek culture. Therefore, we are looking for “the use of his techniques theorizing and trying to assimilate them in application in a heritage code that can - in one way or another - demonstrate the effectiveness of argumentative and their role in producing a powerful discourse capable of persuading and influencing” (Ali, 2017: 29). We are not going to study the methodology of the book as much as we are looking for the procedure and method that it

followed, the explanation of the cognitive addition achieved in its cause, and the attempt to uncover the new conceptualization in building the terminological circle that requires a precise cognitive and persuasive constructive process. In our estimation, we did not have a specialized study on argumentative in their own way, but we benefited from the technical studies that were taken by him in their studies, such as the study of Dr. Abdullah Soula "In the theory of argumentative studies and applications," and the study of Dr. Samia Al-Dridi, "Al-Hajjaj in Arabic poetry, its structure and methods," and the study of "Patrick Charodu" argument between theory and method. "

As for the previous studies, we mention, including: Dr. Olfat Kamal Al-Rubi's study "The Concept of Poetry in Sijilmasi", Dr. Laila Saad Allah Naji's study "Fiction according to Sijilmasi, and Uday Adnan Muhammad's study, " Consistency and Harmony in the Magnificent Manifest Reading in Light of the Science of the Text " Various terms from the book such as brevity, metaphor, fiction, and others.

2. Theoretical Introduction:

2.1 The Concept of Argumentative in the Modern Study

There is no doubt about the importance of referring to the axioms of the purely scientific laws of a scientific context in which the mention of the argumentative is excluded, so in this regard the issue is settled by an officer with no room for contravention and disagreement (Al-Wali, 2011: 14). We will intend the by argumentative in its modern concept in order to avoid prolongation, what we have gone beyond revealed the scholars' conviction from before, so we do not gain any benefit from repeating it.

Perelman and Tetkeh defined it (Saulah, 2011: 13) in their book "Classification of Al-Hajjaj - The New Rhetoric" by saying: "The subject of Al-Hajjaj theory is the study of discourse techniques that would lead the minds to accept the theses presented to it, or

increase its degree. Submission: "It is understood from the aforementioned that they tried to remove the argumentative from the authority of rhetoric and the controversy that spread to Aristotle and succeeded, as it is directly related to rhetoric, controversy and rigor of reason, while they were able to link it to dialogue, freedom and reason.

When an approach is taken to monitor the relationship of the argumentative, it becomes clear that it meets the narration in an important point, which is the dialogue through the system of literary work. Therefore, "argumentative is a textual outcome of a synthesis between different components related to a place with a persuasive goal, and this text all or some of it will be able to appear in the form of a dialogue "argumentative debate" written or oral " argumentative mono-dialogue". The argumentative, as a form of regularity of discourse, constitutes the machine that enables the production of types of argumentative in different guises "(Sharodu, 2009: 16-17). (Saliba, 1994/446: 1) An end to it in the Philosophical Dictionary as: "A set of arguments that are brought to prove or nullify an opinion, or is the method of presenting arguments and making use of them."

Therefore -when rooting - take into account the possession of the first in the fate of the argumentative, as it is: "It represents a field of linguistic activity that attracted attention over the days since the eloquence of the ancients who made it the same basis for social relations, the "art of persuasion " to this day when it has become again the style of the era. For this reason, the term " argumentative " represented a topic upon which a large number of concepts were founded, which made studying and presenting this linguistic phenomenon a difficult matter "(Charodu, 2009: 6).

As one of them sees it, it results from the total definitions of the argumentative - that their different reasons depend on the type of communication process, whether it is subject to competition and the attempt to appear ideological or sectarian or disputes about

politics and power, and all of this falls in light of the commonalities between different cultures, thus it has become a systematic tool. It has its rules, literature, and moral and linguistic limits, so that it becomes difficult to dispense with it in dialogue and symmetry, the basis for the argumentative process (Al-Baji, 1987: 9-14).

It results from the total definitions of the argumentative -as one of them believes- that its different reasons depend on the type of communication process, whether it is subject to competition and the attempt to appear ideological, sectarian, or disputes about politics and power, and all of this falls under the common denominators between different cultures, as it has thus become a methodical tool that has its own rules, literature and ethical and linguistic limits, so that it becomes difficult to dispense with it in dialogue and symmetry, the basis of the argumentative process (Al-Baji, 1987: 9-14).

Therefore, argumentative can be considered a science “one of the highest and most important sciences, because it is the way to know inference and distinguish the truth from the impossible. If it had not been corrected, the situation in the argument would not have arisen, nor was an argument clear, nor knowledge of the righteous one, nor the crooked of the straight” (Al-Baji, 1987 : 8).

2.2 The Argumentative is a Linguistic Field:

Argumentative is concerned with important relationships that have a clear impact on the process of rhetorical communication, as the work in it is characterized by accuracy and caution in dealing with his controlling relations, the proposition presented by the producer investigates the quality of persuasion with deductive evidence based on a logical basis, and focuses in his work on achieving the statement in supplying the idea and communicating it to the recipient.

Therefore, “every discourse is in essence a network of relationships, but the argumentative discourse is a specific network of relationships, and this is due to the fact that the material presented by all speeches is one, which is language. And language - as we know - "it is not an inventory of isolated words but rather a scientific system based on an important network of relationships ” (Al-Driday, 2011: 317).

