

The Idiomatic Value of the Stressed Object in Arabic Language Structures

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ABSTRACT- *This Research deals with the idiomatic value of the stressed Object in Arabic language structures. It clarifies the various Types of The Stressed object which includes or repeats the meaning of preceding verb or context. The Research draw he significance of the idiomatic value of the stressed object from The Qur'anic verses structures, Arabic poetry and EloQuent texts in order to help students and faculty members in Their study of Arabic language and to present an easy to reach information about This important area of interest.*

Keywords- *Idiomatic, Stressed Object, Structure*

I INTRODUCTION

This research is held to consider the semantic value of the absolute, absolutely confirmed effect, and this research, even if it does not come out of the grammatical controls in the statement of the absolute confirmed effect, but focuses on an important aspect that was not exhorted with sufficient care from grammatical and graphical, because it is related to the philosophy of assertion to which this section comes. It is from the absolute verb, which is not the assertion that the absolute verb includes in its three divisions, because there is no absolute verb except that it includes the meaning of refining what was previously reported of the verb, or the content of a sentence, whether that absolute verb is indicated with that for the type, or with that number, or With that being confirmed, the benefit is confirmed For the absolute, in this section is the confirmation that comes out of the development of the absolute effect, is the one who will pave his introductions that requires his appearance and Gelah, so do not mingle with other sections.

There is no doubt that this assertion is not the perspective for it in what is termed verbal and moral assertion when the grammarians are. This comes by repeating the same word in verbal assertion, or by mentioning (the soul and the eye) in moral affirmation, and the affirmation that I am about to reveal, and showing the semantic value of the effect The absolute benefit to other than that, just as it is not the assertion dealt with by the scholars of the meanings and meanings, because this is related to its report and its letters similar to the verbs, or the refining of the predicate verb, or it is assigned to it, if the people of the meanings came to seek the meanings of grammar in the composition, according to what he stated Sheikh Abdul-Qaher Al-Jarjani in his well-known theory E theory of systems.

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The effect of the philosophy of assertion that I am about to reveal its truth in the science of interpretation and criticism of literary texts appears, because it is from the linguistic investigations in its general sense, it is not specialized in science without the knowledge of its science, the research is semantic in the first place, meaning that it tracks the expressive values of some terms within the Arabic sentence, In our view of the words, we do not allude merely the aesthetics of the word, its goodness, the goodness of its use, nor its homogenization of another word, or a counterpart to another, or identical to another, but rather its expressive effect is not limited and many, which the type of verbal syntax may bring, because these matters mean to the people of the statement and the adorable My theory is not related to this research And the same is concerned with their eyes, but I am trying behind the value statement Tags for this section of the absolute effect exclusively.

Moreover, the meaning of the vocabulary in which we expressed it is not the lexical meaning of the word, but rather a grammatical meaning that is beneficial from the vocabulary of the verb absolute verb, it is a grammatical term, and there is no doubt that it has a meaning in grammar, it may be improvised, and it may be transmitted, but it is included in what constitutes The language of the people of this science I mean: grammar, for every science is language.

II The first detective

Absolute effect

The absolute object was called by this name, and the scholars agreed to the convention on it as well, given that other things, meaning: the verbs, but took the name (the object and the object) for the sake of its availability of specificities that the speaker had noticed, such as if the act was a reality on it, the first of it, or in it Or, with it, except that this effect has been canceled in regard to those particularities, and it has been disqualified from consideration. Therefore, they deserved to be called the absolute in order for it to be released from adherence to what must be done with it, or with it, or for it, or in it (), and this The absolute effect may appear in the image of the source, it may appear in the image of the source name, and it may appear in the form of what is on its behalf The representative of the absolute object is not intended to mean anything other than what is meant by the absolute object, and herein lies a specificity that necessitates a disturbance of understanding, affecting the meaning for which the absolute object is intended for its sake, and if the synonym is delegated to the absolute object of it, then there is no doubt that the synonym is another word other than the absolute object, which It may be a source, or a source name that includes all, or some of the letters of the worker, so it is formed in a statement indicating the type or number, but rather in a statement of assertion that pleased him that it includes what he included in his movement out gradually from non-existence, then the secret of coming is required. Synonymous with the absolute effect of composition, when it is intended to denote it a D The three meanings of affirmation, indicating the type, or indicating the number, and perhaps the meaning was assumed that what is meant by that representative is the statement of the type, for example, although it may not be the intention of the speaker to

indicate the type, but rather his intention may be to confirm by that representative the absolute effect , Which is the same assertion that the confirmed absolute effect benefits, and hence the importance and value of the research appear in the meaning of the assertion that the confirmed absolute effect benefits.

