

ABD AL-KAMAL AL-TRAUNIKI'S APPROACH IN HIS BOOK AL-NAMLIYYA IN SHOWING THE MORPHOLOGICAL AND GRAMMATICAL RULES

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Research Summary:

This research aims to show the approach of Abdul-Kamal Al-Trauniki in his book: Al-Namliyah in showing the morphological and grammatical rules, which is a book specialized in the grammar of the Arabic language, in grammar, morphology, and language. The third in letters. It has investigated and studied the two chapters: the first and the second. This research is part of my study of the book Al Namliyah, and I explained the author's approach by dividing it into five sections: Section One: Linguistic issues The second section: morphological issues. The third section is grammatical issues. Section IV: Rhetorical issues. Section Five: Miscellaneous Issues. In each point I mention, I give two or more examples from the verified text, and mention in the margin the verified text a page like this, then follow it with a referral to the approved sources.

The first section:

Linguistic issues:

The Trauniki has a great interest in language, even if he did not state that in naming his book, and his approach with regard to linguistic issues was as follows:

1. Paying attention to linguistic and idiomatic definitions: we find that the tranici does not define the word as a language unless it includes its definition idiomatically, including his saying:

A- (Limiting in the language: the encompassing, and in idiomatically: the intent of a thing to a specific amount) (1).

b- (Language in language: pronunciation, and in idiomatic: opposite of meaning what every people expresses their purposes) (2).

2. His interest in linguistic triangles: Trauniki's interest in linguistic triangles appeared in his book, and what is meant by linguistic triangles: the presence of words with the three movements, including his saying:

A- (Al-Basryn, i.e.: those attributed to Basra, Muthallath Al-Ba' Al-Azhar and others, the most eloquent of them is Al-Fath) (3).

B)- (and engagement: source such as brownish discharge, and the sermon open Alha: One of the sermon time, the sermon broke Alha like Ncdh sense: the desire for a woman's marriage, and the sermon annexation Alha: This great speech that speaks to the pulpit to confront the people of Hamad Almighty God and prayer to His Messenger May God's prayers and peace be upon him) (4)

C - (Know that on Friday is to include the meem, to accommodate it, and to open it) (5)

3-Alert to the words mentioned in the examples that have differences in meanings: Al-Taraonic does not mention two words that are similar in letters and between them a slight difference in a specific movement in his book, except that he explains them, and that is his saying:

A- (The command to open the hamza is: the sign, and the command to break it: the person should be a ruler) (6).

(B)- (as you say: I sat amid the folk Baltskin; because circumstance, and I sat in the middle of the house stir; because it is the name, and all fit into it (between) it is the center of stillness, though not fit it is the center of stirring) (7).

-4Interpretation of strange words: he explains every strange word he mentions in his book, including his saying:

A - (And it was narrated that the matter was unanimous, and it was combined with the meaning: time) (8).

B- (Baghaa, meaning: the demand... and the surplus is what is left over from the rest of the good. And the case: what has been cut off from the part) (9).

5- Alert to common mistakes in the language, including his saying:

A- (The leadership is in Fattah Al-Za'a, meaning: sponsorship, and sovereignty, and some people broke it against it, and it is a grave mistake) (10).

b- (And love with fath al-mim is an infinitive with the meaning: love, so the mim is included as some say erroneously) (11).

-6He frequently mentions differences and linguistic comparisons, including his saying:

A- (The difference between sitting and sitting, the first is for the sleeper, and the second is for the one who is standing, it is said to the one who is sleeping: sit down, and for the one who is standing: sit) (12).

B) (the difference between the interpretation and the statement that the interpretation in all the words does not understand the meaning of it at first sight conductor, and the statement: What is little understood in this kind of invisibility for some) (13).

c- (the difference between the agreement and consensus: that the agreement may be between the two persons without unanimity, that the worker in his example Debutante abstraction agreement, and that the actor Debutante Merfoaan unanimously) (14).

7-Alert to languages in the use of some words: He warns against one word and it contains more than one language, and from his saying:

A - (Yes, he is blessed, because kasra is a language in it) (15).

B - (Waha: a noun for taking, and in it there are languages: Ha in the hamza, the hamza in it is like the kaf in that) (16).