In order to discuss the relationships of argumentative, the researchers must strive to put important introductions into the arrangement of the ideas under the influence of the elements of persuasion and enjoyment.

This relationship adopts an argumentative process within a linguistic system that monitors the events controlling it in the light of introductions that seek to determine the distance linking the conclusion and the process of argumentation and its realization in the discourse, and since the argumentative is a method that the broadcast assumes in presenting evidence and arguments in order to prove an issue and root it in the mind of the recipient or to compel him to acquiesce through “the execution of deductive sequences within the discourse, in other words, the argumentative is represented in the completion of sequences of sayings, some of which are like linguistic arguments, others are like the conclusions from which to conclude "(Al-Naqari, 2006: 57).

It can be said: The argumentative understands what can put inference among the results of proof and persuasion Therefore, it represents its “mental context, that is: its logical development. That is because the argumentative text is an evidence-based text, so it is based on a specific system in which the elements are interconnected according to an interactive pattern, all aim at a common goal, and the key to this system is linguistic in essence, if we return the argumentative text to its simplest form, we will find a mental arrangement of the linguistic elements, an arrangement that responds to the intention of persuasion ”(Al-Dridi, 2011: 27).

The research proceeds in the light of three investigations that control its effectiveness in explaining the argumentative of the hierarchical chain that the Sijilmasa adopted in his cause, which are as follows:

3. Argumentative Related to Symmetry

Talking about **argumentative** is one of the most important pillars of deliberative discourse analysis, it searches the cognitive dimension of the activity of the linguistic pronouncer according to specific data in the context; provides an opportunity to reveal areas of fit between the parties to the orbital relationship at the level of conceptualization and understanding the boundaries.

1.3. Definition

The scholars enriched their definition of the term, and it took a large area from them, but it must be a threshold that opens the horizon to the introductions of the research and ways of conscious benefit from the dimensions drawn for the term, and it is considered the most suitable techniques for argumentative in building scientific discourses and recommending perspectives. The definitional formulas "do not acquire their argumentative value except in very special denominations" (Al-Talib, 2008: 128). This type of argument represents the basis of the work of the Sijilmasa and its purpose in his project. Its examples are:

1.1.3. Definition as a Standard Convention

The epistemological value of the term argumentative emerges at the Sijilmasi through the meanings that result in the collective horizon of the expected reader, he insisted on controlling the terminology with two broad limits: Footing and agent they are the focus of the rhetorical and critical achievement, and due to them they give the public and the private the possibility of moving work from the relations of artistic calligraphy to the aesthetic value, "so the transfer of the work from its aesthetic state is based on the full awareness of the recipient" (Al-Mubarak, 1999: 48). The term is to establish a solid rule that defined for naturalization the creative methods, and obliged the term to comply with two

main methods: logical philosophical theorizing and practical application (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 102).

It is worth noting that what was included under the type called (flexion), as the term (intussusceptions), which he considered an intermediate type, falls under two types: attention and dependence, and from what was mentioned in the first type according to the applicants, this did not be protested against them except for what will be discussed when the protested against those who have mixed the boundaries between attention and objection, as for what was decided to understand, the torsion is divided into two types: attention (Transferring speech from one style to another) and dependence, as he sees that they are not distinguished for them to differentiate between them, but rather they are under the name of turning only. 1980: 446) As for what was decided to pay attention, it was stated in its place of study, and as for the subject of the accreditation it is “the speaker's hesitation to testify to a meaning on which the saying was not explicitly or implicitly based on it” (Sijilmasi 1980: 444). He accomplished many of the terms that he enriched with analysis and scrutiny, adding to them and deleting them and striving to rid them of confusion and confusion.

2.1.3 Definition as a descriptive Convention

This type is considered one of the most popular and famous types, as it provides an explanation of terms according to their specific specializations, and may separate between the descriptive definition and the explanatory definition. That is, the first is to replace the term which is intended to be explained by another descriptive term that highlights the basic properties of the subject (Quotal, 2013: 53), and identifies the effectiveness producing the argument and refuting the other opinion.

Al-Sijilmasi proceeds to adopt the term in which the overlap and disturbance occurred, and he resorted to the argumentative in structuring his hierarchical construction of terms, as he builds his statements on the interdependence of concepts and

opposes the methods of the applicants in classifying them. It is a mistake to regard it as a single type that is not differentiated, and when we have compiled it here with different, reasonable and meaningful meanings, and the names in the origin of the situation are on the difference, and that is precisely and subscribing to them by symptom, we have separated and assigned each of them a type in the gender to which it is promoted, and requires entering under it " (Sijilmasi, 1980: 442), he explains the attention (Transferring speech from one style to another) by saying: "It is the speaker's hesitation in faces" (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 442), and acknowledges the boundary drawn by Ibn al-Mu'taz when he said: "The speaker's departure from addressing to informing, and from informing to addressing" (Ibn Al-Mu'taz, 1982: 58), as for the objection, it is: "The will of the speaker is to describe two things: the first of them is based on the first intent, and the second by being drawn or for a kind of affirmation only, and this is why it was said: It is for the speaker to take a meaning and present to him another meaning, then he changes from the first to the second, then brings it back to the first of Not to prejudice the second in anything "(Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 449), so it was not easy to accept what was mixed up with the applicants in relegating the meaning of the term to the connotation of another term. Rather, it was based on the strength of the argument and the acceptance of the evidence.