Whatever the matter may be, in this research I address the title of the absolute, total effect of the source, the name of the source, and what has been passed on it, and I try to recall the assertion that I am about to clarify its truth, and the effect of the expression indicated in the sentence, even if it is in this mentioned image.

It should not be taken from account that the absolute verifiable effect is, but it is a section in the presentation of his two other divisions, I mean: the absolute effect indicated by the number, and the absolute effect indicated for the type, and division requires us not to confuse the sections, and then not to confuse the meanings that come with it Each of the three divisions, the absolute effect indicated for the type is not an absolute effect indicated for the number, nor are they certain assertion in the special sense that we mean, yes they are with an absolute effect they have a share of the assertion with the origin of the status of the absolute effect in relation to its grammatical meaning, and from here it will vary Semantic values for each one From the sections in the Arabic sentences included.

III The second topic

confirmation

Some of them have argued that the assertion beneficial to the absolute effect in question is only to the source that the worker included and is the verb, and not to assert the worker on the pretext of the lack of union of the affirmator (with a break) and the assertion (of openness) at that time, even though it is necessary to unite the meaning of the assured with the assured, with I find that the verb includes the event and the ratio to an actor in one of the three times, and the absolute effect has no indication except for the mere occurrence of that event, as Al-Radhi and others have reported (2), even though the assertion that the absolute effect affirming to his worker is not is by repeating a term that has indication of Evidence of the other term to compel the conformity between the meaning of what is confirmed And what is certain is that the assertive includes a meaning that the absolute verb repeats, even if it is not in its pronouncement. With the difference in the word, how it is claimed that he repeated the same event that was included in the worker, the event included in the meaning of the worker is denoted by the letter of the worker, and it cannot be a signification of the letters of the absolute effect if it Without pronouncing the worker, as in ((joy of humiliation)), ((sitting seated)), ((screaming voice)), and the like.

The secret of the benefit of the confirmed absolute effect is the assertion that we are dealing with in the fact that this absolute effect is a repetition of the same meaning that the worker included, if the absolute effect is confirmed by his factor, or the content of the sentence includes it, since the absolute effect is confirmed to himself, or to others, as in: ((has I have a thousand confessions)), and as in: ((Zaid really exists)), then it is

correct to say that the assertion is given to the contents of what was included before the absolute effect of the words, whether it was the one who included the absolute effect is the worker, or the non-worker, and this meaning that includes In the affirmative, and the affirmative is not what explains the meaning of the verb verb, or the verb source, or the name of the verb R, but the meaning included in the absolute verb titled that it is an absolute verb, not with the title that it is a source, or the name of a source, and where is this from refining the meaning of what was reported to the worker, and perhaps for the secret of this minute, they denied that the absolute effect is confirmed by his factor (3), and they went to God that it is confirmed for a part From the concept of the worker in connection with their statement of the absolute verifying effect of his worker (4), even though we are not looking for the affirmation affirming the source, or the name of the source with their title, but rather we are looking for the affirmation affirming with the absolute effect with the title that it is an absolute object, even if it appears as a source, or the name of a source, or others .