C- (The Amen: it is the verb name also means: Oh God, Hear us, which is the incidence built building site, and move Bafath; for up before the end, in which two languages: the palace which is the origin, and the tide is not Arab buildings) (17).

8- Alerts to intruders and Arabizers of words: it warns of non-Arabic words, including his saying:

A. (Professor: Composite Oagami, originally: AST Mar, and AST in Persian: is the book, and Balmal Lexical is in Persian meaning: chum like he said, the owner of the book) (18).

B. The words (and the index in the language: things complex, divided the water on the weight of (Fll): the language of Greek, and indexing Balta wrong, and it was said: indexing on the weight of (Fllh) source from the door of four-abstract, such as: index indexes indexing) (19).

9 -Warning against abnormal and rare words and weights:

A- (And from the sources that are abnormal, such as: Acceptance, even al-Jawhari narrated on the authority of some scholars that he said other than him: (20).

B - (And Muhammad al-Kasra means by breaking the eye, and it is perverted) (21).

The second section: Morphological issues: Trauniki has a great interest in morphology, as he presented the morphological rules on grammatical terms, which he declared when naming his book, and his interest in morphology was represented by the following aspects:

1- He collected the chapters on exchange and its topics in the introduction to his book by saying:

(Thankfully exchange hearts Alambtdianaly correct belief and certainty, and showed Islam on the tongue and the heavens of the Muslims, the example of books and messengers of applicants, keeping loyal work for the hypocrisy of cava and work to be replaced, and doubled their wages Ballvav in the mosques of the faithful, and Oaazhm kindness and generosity of the Bibliography Devils) (22).

2- Alert to the morphological disagreement: including his saying:

A. (and I know that the names: the collection name on the weight of (Fla) when some of the marking, turned waw connecting it became: (name) in the sense: the mark, and (acts) when Sibawayh, gather its origin name: Osmo collection of HH, a sense: Height The waw was turned into a hamza after the heart of the place, so according to the first one is the choice of Ibn al-Hajib that there are two extras at the end of it, and on the second of those before its end there is a period of time) (23).

B - (Ayman is singular in the Basrain case, with the weight (verb) of Fattah al-Hamza, Sukoun al-Yaa', and Dhamam (24)

3- Alert on morphological affixes: it warns of words that have affixes, as it is mentioned in his saying:

A- (And if the one who is pardoned comes from pardon, then the reverence for him is in the heart of the place and nothing else, because the pardon comes from the hollow, and the afflicted (Al-A'af.)

B- (Transport has mentioned and is intended to transfer a character from place to place vowelization about: Shack origin: spiky moved up to the position of CAF and CAF to the position of the Omega became: Shack active Kaalal judge, and prickly origin: Haok of thorns, which is exactly the weapon of the door of science, So the eye placed the place of Lam, and the Lam was the place of the eye, and it was said: Shako, so weighed it (Faa'a), so it was pronounced as a gaseous admixture:

4- He spoke about substitution: and from his saying:

A) - (And the substitution without the e'alal in Asilan) (27).

B)- (and replaced the letters from vowel to vowel, or to supplement, or on the contrary. For example modify a vowel to vowel in the verb single was, or flexed, or a total, recalling his or feminine about: he said etc. of the substitution waw to the ground, and Cal Kala Kalua

etc. from modify AZ to the ground, and Yoser Yoseran Yusron etc. from the replacement of up to waw, and was told Qila Qilaa etc. from the replacement waw AZ. As an example of replacing them to supplement: someone, originally: Negotiate when the transfer to the door of the reactor. Wakeel, etc. His origin is: Kayl) (28).

5-Lots of morphological divisions: He was famous for his interest in morphological divisions, including his saying:

A. (housing four strike: one: to inhabit the character and the movement of his movement to him and then transferred to the genus of that movement towards: established, its origin: I do this in the act, while in the name about: resident origin chiropractor, and scary origin: terrible. The second : to live and delete the movement of non-transfer towards: invades and aims, and so on. and third: to inhabit the character and the movement of his movement to him and prove the case but transportation purpose only about: say sells origin: says sells moving waw and Omega. IV: to inhabit the character and then the movement of his movement to him and then delete some: throw and invade and others, as in the name about: Mukul and McKell and others, origin: Mqwol and Mkyul) (29).