4. Argumentative Relationships and their Effectiveness in Refining the Concept

Argumentative relationships fall within an expanded network that has a clear influence in the systems of argumentative discourse, and we will limit the explanation to some of its relationships, which are the following:

4.1 Argumentative its relationship is contradiction and disagreement

"contradiction" means that there are two issues within the scope of two problems, one of which is a denial of the other and a

denial of it, such as saying “ the rain is coming down and not descending ”while the lack of agreement or contradiction between two pronunciations consists in putting the pronouncements on the test of reality and the circumstances or position to choose one of the two theses and exclude the other Wrong '(Saul, 2011: 42-43), undoubtedly, the sender establishes his argument included in his project as a foundation that shows with him the validity of the acceptance of the argument and the submission of the recipient to it. Therefore, “it is a relationship with a clear logical background as we push an order to prove its contradiction with the outcome of the speech, although we cannot talk about a pure formal contradiction in the argument ..., but rather On their relationship to the outcome, as well as on the relations of arguments between them in a way that confirms interdependence and communication, albeit a distinctive connection as it is based in essence on separation ”(Al-Dridi, 2011: 344).

Therefore, the argumentative discourse insists on the idea of searching for the relationship of contradiction and the hypothesis of contradiction based on a series of connected tensions within a circle that tends in one direction, and indeed we notice that the argumentative rely on an integrated system of organized procedures working to achieve the principle of the argumentative, which assumes the existence of propositions subject to veto and binding to incompatibility So, it calls for dismantling the organized partnership and rebuilding it anew in order to enhance the degree of persuasion and acceptance of the argument, and Al-Sajlamasi has many objections leaning on its negativity in the emergence of the opinion and its statement. 2002: 2/297).

Blacks have traces he left with blacks

A shine of whites bend the eyes of the
whites

It is good for the analogy to be naturalized, so he said: “And it is - for my life - from the good, except that it is not naturalization as it

was claimed, but rather it is a repetition in the heart of the stanza, and an export in its impotence” (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 483). Then he gives an explanation that supports what he went to in his objection and disagreement.

The type called (metaphorical naturalization) evokes the contradiction and disagreement that occurred in the way of what he protested against Ibn Rashiq in his claim that “if naturalization enters into a denial, it is returned as a contradiction, and also the contradiction returns by entering the negation as a naturalization (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 497).

4.2. Argumentative its Relationship is Conclusion.

“This relationship is undoubtedly logical or, say, what owes it to argumentative to logic” (Al-Dridi, 2011: 339), and the conclusion relationship extends between the point of the argument (a) and its extension to the conclusion (b) in light of a logical and sequential vision that places the discourse in the field of pure logic And the last quasi-logical, and both refer to argumentative: “That is, the speaker deduces the result from an argument he presents. If the outcome of the speech was generated from the womb of the evidence or the proof originated from it, it belongs to him” (Al-Dridi, 2011: 339).

So, “the pure logical conclusion requires the identification of the parties and the liberation of a result. There is no room for silence about it if the field is pure logical, while some parties can be overlooked and the result or the opposite can be satisfied” (Al-Dredidi, 2011: 343), meaning that “the insistence on applying the logical conclusion in a logical text It may lead to his being considered lacking in harmony, if he adopts the implicit and resorts to the silent one and ends with an important fact that relying on the implicit and the one who is silent becomes the rule in the argumentative” (Al-Dridi, 2011: 343).

In detailing what was mentioned in the entirety of the contradiction and disagreement, we find that we find leaning on the conclusion and falls in the direction of correcting the path, as he mentioned

that Ibn Rashiq (Al-Qayrawani, 1981: 1/323). He considered naturalization in Ibn Al-Rumi's advanced saying, so he counted the first word "black": the nights, and the other: the hairs and beards, the first whites: gray hairs, and the other: women. He agrees with him that he is from the good, but he is protesting to accept his claim that it falls under the name of naturalization. He sees that it is chanting in the heart of the house and exporting in its impotence, and determines the difference between repeating and naturalization, and confirms that it is a verbal union of repeating and their differences in the ratios of attachment to meanings in the sentence of the verse or in a part of it, and the variation of the word naturalization is meaningless in lineage only, and proceeds to indicate the direction of substitution in The contemplations, and he sees that some of them occurred in the place of Hassan, and some of them occurred in a site that is difficult to understand and warns the meaning of his participation in many things, then he invokes Aristotle and pushes the illusion if one of them dies that Aristotle forbids the substitution absolutely, but only wanted rhetoric, and considered it permissible in poetry, and according to Sijilmasi its beauty is not hidden When it included the advantages of conformity, echo, and export (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 483 -485).