As for the meaning that is included in the pre-verb verb verb, it requires clarifying the difference between the source and the name of the source, because the verb verb verb, especially the confirming of its factor, is most apparent in the source image, and the meaning contained in the source is hardly manifested by what is a source, except by intercession By indicating the source's name, or the meaning of the source's name, and then the difference appears, even if another word comes to represent the source or the source's name, and then on the absolute effect of its title, the way is to clarify expressive jokes with the absolute effect at all, and then we see the semantic value; To express the absolute effect, whether in the form of a source, And the name of the source, or Maynoub for one of them, or Maynoub for the absolute effect of his title, as in: (Include the deaf)), As in: ((I do not torture anyone)), As in: ((I struck him with a whip)), but as in : ((Al-Qahwari returned)), on that This is the confirmed absolute effect, not the indication of the type, as it was mixed with some of them, so he thought that it was from his division (5), but also in the Almighty saying: ((So make them a hundred lashes)) (6), based on the fact that he is a deputy of the absolute effect, and based on that from The confirmed absolute effect, not the absolute effect indicated by the number, provided that it does not preclude the possibility that it will be like: ((struck by a whip)) indicating the number, or type.

Indicating the number, except that the probability of it coming is from

Absolute, confirmed effect has another subtle meaning, and we seek to memorize it, God Almighty.

IV The third topic

The difference between the source and the source name

The definitions and limits mentioned for the source and the name of the source have abounded, and through these differences in expressions about their boundaries, many of the differences have emerged, but rather many of these differences are mentioned in order to clarify the various aspects that included the fact of both the source and the source name, some of them addressed these differences on the one hand Significance, some of them did

not find a difference between the source and the name of the source in terms of significance, and some of them differentiated, and some of them looked at the source and the name of the source in terms of the wording of the word including an addition to the letters of the worker or a deficiency from it, which is the verb, and they found them different.

Some of them viewed the source and the name of the source as two independent terms that were placed against their meanings, so that it showed a difference.

And some looked at the denominator of the significance of each of them, where mentioning the elements that make up the truth of each of them, and found that there is a difference.

Some looked at the position of the concept of each of them, some separated, and some did not separate ((7).

Perhaps a slight look at the books that were exposed to these differences, it was necessary to be fully convinced that those differences were instead devised, and emerged from the point of view of different views in these two idiomatic facts, I mean: the source and the name of the source, and it should not be forgotten that most of the definitions and limits mentioned for these two idiomatic facts, and raised These differences in differentiation and the lack thereof are no more than verbal definitions intended to clarify the name only, even by replacing that word with a synonym, or multiple words that are more clearly indicative of what is indicated by the definition of the identifier, and this does not mean the prejudice of the truth in terms of its subjectivity, or its occasions, Until the concepts of A. For logical boundaries and fees, it is required that the definition be inclusive, reflexive, or reflexive, and that we care about all of this is that if meditation is given its right to all what was mentioned in these definitions, nominal boundaries, and the differences they expressed on imposing its authenticity, and without taking a look at its morbidity, that We stand on a meaning that we claim that the worker has included, or that the content of the sentence may include it, that is, the meaning that may be observed at times, attributed to the actor from whom he originated, or who did it, and notices at other times without that ratio, but rather regardless of it. And with no consideration from it, it is not kept in mind, except that same meaning, which has verification and provenness, but with a note of that For a ratio, this meaning is not that verification and evidence, because then there is a dimension in the movement out of non-existence, as the percentage has noticed in his concept that makes him independent of existence, and this is the benefit of the source, and what has verification and evidence that has been disconnected from its proportion to the perpetrator It is reported.

The absolute verb with its meanings comes from both, and if we seek to find out the truth of that meaning, we find that with one of the two meanings it has been included in the verb, and in the other it may be included in the content of the sentence in the event that the absolute verb confirms to himself or others, and both of them are expressed.

By the event, and the event is the attributed meaning, and that ratio should not be the percentage of issuance, but rather it is sufficient that the ratio of doing and dressing, whether that be by solutions, or by finding, but rather towards issuance, and this is taken in the statement of the meaning of the absolute effect at all, whether it is A