B. (The rabble is taken from the lapping sense: confused Vsmi it; because it is mixing the correct letter with a letter of illness, from food to Lviv if the mixture of sexes. The division requires that this type have four sections: one: to be eye lam and Owen Kqoo. Second: be eye lam Aaian Kahia. third: to be eye Wawa J lam spherical. Fourth: to be eye J lam Wawa this section did not speak Iji) (30).

6 -It draws attention to common weights: it mentions weights and the like in other subjects, including:

A- (It is active with the breaking of the meme and the sukoon of the fa' as a mudar, which is an exaggeration of the dar, and this weight is common between the past and the past participle: (31)

B - (Verb fath al-fa and sukoon al-'ayn towards: Shaks, and this weight is suitable for the infinitive as well, towards: (32).

c - (Verb plural faa and sukoon al-'ayn towards: fetch and crucifixion, and this weight is suitable for the infinitive as well) (also: (33).

Section Three: Grammatical Issues: Al-Trawaniki's interest in grammar seemed clear, as his book talks about morphological and grammatical rules, and his approach with regard to grammatical issues was as follows:

1- A lot of grammatical divisions: this is what he was famous for when he said:

A. (actor in as three types: an actor in pronunciation and meaning about: hit Zaid lived. The second is in the word without meaning about: Matt Zaid, disease Zaid. III: active in meaning without the word about :An-Nisa: (79) (34).

b- (And the no-nos are three: the most negative no: a thing. The middle of the no-nos: a human being, and the lowest abominations: a man) (35).

c- (and the past three strike: a past in the word and meaning about: hit. And in the past word without meaning about: The hit hit. In the past, meaning without the word about: not hit) (36).

2- In some controversial issues, Sibawayh's school of thought agrees without mentioning the dispute: in the first chapter it is mentioned:

A. (and 'Bring origin: Olbpt pope deleting the verb, and is the source quoted the first Alaba slot to the lam and deleted Humazah that before the harvest, and then deleted the ground whipped to the source; the tranquility and stillness Alaba that moved its movement to the harvest, and then Odghamt Alaba in Alaba became: Colostrum Then it was bent and

became: Labin, then it was added to the kaf, so the nun was deleted for the addition, and it became: Labbayk) (37).

3- He has benefits and cautions that he adopted in his approach, so he used a lot of the word (alert, benefit): The tranic alerts the reader to his book with the word (alert) or (benefit), and from this he says:

A. (benefit: added is of the genitive four things: One: Definition and if nobody was added to the knowledge about: Ghulam Zaid. The second allocation, so if nobody was added to nonperson about: Ghulam woman. Regard the boy as a woman, not a man. And third: Al-Tankar: If knowledge is added to an accusative objection to: the increase of a people, and the fourth: the feminine, as it says: "Go to" (God (38).

B. (Caution: I know that the necessary act becomes a transgressor one of three things: an increase Humazah at the beginning about: directed. Preposition at the end about: I went to him, and he went intransitive verb and Taadith Balba, and, and, and, the Adi Balba Fmanah: Alazhab, and Adi Ban Fmanah: Turk, and Uday Baali Fmanah: forgetfulness, and Uday b to Fmanah: trend appreciation went by, ie: went, of and went with him, ie: he left, and he went on it, ie: forgot him and went to him, namely: He turned to him, and the meaning of it will not go to you, i.e.: he will not be hidden from you, and with his eyes tightened towards: his joy (39)

4-The Basrians agree in their opinion, and the evidence is in his definition of the source and the origin of the derivation: which shows his tendency to the Basri doctrine and his agreement with the Basri, as it was mentioned in the first chapter:

A- (The source is in the language: camel's breasts from it, and in idiomatically: it is the noun from which the verb is derived, and s'ad (40).

B. (Source out of the derivation when Albesrien, and their doctrine Mansour acceptable; because the act factor, the source in place, and the worker is submitted to the applicable as no secret to people with brains; because the act is certain and the source is certain first and certainly it, and because the act many discharges for the source, and because the concept of act two: the significance of the event with the time, and the two Galván on the one with the act out in the derivation when Alkoviin already Valapta more appropriate, and its first presentation) (41).