3.4 Its Inductive Relationship and Inductive Argument:

The use of orbital inductive reasoning brings back to mind the idea of the totality of the terminology entailed within the theoretical and applied extrapolation of the heritage thought in drawing terms and sharing them, and specifically in this path. I realize the difficulty of observing the high races, and the possibility of creating a logical balance element in accepting the recipient and persuading him to tighten the conclusion process in light of the interpretive induction, so for the argumentative, whose source of logical reasoning will reach the conclusion, relying on that philosophical direction in placing "issues in a hierarchical form, the top of which represents the title of the man, while its base represents those ten races that will branch out from specific terms that are integrated and

homogeneous in their starting from the higher race to the last branching To him from terms and concepts of generative branching by assignment and synthesis by escalation ”(Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 103).

Therefore, it is possible to benefit from the sign of the Al-Sijilmasi in controlling the title, so restricting the phrase that was sounded 'does not negate the broadness of the content. Techniques of the systems included in the industry devised for the science of manifestation and the methods of the creativity methods, their naturalization in classification, the arrangement of parts of the industry in the composition on the side of gender and gender and the priming of the origin of that for the branch, and the codification and renewal of those total laws from partial materials as far as energy and effort are able "(Al Sijilmasi, 1980: 180).

This was represented by ten high races: brevity, imagination, indication, exaggeration, alignment, demonstration, clarification, expansion, bending, and refining.

While the inference and induction is an urgent need to support the argumentative, that depends on knowing the limit that controls the reasoning of the interpretation. In the book Al-Nawraq by Abu Hilal Al-Askari a definition of it says: “The explanation is the statement of the annotated one and its removal from the face of the problem to the manifestation and appearance” (Al-Askari, Dr. T: 58), then inference is a mental process in which the thought moves from things taken for granted in their authenticity to other things necessarily resulting from them, and is new from the first (Saliba, 1994 / 67-69: 1).

The investigator of the book Al-Manza al-Badi' indicates that Al-Sijilmasi is the one who pioneered its approach, and he argues for that by what he sees practically in the branches of the mansion, and finds that he did not pay attention even to his contemporary Hazem Al-Carthaginian, in addition to establishing himself as the founder of a stand-alone theory in that hierarchical afforestation integrated between the higher sex and another A

subdivision of it, and this description was not randomly received, but rather according to many indications in its nature that confirm what we go to in counting it as a precursor to this unique scientific and methodological situation in a tight employment of Hellenic thought and the deepest of what is in the Arab literary heritage (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 104), as this did not come out of void, but from his possession of the foundations of argumentative in adopting a sound scientific theory helped him to get out of the arena of ancient industries, so whoever looks at the hierarchical structure of the magnificent exorcism finds that he has realized what he is aiming for, and from the first look he invokes his visionary capabilities towards the books of the regions such as Aristotle, Plato, Al-Farabi and others, and the impact The clear which he adopted was derived from the ideas of Aristotle, as he adopted the principle that "It is not possible to introduce a higher sex into another higher race" (Miftah, 1994: 62). Bored with another race at all "(Al- Sijilmasi, 1980: 290), as removing chaos and turmoil from the term outside of a circle controls it, and establishing this structure within rhetorical categories governed by strict divisions of its methods, then it is in itself an argumentative form in the most apparent and exposed.

It is necessary for us to lower the argumentative in his position, and to know its stages in modern linguistic and rhetorical studies in which it has become more extensive, so that it is no longer an emergency element, but a modernization has occurred that has changed its course towards linguistic deliberation, so it has become a linguistic act in terms of structure and function. It is taught in the Department of Language Studies, and this helps to provide an opportunity for language to be a scene of debate and debate between the continuous races (Al-Raqbi, 2011: 70).

As we have to descend the argumentative in his stature, and know its stages in modern linguistic and rhetorical studies in which it has become more extensive, and it is no longer an emergency element, but an update has changed its course towards linguistic

deliberative, it became a linguistic dense movement in terms of structure and function, and by this the argumentative would be a verbal act taught in the language study circle, and this helps to provide an opportunity for language to be a scene of debate and argument between the continuous races (Al-Raqbi, 2011: 70).

Therefore, reviewing the applicants' books with criticism and rhetoric requires that "he extracted methods from them, and classified them according to the logical industry, that is, on the basis of coherence, proportionality and ranks. And the organizer of persuasion and enjoyment ..., exempt from blabbering and saying in conversations without knowledge "(Miftah, 1994: 61).

What is noticeable about his approach in terminology is that he did not adhere to the classification established by Sakaki and those who followed him, so his view of the ten high races is characterized by an integrative view of the sciences of rhetoric, as its branches in the same sex include the three sciences of rhetoric, the meanings, the statement and the bad, so he is keen to look at the term in a compromise view that extends the linguistic connotation. The rhetorical and critical significance within a proof-of-logical framework (Ali, 2009: 42). He takes the argumentative on a ladder in which he descends from the top of the pyramid to its base, using various systems and relationships in establishing the terminological bushes represented in achieving the philosophical principle.

So we see him discussing the logical argument based on induction and interpretation of the significance of things, then he looks at the evidence and presents it to the scales, as he realized with a deep mind the second simple analogy called (running along the natural course), as he made the matter in it carried on the heart and vice versa, and removed that It is based on the sides of the metaphor and the evidences related to the process of the metaphorical saying, and thus he sees that the reversal and the opposite of the matter is done in sentences only, that is, in order to exaggerate the imagination without realizing the reflection and the

heart, so he decides that the poet's saying: (Dhu Al-Ramah 1996: 392).