source, or source name, as in Ibn al-Hajib's definition of the absolute verb as: ((the name of what the verb did is a verb mentioned in its meaning))), and this definition was not mentioned as the source, as it may be imagined from the explanation of the joint, where he made the absolute verb is the source The complementary phrase of the sentence (9), and what was indicated in explaining the gold nuggets (10), had that definition been made of the source, it would not have been comprehensive. The source is the source, even though the name of the source comes with an absolute effect, or at the very least, a measure for the absolute effect, if we did not convey a representative for the source itself, then perhaps the most accurate account is that the definition mentioned by Ibn Al-Hajib that it is for the absolute absolute effect of the source and the name of the source, is the most accurate With what we are in the process of explaining and determining its truth from the meaning of the absolute confirmed effect, and what is included in it before the factor, or the content of a sentence, if we take the factor, which is the act in the eyes of the mind, we found that it is a concept that tells us about the movement of the name, as It was mentioned in the definition of the verb by the Commander of the Faithful (PBUH), because the movement is in a thousand Perhaps it is what we have alerted to it as the movement out of nothingness into existence gradually, meaning: the parts of existence that are not combined ((12).

This is what the verb conceals from the meaning, and this is not its meaningful meaning in meaning and its attribution to an actor in one of the three times, as stated in the legislation of its meaning in logical books and others, that if we take from the meaning meaning describing it as being attributed in the sense that it is taken at its core Noting its issuance, and the movement of its exit from non-existence by the subject, does not limit with what we have mentioned from the meaning in which its concept is evaluated, and the absolute effect if it comes is possible and introspective this meaning from the movement out of non-existence, or say an inferior to that meaning noticeable its issuance from the subject It was a repetition of what the previous action concealed, so the pain was decided Intended in the mind of the addressee, then the confirmation came in exchange for indicating the type or number, and so on if it includes the saying of their saying: ((I have a thousand)) recognition of this, if he is a proven investigator on what is required to put the nominal sentence, and if the word comes ((Confession) is established, and that same meaning, which is stated in the nominal sentence, was repeated. The affirmation came, so ((confession)) was an absolute absolute affirmation, but not for the worker but for himself, and this designation is merely a nominal term intended to differentiate between the types of absolute confirmed effect, and so when we say : ((Zaid really is a poet)), because before we said ((really)) the ratio of (poetry)) to ((Zaid)) was between acceptance and response, which are ratios It has verification and evidence, but the reality may be contrary to it, so if we came with the word ((really)) we reported matching the reality to that story, and not contradicting it, and also indicated evidence and verification, which is the same one that benefited from the nominal sentence, then it was also confirmed, and if the term He must confirm that it is certain for others, but rather it has been termed that this absolute effect is certain for others, because the content of what before it is tolerated by him and others is other, so came from here the expression that this absolute effect is certain for others, and it was said in the reason for naming it that it is certain for others, that it is confirmation for the sake

of others to pay Probability (13), and thus it appears that the assertion that is given the absolute confirmed effect is equal He was asserting to his worker, or to himself, or to others, in which he did not differentiate between being a source, or the name of a source, but not between being a representative of the absolute object, not by a source or the name of a source, because it appeared that this assertion is a private affirmation, other than the assertion that The absolute effect benefits him absolutely, and if it was constructed for the type or number, the absolute effect is hardly enough to benefit from the meaning of the assertion, except that the assertion that we are dealing with is different from this, and we have known through what we have mentioned in this topic his take, and how to benefit the absolute assertive effect whether Whether in the image of the source, or the name of the source, or others, and this is what we will recall, God willing, semantic values of Expression in the most eloquent speech.

V The fourth topic

Confirmation of the confirmed absolute effect

The affirmation with the confirmed absolute effect shows its effect on the Arabic structures, even if its factor is deleted, according to what is correct according to my theory, for several things:

Including:

The absolute, confirmed effect is not confined to the emphatic of his worker, but includes the assertive to himself, and the assured to others, and the abstaining from omitting the worker is only in the absolute confirmed effect of his worker (14), and their argument that bringing the absolute affirmative effect of his worker, but is for the sake of extending speech, or The redundancy in it without lengthening, and the deletion of the worker is only intended for it when the abbreviation rum, and the abbreviation of the deletion, which are incompatible, and this argument is entered, some of them said: ((that the deletion of evidence of both delete)) (15), but this response is based on refraining from deleting The factor is in the confirmed absolute effect, but the most obvious is the absence of mentioning the year, even if the absolute effect is confirmed In response to his factor, the assertion that we knew its meaning in the previous investigation is not the assertion that states the origin of the absolute object in relation to this grammatical meaning, but rather another matter behind that, and he who said withholding the omission of the worker when using the absolute verifying effect of his agent has thought that this assertion, but rather It is the assertion that the absolute effect is beneficial according to the origin of its status at the grammarians. Multiply by two times)), and regardless of the number of the multiplication verb, refining is proven What was reported to the worker, which is ((hit)) since he pays any fancy of other meanings ((to strike)) other than the real movement (hitting), and so if I said: ((I hit Zaid hit the father to his son)), then our saying: ((Hitting the father)) And if it includes the meaning of a type of hitting, it also includes the verification of what was reported to the worker, which is ((hit)) the advanced, I mean the movement of the hand on the body of Zaid, which is milled, and as for the confirmation that we are dealing with, it is not just a refining

of what It was beneficial to the worker, but rather is a special confirmation, as we will see from the compositions that we will market to show the semantic value of the absolute verifying effect of the worker, and therefore it is not obligatory to say that in resources such as: ((irrigation, pastoral, and h) Damn, crush, wonder, and repent)) The absolute effect is a result of the verb (16), but there is no objection to the obligation that such resources are from the absolute verifying effect of his worker, and if the worker is omitted, yes, the deletion must be for some reason, whether That deletion is permissible, or obligatory, as I said adhere to it in the first place, as it made the grammar that this is what must be deleted in the hearing (17), and they clarified the meaning of that in the words of the Arabs there was no use of the verbs working in these absolute acts and it appears from the contemplation of their words This is something that was imposed by their eloquence and rhetoric. The rhetorical purpose was to rule over the removal of the worker in the first place The owner of the luminous benefits stated that the necessity of deletion in such resources is to hear but rather if these effects are used (in blam), then it is said: watering him, marveling at him, and praising him (18), and it seems that this which he mentioned this some does not correct the deletion of hearing , The use of (the lam) after these actions may mean other meanings of ownership, jurisdiction, or access and termination, as if you have made the (lam) meaning (to), and these meanings in excess of the meaning that came with this absolute effect confirmed for it.

Some of them are:

They made the point of their difference in refraining from deleting the worker, which is the source with the title of the source, and not the absolute effect with the title of the absolute effect, according to what Ibn Malik said:

And delete the sure factor is abstained)..... (19)

They interpreted the confirming the source and said: ((The confirmed source is not permissible to delete its factor)) (20)).

Ibn al-Nazim said: ((It is permissible to delete the source factor if it is indicated by evidence)) (21)).

Then he said: “Then deleting the source factor in two terms is permissible and obligatory.” (22) And the like.

We have indicated in the foregoing from the detective, that the subject of our research is the absolute verifying effect of the worker, whether in the form of the source, or in the form of the source’s name, but rather in the form of the representative of the absolute effect, or the source, or the name of the source, if we accept the validity of that protest On refraining from removing the worker, he concedes whether the speech in the source is what is a source, and I knew that the absolute effect is more general than the source, it includes the name of the source that corresponds to the source, and includes others as well, and we signed our words with this general address, and we divided the absolute effect into its sections The three, which are:

Absolute confirmed effect.

- The absolute effect of the type.

The absolute effect of the number.

Then, we divided the absolute confirmed effect into its three parts:

- The absolute, proven effect of his worker.

Absolute self-asserting effect.

- Absolute effect of others.

We restricted the subject of our research to the absolute confirmed effect with its three sections, and we cautioned against mixing the absolute confirmed effect with its three sections with the absolute effect indicated for the type, and the absolute effect indicated for the number, in order to eliminate the right imposed on us by the identification between the sections, so this is not my research in the absolute confirmed effect in the range of those differences between The grammarians.