5- Making grammatical differences and comparisons: he makes a lot of differences and comparisons in his book, including his saying:

A. (the difference between the preference name and preference I do: I said, the difference between them holds: the preference name: which is dominated by nominal, and I do preference: is dominated by actual) (42).

)B) (the difference between the preference and exaggeration: is that the preference in which the ratio notes between the two things to increase and decrease, the strength and weakness, preferably one on the other, such as: Zayd know Amr, and exaggeration do not notice where the ratio, but notes the strong sense, and attributed to something without looking to another, such as: Zaid Allam, and every exaggeration suitable for a preference, it may be apparent in: Zaid Allam know of the people of his time, or most of them. not all preference fit to exaggerate) (43).

6- Alert to the imperative and the transitive: it mentions the imperative and transitive verbs in all the chapters it mentions:

A. (Part I: (verb does), open the eye in the past and annexed in ancient history, and this section comes transgressor and necessary, but infringer a victory grant victory, kill kill, and the like, and the necessary Kqad sit, and found found, and the like) (44).

B) (four-door is the abstract (FII) Kdhrj, and this section comes transgressor and necessary, but infringer Kdhrj Wheeling, and proved to prove, and the like, and the necessary Cderbh Adbbh, Barham Abarham, and the like) (45).

7- In his book he discussed the issue of illis briefly, which are as follows:

A- The reason for putting the noun before the verb: As it was mentioned in the first chapter: (But made a name on the act; because the name is self-definition, and the verb is a definition of attributes, self-presenter qualities, self-what is self-contained, and what qualities do not have a stand-alone) (46).

B - The reason for the derivation is from the source or from the verb: This was mentioned in the second chapter saying:

(Source out of the derivation when Albesrien, and their doctrine Mansour acceptable; because the act factor, the source in place, and the worker is submitted to the applicable as no secret to people with brains; because the act is certain and the source is certain first and certainly it, and because the act many discharges for the source, and because the concept of the verb Two: the significance of the event with the time, and the two Galván on the one with the act out in the derivation when Alkoviin already Valaptda more appropriate, and its first presentation) (47).

Fourth Section: Rhetorical Issues: Whoever reads the book of al-Namliah will find the Trauniki's attachment to rhetoric and his interest in it. Because the Budaiya gives beauty to the text, suspense and enticement to the reader, and his interest in rhetorical issues appeared on the following:

1- His interest in rhyming, as he mentioned it a lot in his book: The Trauniki has a great interest in rhyming and this appears clearly on the first page of his book, and from this what was mentioned in the first chapter saying:

A. (As for the lumbar days and times, Bsaam visit the Muslim Brotherhood, from the land of Bosnia to the homes of Belgrade Sultan, reaching the rounds of some forts and countries, using Aziz King Mannan, and he intends to reward jihad and visit Alndman, and the town a good night is path that is clear, from the light Broujha and lightning swords, and those metal town Almtbharin scientists, the home of unique virtuous, complex invaders and Mujahideen, Ktherhm Allah and victory to the day of Judgment, especially investigators role models, like the auditors, the source of science and certainty, the preamble to the teachers, the best latecomers) (48).

2- His interest in alliteration: Among what was mentioned by Al-Trawaniki in the first chapter:

A - (People are known by his performance, and his clothing is not seen, because the truth of a person is in the folding of his tongue, not in his slumber) (49).

B) (cost me a friend of thousands, kindness is not Balanov, which is not sold megas, and there is no like him in mind and circumstances, his son Solomon, the types of gift and charity, to seek knowledge and eloquence of the tongue; because the tongue of human weight, and said: O my brother, oh lord does not get science only Whoever disrupts his shop, loses his brothers, divorces his wives, and ruins his orchard, and every thing has a desire, and a human's desire is a stranger) (50).

3- His interest in the interview: Among this is what was mentioned in the first chapter:

A- (May God be pleased with him, and may God be pleased with him) said: (There is no good in being silent about knowledge, just as there is no goodness in you) (51).

b- (And whoever does not patiently endure the humiliation of knowledge for a short period of time will remain in the darkness of ignorance for a long time) (52).

c - (O Allah, bring me out of the darkness of ignorance, and honor me with the light of understanding) (53).