* And as sand as the thighs of a virgo, his cat *

He did not come to this type (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 228-229), and his argument that he inferred is based on the fact that "he intended to compare sand to the thighs of a virginal, so it is an inverted metaphor on what each analogy is. It is known by himself that what is like a thing has been likened to a thing, and the analogy between them is opposite" (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 229). He does not see in their claim an analogy other than the natural course from the point of view of the opposite, rather the matter falls within a circle of invisibility that led them to their delusion (Al-Hosari, 1997: 1/356; and Ibn Al-Atheer, 1956: 97).

And from the way of inference with a definite argument comes what he considered the most eloquent of the argumentative, since it is not possible with him to argue under any circumstances, and he invoked in that the Almighty saying: "God did not take from a child and no one was with him from a god, so that everyone is defeated by him." (From verse 91). He also said: If there were gods in them but God, then they would have spoiled them (Al-Anbiya ', verse: 22), and he considered that an image of the high image of the statement. Therefore, he considered it "the most lucid of the argumentative, and it is the origin upon which the significance of reflection in speech was built" (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 419-420).

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of the argumentative, and it is the origin upon which the significance of reflection in speech was built” (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 419-420).

Perhaps he tried to make his rhetorical rhetoric a clear indication of marginalizing the pioneering effect of rhetorical methods and isolating them from the basic aesthetic and constructive function, and replacing them with an inferential persuasive function influenced by philosophy and logic intentionally or unintentionally. Literal and linguistic dimensions (Al-Habasha, 2008: 50). This matter applies to the perception of the cognitive and cultural depth of Al-Sijilmasi, as if by him I am establishing theories that he anticipates and perceives their presence in the future. Therefore, “the efficacy of the argumentative is according to their suitability for the audience, and according to the techniques used. To persuade a particular audience, mechanisms are used that are not suitable for convincing a universal audience, and rational argumentative are characterized by being able to persuade a universal audience” (Al-Habasha, 2008: 70).

5. Argumentative as a logical interpretation

Argumentative descend within the terminology described by the cautious treatment of scholars, as it is based on contradicting some opinions on the necessity of a logical argument, hoping to achieve the desired goal of favorably controlling the introductions presented to the logical debate. In order to cause the testimony-based offense; Therefore, we find it broadening the circle of accusation, seeing that “the Arabs are ignorant of the correct scientific law of this industry, the elements of which must be known in the context of discussing the rhetoric or the philosophy of structures of speech and its verbal and moral implications in an elaborate theoretical format that is proven by the whole Al-Sijilmasi” (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 103-104).

Argumentative also stresses the need to link it to the linguistic system, and to emphasize the deliberative and semantic

dimension inherent in everyday and creative language, as well as the position of language controlling use and employment (Al-Talib, 2008: 192) Therefore, it “is not based on the rules of logical inference, but rather is an argumentative interconnection, because it is recorded in the language structures as relationships that direct the saying one direction and not another and impose linking it to a saying without another. Its meaning ”(Al-Mabkhout, dt: 352).

When he spoke about fiction, he clarified the difference between it and the discourse, realizing the mixing of the concept among the Arabs, arguing that he said: “But the reason for the proponents of rhetoric and literary Arabs mentioned this gender mixed, is that they did not distinguish poetic sayings from the sermonical ones, so they did not find out what It concerns an industry from both of them, and it was mixed with them, and the first reason for all of this is the ambiguity of its faculties with their materials and the difficulty of extracting them from them ... ”(Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 219). (Al-Roubi, 1986: 40), and to the nature of the soul on the other hand, “and what they see in terms of spiritual relaxation and joy, and in the sentence the soul is excited by a psychological, non-intellectual emotion, whether the statement is certified or not, because it is believed by it other than being imagined or unimaginable. (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 219-220), and by the definitive analogy of the argument, “taking the argumentative or rhetorical issue in terms of fame and persuasion only without looking at other truthfulness or lack thereof” (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 220), and the fiction then is according to it "is the saying The compound is from the ratio or ascribed to something without immersion Here is a structure to which the soul submits, so that it delivers on matters and collapses on matters without narration and thought. (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 219), so the contradiction between the paradigm and its opposite, from which the argumentative value of this type of argument is generated, and it is a value that makes a form of action in the discourse. According to it, the addressee on

surrender and conviction of the authenticity of these images carries the models ”(Al-Shabaan, 2010: 176).

It falls under an expanded circle that included the term brevity, which branched into sections that reproduce into terms and nomenclature of a reductionist character looking for an economy in the sharing and overlapping of terms. More present in his arguments and logical arguments than others, he worked in several fields of knowledge represented in the philosophy of Al-Farabi and Ibn Sina. However, he was clearly influenced by Aristotle, and this was reflected in the metaphysical and ontological knowledge that showed his ability and uniqueness in a method that his choice was the result of a unique mentality of a philosophical and linguistic character (Miftah, 1994: 62).