Some of them are:

It is even if the speech occurred in the source of the difference in the source with the title of the source, the discussion in those arguments that they mentioned has a wide scope, and it is worth noting some of them, for example: They committed themselves in that factor that they differed in refraining from omitting or not, that it might be without pronunciation The source. Rather, the source's word and its letters may be other than the letters of the worker's word, either from the side of the increase and the deficiency, or from the point of view that there is no action for that source so he appreciates a verb in its meaning, as in: "He is the palm of the hand" and as in: "(I created it regardless) And ((I loved it bitter)) and (I planted it as a plant)), (23) because the latter had not mentioned the verb "sprouted", but it was deleted, and the sentence "only a plant" came, and then the year Deleted from what differs with that source in several letters, and so on in "I loved it bittersweet", if he did not mention "" I loved it ") then the factor is estimated without the term "bastard" source, and the same is true: However, ((Ballah)) does not have a verb from his pronouncement, so he appreciates an act of its meaning, and he says: ((leave the scourge of the palms)), and that if ((the palm)) is trapped, but if it is erected then ((Ballah)) is a name He did, and he stood up ((the palms)) as an object, so he would not be the subject of our words.

Taking into account the examples that we mentioned, how can it be said that it is not permissible to delete the worker due to their stated argument, their stated argument is based on the fact that the source is from the verb of the verb, he said in the repetitions: ((The basic principle is that every verb is absolute in terms of its factor)) (24), There is none of the sources mentioned in the examples we mentioned that are from the section of the worker, and the worker does not utter the word, so how did they prevent the deletion of what does not meet with the source, neither in the word, nor in the section, and claim that any source is a duplicate of what was understood by the worker, and that factor may not be It has a presence as in: ((balah)), or it has a presence but it is from another chapter, as in: ((germinate)), or in other words, k What is in: ((I created it hatefully, I loved it abhorrently, and I sat sitting)), this is the case in the source by which I want the worker to confirm what they have claimed, and where is this from the absolute verifying effect of the worker, but where are these two things from the absolute certainty of himself, or who is certain of others? , The absolute verifying effect of oneself, as well as the verifying absolute effect of others, is preceded by nothing but the sentence which is in its text meaning, or in its probable sense.

Is it possible to claim in these two sections of the absolute verifying effect that he refrains from deleting his factor, even though neither of them came to confirm the factor, but one of them to confirm himself and the other to confirm others, and the argument they mentioned should be comprehensive for the absolute verbal effect absolutely, and if it took place to include these two sections The evidence was more specific than the respondent.

Ibn Malik said:

And deletion of the confirmed factor is forbidden ((25))

The speech must be inclusive of the two sections, I mean: the absolute verifying effect of himself, and the absolute verifying effect of others. If the speech is concerned with the absolute verifying effect of his worker, and he deduced that argument, it appeared that the evidence is more specific than the claim imposed by the title.

We conclude from all of the above, that if we put our words in the absolute, confirmed effect, whether it is certain to his worker, or to himself, or to others, the disagreement in the refusal to delete the worker affects us neither from soon, nor from afar, where we knew that that dispute took place if he took an address The source research, and the title of our research is the absolute effect that may be in a form other than the source, in addition to the fact that the prohibition from deleting the worker is viewed in it to the assertion that does not cease to be the absolute effect, even if it indicates the type or number, although the confirmation that we seek to explain its truth Something other than that assertion, and in doing so, we will be immune to that dispute and these arguments and purity S raised grammarians among them in search of absolute effect that.

After what I detailed in the form of a topic, I must stand on the truth of what I am going to delve into from the indication of the semantic value of the confirmed absolute effect in its three sections, so it is my intended statement of the semantic value of the confirmed absolute effect, and I have previously mentioned that this confirmation, which has the absolute confirmed effect, Rather, it is an affirmation of a special pattern that appears in meditation in the Quranic structures, but rather in the eloquent statement of the subject subject to the balances of rhetoric, whether it is poetry or prose. It grew out of the heart of what came The confirmed absolute effect of its statement in the Arab composition, and that is not part of the metaphor in anything, as it did not bring about the absolute effect and is used in that metaphorical meaning, because if it were, the absolute effect would be used in that metaphorical meaning, in contrast to what the worker was used in, if it was Indeed, or the sentence that precedes the absolute verifying effect of himself or others is used in it, but what is included in the factor or sentence that comes before the confirmed absolute verb is the same meaning that the verb verb verb includes, if it is metaphoric, it is permissible, and if it is true and true, In both estimates, the use of the effect is not absolute Certainly, contrary to what the worker used, which is the verb, or the sentence before it, this semantic value of the absolute verb affirming to the worker stands out as an important aspect in the source of the meanings of a single speech. And the speakers (PBUH): ((His wonders do not expire)) ((26))