Section Five: Miscellaneous Issues:

1- Making promises to explain a specific topic in the next pages of the book: This includes his saying:

A - (As for weighing an illness by mitigating it, such as: several gifts, gifts, glimpses, exhortations, and features, then it must be omitted according to what will come, God Almighty, in the chapter on actions) (54).

B - (Tahweel: it is the transfer of a thing from one place to another, and it was said: that the word changes from one state to the past participle(55).

C- (as well as the like present tense eye in the sign between the case and the reception because the word eye comes to meanings: one: ie gold. The second sense: the sun. And third: the sense: the eye that saw the man out. IV: meaning: spring. V: sense: Dates, and ask for another in the letters section as it will come, God Almighty willing) (56).

2-His frequent use of the shift in the book: the shift is a question-and-answer method, but in an indirect way, and he has more than the tranici in his book, and this is what was mentioned in the first chapter saying:

A. (If it is said: What is the benefit of mediated conscience between the Debutante and the news? I said, but mediate conscience between them; to benefit the benefit of a few do not see you if I said: Zaid writer did not need to deny the writing of others, and if I said: Zaid is a writer, she is like you say: There is no writer but Zaid, and the meaning of restriction is not except this, and pronouns are constructive and imperative, and their expression is local (57).

B. (If it is said: What is the difference between sex name and sex? The name of the sex is called a little too much like water and honey; because the drop of water and sea water as well as a drop of honey Honey Walden Honey, sex is not called a lot, but called one for wildcard mannish) (58).

3-Alert to fundamentalist divisions: Al-Trawaniki has an interest in fundamentalist divisions, and this includes his saying:

A. (Union sex is called: homogenization as a subscription rights and the Persians Balehioanah, and in kind: similar as a subscription Zaid and Amr in humanity, and in the special: his problems as a subscription Alojani in the Parties, and in qualitative: similar as a subscription land and air in the pellet, and in quantity: equality of any material as a subscription A cubit of wood, and a cubit of cloth in length) (59).

B) (equality of three: equal presence Kaloajp and possible, and equality in the concept as humans and animal-speaking, and the equality of honesty such as people and spokesman, and the parties: matching as a subscription Zaid and Amr sonship Bakr, and in addition: appropriate, and in the proprioceptive situation: budget) (60).

4-The word (it was said) is frequent, as it mentions many sayings and texts without mentioning the one who said it, but rather the word (was said): and from this what was mentioned in the first chapter saying:

A- (It was said: (He who is ignorant of a thing and does not ask about it, he collects two scandals for himself) (61).

B - (It was said: the name: what was reported about the name) (62).

5-He alerts the reader to the word “knowledge” and you find him repeating it in his book: including his saying:

A. (then know that the first vowel if housing is called: vowel, then if Janasseh a movement before it is the letter D, each D vowel letter is not reflected) (63).

B - (Know that the inclusion has two meanings: linguistic and idiomatic) (64).

6-He refers to the previous part of his speech with the phrase (as it has passed): and from this what was mentioned in the first chapter saying:

A- (And every infinitive in which the fa' is included while it is added, so its meaning is as it has been mentioned in (Darb Ar-Raqba) (65).

B. (In the terminology: a qualitative each because of its essence, and its origin: Sougha turned waw J; and refraction of tranquility as before it became: a formula is passed as time in Meeqaat and balance) (66).

7-His interest in educational poetry, including his saying:

A- (Towards your house, my beloved *** we met about a thousand watchmen
We found them sick about a dog *** they wished you about a drink) (67).

b- His saying: (My heart is sick, my body is imperfect *** and my love is true and my longing is doubled

And your temples are agitated, and your eyes with us are flanked and hollow with horns (68).

c - And his saying: (A necessary transgression, Hamza *** with ba'a, emphasis on

If you want to make it transgressive *** with the hamza and the da'eef, you are singled out three times) (69).

8- He explains the proverbs he cites, including what was mentioned in the first chapter:

A- (So that the enemies would not say: (He fasted for a period, then drank urine) This is in the parable for one who is slow and then brings something corrupt) (70).