Among the branching terminology is the term sufficiency, which falls under the name of collision, and it is drawn to him by what has been called segmentation, which denotes the disconnection of one of the two associated with the second, and “correlation in five parts: the existential connection, the obligatory connection, the informative link, the response link, and the emotional connection” (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980 In this regard, he puts some examples that take on the character of an argument by relying on logical interpretation on a solid ground. Some people claim that Sibwayh claimed that the Almighty said: From verse: 171). It is located under the so-called contra lateral deletion, and their argument that he included it within the use of the verb in the verb not the meaning for the sake of broadness in speech, brevity and abbreviation, and expanded in its explanation and interpretation with implications related to the styles of the statement (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 198-199), to conclude (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 199)) By saying: “This is what made a mistake in putting him in this type, but it is in the kind of sufficiency for emotional attachment.”

He (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 188) suggested that the amplitude of speech in terms of brevity for the knowledge of the addressee in the meaning is one of their delusions in what they went to call it

contralateral deletion, and he considered that being satisfied with his saying: (he who licks), with what corresponds: (and like you), is a kind of Part, and this is not what discontinues that it is a type of contralateral deletion, as it is an affective connection and his argument is restricted to sufficiency in terms of the terminology of the subject in which “it is a saying that is composed of two parts in which they are related, leaving them to denote a part that would be declared.”

On the subject of deleting the adjective and preserving the descriptor (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 208--210) stresses a rhetorical matter due to exaggeration and exaggeration that is the focus of attention to the style of sign, exaggeration and implication, and then the discussion of the gender of the sign, which is considered by the higher gender related to suggestion and the sign that includes the style of argument and symbolism , The semantic interruption is conditional on understanding the meaning and then the permissibility of the deletion, and the deletion was not - for him - just because of the deletion, but because of the existence of the indicative evidence related to the context and addition, and he emphasized that the deletion takes place when the presence of the presumption is achieved. From fear (Surah Quraysh, verse: 4). Meaning: From great hunger and great fear.

Exaggeration is related to the high-exaggerated gender, as it descends from its origin with a group of races that fall under it, and as some people viewed it as one of the requirements of the poetic industry in which the mental and sensual existence transcends to the circle of illusions, lies and invention, and others see that mediating in it is more effective and Ahmed, as they refuse Lying and Invention (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 274).

As (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 274) looked at him from the perspective of the discreet investigative critic, so he went to the use of reasoning by reasoning in his propositions, and trying to find proof and convincing argument, as the matter owners have the position to say that “the matter settled upon in the making of logic

among investigators The first is that the subject of the poetic industry is imagining and provocation and the provocative imaginary saying before that the poetic issue is only taken in terms of fiction and provocation only. "He thus goes to the approval of Qudamah bin Jaafar regarding the association of exaggeration with lying, as the latter says (Abu Al-Faraj, dt: 65-66): "If the poet proceeds in any meaning - it is - of sublime and humility, insomnia and integrity, extravagance and contentment, praise and other benign or reprehensible meanings, he must seek to reach the intonation in that to the desired goal." Abu Ali Ibn Sina went to him in his book "Al-Qiyas" (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 274-275).

Whatever the influence may be, it does not reach the point of complete submission, for the issue is related to opinion and logic and what the argument imposes in accepting the other, so the philosophical influence of Aristotle must intersect with him whenever he feels that it is contrary to his culture and intellectual visions, in the fifth race called (paving) try (Sijilmasi) (1980: 338-339) to conduct a terminological approach, referring to Aristotle's use of the term (status) in the sixth type of the second gender of his book (The Sayings), and it seems that he intersected with Aristotle for what he considered to be contradictory on the surface with what he went to in the verbal report And the gossip that he argued, while it was decided in his mind (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 339) that the sum of the saying is verified in its presence from existing parts, so it is indicative of it, and he has "saying the situation to say an opinion is a wrong and wonderful opinion, and the answer is that if the type of quantity whose parts have some For some it is the one whose parts are present together, and every part of it is in some side ... ".

We notice that he is always inclined towards philosophy and deliberation in formulating boundaries, as he desires to extend the deep discussion to reach the farthest point in interpretation. To prove with the proof faces that those who preceded him did not perceive, as it requires "the existence of some disagreements regarding the special rule that was similarly brought to support and

consecrate it” (Sola, 2011: 54). The applicants believe that “those who adhere to this opinion, they weaken it from the Qur’an and the sentence from non-poetic saying, and they see that it is only found in poetry” (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 406).

He (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 481) is protesting Al-Asmai, who believes that "sex is the root of everything that its types are branching out and all refer to as a human being. It is a race, and its types are Rumi, Arab, Negro, and the like." Not everything that is similar to his term is considered to be among the races that are similar in significance, so he (Sijilmasi, 1980: 481-482) denied the name of naturalization homogeneous, and said: “It is a mistake according to the industrial situation, because they are two names for different meanings.” For the human - he - falls under the name Gender, as for what is included under it, they are classes, not types, and it may have been useful to Abu Nasr - as mentioned - when he (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 482) referred to the Book of letters, realizing that the point of differentiating between gender and gender according to the linguistic situation is due to the prohibition, Because Abu Nasr stated that gender and gender put two names synonymous on one plausible, but they were differentiated when transferring from the republic to the industrial situation, so the inference can be understood from the central turning point in the divergent relationship between terms that are similar in term without meaning, and this is explained on the one hand. The acceptance by a human being that it is a common race at which the similarities meet They are human, but their types differ according to color, shape, language and culture (Maghraoui, 2012: 291).