This research is a manifestation of the lack of expiry and depletion of meanings that hide behind some methods of Arab speech, including the coming to speak with this absolute confirmed effect, and it is the subject of my

attention in what I presented from the investigations that had helped to crystallize this idea that I stood upon by contemplating many structures that seem At first glance, it contains a violation of grammar, The relentless endeavor in this research is to highlight the value and the semantic effect of the absolute, confirmed effect other than what was covered by grammarians and graphs, as it is attached to the explanatory research, including the linguistic investigations in their general framework, and it is known that the explanatory research requires many scientific tools that the researcher works in the field of speech to show what His scientific ulteriorism exists in it, and in the past it was said: ((that every diligent person has a share)). In it, or correct the An opinion in it from my professors and colleagues, and who has an interest in these sciences that serve our religion and society, to the beholder a number of models in which the semantic effect of the absolute, absolutely confirmed effect is shown.

VI Models

The first model

Speech according to language: It is the one who addresses the addressee's hearing, issued by the speaker in a manner that the addressee benefits from what the speaker wants to communicate to him.

Ibn Jenni singled it for useful sentences (32)

It is taken in the place of speech at the very least, as we are not in the process of subtracting the interactions that were said in explaining what the words are, that it is a saying or something else, and what the word differs from, and so on, except that what is remarkable about the words of God, blessed and exalted, is that it is not a limit The speech that comes from the Adamites, then he does not have the blessed and exalted voice that produces the speech according to what his system requires, I mean: the system of that device, which requires changing the reality of the communicator to the addressee and how he got to him, yet the blessed verse came to benefit that speech Issued by God Almighty as "(Tklim)", and according to what appears from the words of the grammatists that the absolute effect is that A brought to him in order to confirm what was reportedly a factor verb, it is said: The Altclm, which comes from God is not on the extent Altclm issued us, what could benefit him this absolute effect, which is in agreement uncertain

If the word issued by God is revelation, then according to their balance and what they have used in their grammatical books, it is said: God spoke to Moses alive or inspiring, if what I want from the revelation is what happens between God and humans, and perhaps some of the reasons that we mentioned carry (33))) In the verse on another meaning of the meaning that comes to the word "(taklem))" which is (defamation), according to what the owner of the scout said about some of them and marking him as a heresy (34), victorious to the doctrine of the Ash'arites in what they believed in the psychological speech that exists with God Almighty, It is

old for them, even though it is not in a place of (taklem) over (defamation) appropriate, because of the universe of the Mu'tazila and Imami The Qur'an is created and updated.

What was the solution to this dilemma in the noble verse, is that God blessed and Almighty for what he got away from having a sound system for us, and he wanted His Prophet Moses (PBUH) to hear the words of his Lord by means of his sense of hearing in honor of him, and a distinction from other prophets (PBUH) And to demonstrate the wisdom of his choice, the voice in the tree, from which he forgot the fire, heard the Prophet of God Moses (pbuh) heard the words of his Lord through his ear, and the sense of his hearing, and this is not a revelation in anything, since the revelation, even if he listens to him with a sense of his hearing, except that The voice issued then will be from Gabriel, if it is ghosting or representing the Prophet (may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family), or for whomever God Almighty wants to reveal to him, even if he does not Be a prophet, as in the case of Our Lady Maryam (PBUH), and this voice that reached the Prophet of God Moses (PBUH) is not from the path of Gabriel in human form, and there is another meaning of revelation, it is also from Gabriel except that it is in his true form, which is as he expressed From it the author of the Book of Heavenly Passions says: "The image of his abstract self, in which all the situations, times, places, and dimensions are the same in proportion to his true image" (35), which means that he has applied the culprits, so it is not part of the parts of the world of creation that has a specialization in it other than the other part And it is not concerned with limiting its borders, nor is it separate from its parts, the separation of separation and contrast (36), he said: ((He is compared to his This world has neither inside nor from outside) (37).