B) (and Astnoq sentences, ie became a camel: It is like hitting a man who is in a modern or a formula something and then mix it without, turns to him, and its origin: that Tarafa was when some of the kings, and Musayyib Ibn Alas sought poetry in the description of sentences and then around to He called a she-camel, and Tarfa said: The camel has been excreted) (71).

Conclusion:

The book Al-Namliah is a book in the sciences of the Arabic language for the scholar Abdul-Kamal Al-Trauniki who was alive in the year: (1052 AH) and the Al-Trauniki scholar in relation to the city of Traunik in the province of Bosnia. To ward off boredom from the reader, as it is an educational book, and its author tends to be short in presenting and discussing topics. This seems clear through the examples we mentioned of his method in the book.

References:

1 The Verified Text: It is the An-Namliah book in showing the morphological and grammatical rules of Abd al-Kamal al-Trauniki was alive in the year: 1052 AH) Chapter One and Two of my investigation I am a master's student Mustafa Hamid Abdullah, which is the research of my master's thesis. (86(

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- (5) Verified text: (154). See: Al-Sahah: Al-Sahah Taj Al-Lughah wa Sihah Al-Arabiya, Abu Nasr Ismail bin Hammad Al-Jawhari (d. 393 AH), investigation: Ahmed Abdel Ghafour Attar, Dar Al-Ilm for Millions, Beirut, 4th edition, 1987. (3/1198.)
- (6) Verified text: (123). See: Al-Mohit in Language: (2/444), and Al-Sahih: (2/582.)
- (7) Verified text: (167). See: As-Sihah: (3/1168.)
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- (13) Verified text: (115). Definitions, Abu al-Hasan Ali bin Abdul Azir al-Qadi al-Jarjani (T.: 392 AH), investigation: Ibrahim al-Abyari, Dar al-Kitab al-Arabi - Beirut, 1, 1405 AH. (47.)
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- (15) Verified text: (182). Al-Sahah: (5/2042), and see: Al-Osoul in Grammar, Abu Bakr Muhammad bin Al-Sari bin Sahl Al-Nahawi, known as Ibn Al-Siraj (T.: 316 AH), investigation: Muhammad Othman, Religious Culture Library, 1, 1430 AH. (3/87.)
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- (18) Verified text: (82.)
- (19) Verified text: (132). See: The best speech in investigating the mistakes of the common people: (43.)
- (20) Verified text: (106). Al-Sahah: (1/81.)
- (21) Verified text: (112). 1- The arbitrator and the greatest ocean, Abu al-Hasan Ali bin Ismail bin Saydah al-Mursi, [T: 458 AH], investigation: Abdul Hamid Hindawi, Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyya, Beirut, 1, 2000 AD. (267.)
- (22) Verified text: (72). 1, face plate.
- (23) Verified text: (88). Consider: 1- Fairness in the issues of disagreement between the grammarians: the Basri and the Kufic, Abdul Rahman bin Muhammad bin Obaid Allah Al-Ansari, Abu Al-Barakat, Kamal Al-Din Al-Anbari (T.: 577 AH), Al-Maqtaba Al-Asriyah, 1, 2003 AD. (1/8.)
- (24) Verified text: (178). See: Fairness in matters of disagreement: (1/334.)
- (25) Verified text: (157.)
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- (27) Verified text: (194). Tariffs: (31.)

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(31) Verified text: (152).(

(32) Verified text: (165).(

(33) Verified text: (165).(

(34) Verified text: (149). See: Al-Badi' in the Science of Arabic, Majd Al-Din Abu Al-Saadat Al-Mubarak Bin Muhammad Bin Muhammad Bin Muhammad Bin Abdul Karim Al-Shaibani Al-Jazari Ibn Al-Atheer (T.: 606 AH), investigation: Fathi Ahmed Ali Al-Din, Umm Al-Qura University, Makkah Al-Mukarramah, i. 1, 1420 AH. . (1/100.(

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(40) Verified text: (97). See: Definitions: (216).(

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(42) Verified text: (172). Faculties: (95).(

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(60)Verified text: (130.(

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(67)Verified text: (127.(

(68)Verified text: (186.(

(69)Verified text: (207.(

(70)Verified text: (75.(

(71)Verified text: (184.(