Al-Sijilmasi presents logical evidence, to prove the legitimacy of what he goes to, and defends his statements with logical inference based on the interpretive vision, as his efforts did not stop at critical and rhetorical issues only, but rather his hierarchical structure of the term and its ramifications. To present a series of critical and rhetorical terms according to a logical approach ... Although he sometimes tends to be extravagant in

dividing his terminology and subjecting them to the high races on which he built his book ”(Ali, 2009: 124).

6. The Argumentative Persuasion and its effectiveness in rehabilitating the Badi'ah Races

The phenomenon of deductive argumentative based on the two elements of conviction and persuasion in drawing the boundaries of the term is common in the book “Al-Manza Al-Badi’”, as its hierarchical structure is based on the technology of economics, which is the important function that it seeks to achieve after taking the term by fragmentation and participation. He divided into it separate investigations, branching out from them in descending order - and in a scientific caution - divisions that give it the natural distribution of these faculties and the system of comparison between criticism and rhetoric among the Arabs and what is similar to them and harmonizes with them in Greek thought after he employed his logic and philosophy in his critical and rhetorical issues ”(Sijilmasi, 1980: 52) .

6.1 The idea of Branching and Segmentation

He tried hard to reduce the terms and to combine them with each other for the reasons of closeness, participation and similarity in the function after it took on the reproduction, overlap and participation, which burdened the term and made it a dispersive element more than describing it as a linguistic symbol by which a group could reach a certain conceptual significance.

Thus, he settled in understanding that the linguistic record tried to employ linguistic economics in building the terminological pyramid, while those who looked hard he found had met a lot with the former critics, and separated from them in many places. When looking at the element of exaggeration, the field of criticism is affected in light of the reflections of the ideological orientation, He placed the genus of exaggeration fourth in his compilation, and the reviews showed that it is influenced by the applicants agreement and disagreement that takes into account the argumentative argumentation of logic in acceptance and rejection,

as it (Al-Qayrawani, 1981: 2 / 53-56) takes seven ramifications of the genus of exaggeration.

Here, it must be remembered that this division is limited to the complex expression of more diversified branches and the production of new names that were not known to the applicants, as we find him striving to adapt the examples under them, and thus he has protested them indirectly, claiming that he transferred it from the stagnation that dominated it for a long time to The ranks of renewal, and the subdivision and fragmentation of the term was not an aesthetic expression or a scientific luxury, but an approach that required addition, enrichment, and expansion of the circle of thinking and research, as inclusiveness in achieving the higher gender of the original term preserved the branches and divisions, which gave the argumentative a wider space in tracing the origins, rearranging and employing them more Logical, therefore, "the success of persuasion in this argument is not based on quantity, but rather is dependent on good division, non-interference and ambiguity, and the proof of the eligibility of each part in it as a sequential complement, in order to create the group in an integrative relationship to surround the term in its limit and content" (Ali, 2017: 44-45).

It can be said that he followed an approach that was reported by the rhetorical and critical term, and the argumentative had an impact on the enrichment of the technique of division and branching, as he deliberately reviewed in many places of the book the opinions of critics in terms and tried to enrich the discussion process with philosophy and logic.

6.2 The idea of Persuasion and Entertainment

This concept took an abundant share of the hierarchical structure of the book, as al-Sijilmasi was keen to consolidate the argument in order to persuade until the opportunity to entertain, so whoever reads the book, the effort expended in reading and the method of overlapping division in order to extract terms from the proliferation of unjustified reproduction and sharing, what was its

multiplicity Its participation is not complicated and exaggerating in sterility, for whoever “returns to the book realizes a tremendous effort in reading, in classification, in arrangement, and in presenting laws of authorship, he will follow its prose and organizer guidance for persuasion and entertainment” (Miftah, 1994: 61).

It is noticeable that he seeks to achieve the idea of persuasion, although he felt that terminology overlapped and shared them among the former; But he remained a prisoner of lengthening, and he emerged full of philosophical thought in him, as when we make a comparison as a comparison between two contemporary worlds, the point of intellectual difference and disparity becomes clear on the level of style and logic. If we wanted to experience the century in which he lived and the environment as well, we would have to choose the son of the construction Marrakchi in his book (The Rawd Al-Mura'i fi Al-Badi 'Industry) for this approach that would inform about the breadth of culture enjoyed by Sijilmasi, as he intended to list some of the terms mentioned by Marrakchi in a clearer way than his contemporaries, while the other was dominated by his intellectual-oriented style, Among the examples of that is the limit of sufficiency according to Marrakchi (Marrakech, 1985: 143): "It is that one of those who are inseparable from the other is satisfied." While Al-Sijilmasi (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 188) defined it, saying: “It is a statement composed of two parts in which they are related, leaving them to denote a part of which he may declare.” When looking at both expressions, we find them at the same semantic level. However, Sijilmasi tries to detail in order to Persuasion, which has become “a basic requirement in every thought process, whether this process is an idea, an article, or a movement ..., and this is what made this theory in continuous exclusion” (Walad El-Amin, 2000: 56-57).

The logical record possesses the philosophical capabilities that give the soul time to think and patience for what is involved in

its phrase mixed with a color of the logical formulation that inspires to make persuasion its goal, so it looks at the terms that attracted the parties to the conversation in its main function among the advanced, and establishes a basis for it and a methodology in what differs With them in it and (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 372 -373) protested it to them, so he said: “The fair consideration of things that are their homes, and those who fulfill their rights, require that they not be neglected in the original and seminal change nor in any way ... Then the usual practice in the theoretical industry: the will The beholder and his warning have the right to speak words and to pose his imagination on them and make them the same thing that is being seen in it ... and to exaggerate and empty the vastness of research and pitting for their proof, essentialities and natures.

He spared no effort to produce the terminology in a clearer and clearer manner, so he continued to embody the philosophical encompassing the term in a desire to purify it and consolidate it in a hierarchical chain, so the hadith continues to protest against what Qudaamah bin Jaafar and others had said in the matter of conformity, as al-Sijilmasi describes their opinion as corrupt, but he followed Aristotle In his designation (the will) and he considered the fair to him that he would obey him, in addition to the approval of the one who called him the capacity of President Abi Ali bin Sina in his honorable identity (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 375), then lead (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 375) to persuade his argument: That is putting things opposite each other in the shoes of one another, and indicating the strength of the speaker, his good conception of the meanings, and his reference to it with the words, and where is the naturalization of this honor. This is what requires consideration of fairness and fairness. ”He believes that they are: identical and identical, and repulsive and repulsive, and thus the audience agrees Regarding this, and some gold contradicts that it is similar and agrees with it (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 370), as he (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 370-371) invokes what some of the applicants agree with, saying: “And on this side the transfer of a group of

skilled people of rhetoric and impersonators of rhetoric - Among these are Khalil bin Ahmed and Al-Asma'i, and those who later are Abd Allah Ibn Al-Mu'taz - the name of conformity in the meaning of disagreement and contradiction to this type of science of statement, as they fulfilled the saying of its essence in the sense of opposition and contradiction. "(Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 374) continues his speech protesting and refuting those who claim that conformity is in the sense of consent and sees his path as generating a dialect with it. Either for lack of sight in the language of the Arabs, or for indulgence, and he considered both paths to fall into the error and the unpopular melody for him, and from the logic of the integrity of vision and the correctness of the approach we see him support the arguments of others and acknowledge them with the correctness of opinion, as he makes Al-Asma'i's saying: "Its origin is putting the man in the position of the hand" (Al-Qayrawani 1981: 2/06, and Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 371 and 376). As high accuracy and clarity of connotation from other sayings; Because "the power of al-Asma'i's representation is the force of law, I mean the total and all-encompassing saying ..., as if he said: its intercourse, the situation, and the discord, but it did not fulfill the instinct and its logical power by declaring the law extracted from and abstracting matter from it" (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 376), thus reaching a point Identity in the subject so he defines it (Al-Sijilmasi, 1980: 375), saying: "A saying that is composed of two parts, each part of them is in the other's state in a repugnant state, and they were taken from both sides to place them in the repugnant gender of matters, and another matter bore a prescription for them only." That is, he indicates, "Muntaha al-Hajjaj al-Naji is building a new reality in which the argumentative convinces his audience, and through it he draws his visionary features and his pictorial bodies" (Al-Shabaan 2010: 165).

In this way, the argumentative achieve a persistent opportunity in furnishing for extended relationships, and it is suitable for extending bridges of convergence in various fields that

work in other fields characterized by a wide-activity vision that can demonstrate the possibility of integration and dialectical reading that leads to the frameworks of persuasion and the pleasure of critical practice in interviewing the opinion and the other opinion.

Conclusion:

The final threshold gives the reader a broad opportunity to look at the spatial and temporal spaces that are reduced in these research papers, and they focus intensively on the most important foundations and starting points in it, as follows:

The argumentative is one of the most effective techniques in conducting critical practice and seeks to develop literary works, as it is the best way to formulate major theories and rid them of the effects of superficial practices and multi-directional jurisprudence.

-The research focused on diagnosing techniques used by the Al-Sijilmasi to achieve the orbital dimension, and to define the term crisis in its chronological age.

- The compiler, with his logical and linguistic ability and rhetoric, built his critical and rhetorical project on the strength of the argumentative and his ability to review the opinions of advanced critics, and enabled him to subjugate this in a persuasive manner in communicating his aims to his recipients and influencing them.

- The research dealt with the aims of the compiler, and tried to stop at the implications of the argumentative relations and their impact on the circulatory circle of the rhetorical and critical term alike.

- The study stood at the time dimension of the birth of the term, as it stops at the argumentation of the critical opinions that the classifier invokes from the life span of the term, and the attempt to define the deliberative reference to its formulation and procedural use in the rhetorical and critical code.

The research is considered an appropriate climate to know the size of the classifier's culture, and the extent of his critical thinking based on argumentative and philosophical reasoning.

Praise be to ALLAH, Lord of the worlds.

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