In such a case, what he hears from Gabriel in the form of his abstract self is not derived from the sense of hearing, but rather he listens to him from the side of himself and his interior, not by his senses, and so if the Prophet receives revelation directly from God without mediating the king, where the Prophet has gone out of The authority of all his feelings and senses, so he receives the truth of the heard with his honorable inner, sacred soul, without a veil, and likened the author of the Book of Heavenly Passions in one of his souls almost to the understanding of the sleeper who hears, sees, and senses with all perceptible and is outside the authority of his apparent senses, and carrying his senses from his eye, or his ear , Or his hand ... etc, and this case occurs to the Prophet while he is vigilantly awake (38) These three meanings of revelation and of the Messenger and the Prophets, and others do not share them except in the first meaning, and from here when the words that the Prophet of God Moses (PBUH) heard with his permission were not from one of these meanings, the absolute effect came to confirm that that ("rendition") is but on His truth, that he had reached the Prophet of Moses (PBUH) through his hearing, and that he was up to date in the tree, denies that he is from one of the divisions of revelation, so the absolute confirmed effect came in this composition; to highlight to us this fact that occurred, and occurred between God Almighty and his Prophet Moses (P)

The second model

Germination: It is the act of God on the side of creation, and taking something out of lack to existence, and from one stage of existence to another stage, it has been developed from it to another stage, until what happened to the act of germination reaches the stage of its perfection and maturity.

And the plant: It is a verb for what the act of germination has fallen on the acceptance side, not the effect. It is among the sources of the verb (sprout) in contrast to the other source, which is (sprout).

Al-Zubaidi said in the crown of the bride, quoting the arbitrator: something grows a plant and a plant, and (plant) can be the name of a genus placed in relation to the result of the act of germination, such as a tree and the like.

It comes in the meaning of (sprout, sprout) authorized by Abu Ubaidah, and I protest against it by saying Zuhair ((39):

If the year is blessed with people, it will be miserable and he won the money in the eating room I saw people with needs around their homes come to them even if you grow beans

If the Asma'i denied it (40), and the purpose of what we mentioned is to draw attention to the fact that (germination) is an act, just as (the plant) is an act except that the first act is on the side of influence, and the second is an act on the acceptance side, then (germination) is from God, and (The plant) from what God did from trees, human beings or animals, but we expressed it as they have already crossed, and I mean by it the meaning of the verb of movement from the movement, which is the movement out of nothing to exist gradually, even if the term (plant) came after the verb (sprout) it becomes clear This absolute effect is assured by its agent

As for the first: Because emphasizing what I mentioned earlier, it is not just a repeat of what was reported to the worker, because this, as I also mentioned, is a common between the absolute confirmed effect, and the absolute effect indicated for the type, and shown for the number, then it is another matter, which is a meaningful report, and one of the concepts that It is among the meanings stemming from within the Arab composition, not merely refining and repeating what was reported from the word of the worker, and we find that the verse in Surah Noah is said by the Prophet of God, Noah (PBUH), denying his people that they do not believe in the Godhead of their Creator and their mastermind, claiming that the mastermind The one authorized to do so is not the God whom God's prophet Noah (PBUH) asked to worship, but not Arranged for their own affairs classes of angels and jinn, and they shall be their lords, and God has only find those lords, and slavery went to them but not to God, and this is the argument of the pagans involving lack of reverence and respect. Therefore, the Creator and Deity who should be directed to worship (41), for this reason the polling came from the Prophet of God Noah (PBUH) by saying

The absolute effect came, which did not include all the letters of the working verb, but rather included some of them, so he met with the worker in the derivative substance, except that (the plant) was actually a work for them on the acceptance side, and this is what they do not deny from themselves, the choice of the expression was taken without (Germination), which is the act of God Almighty, but who is the subject of their frustration over what I have known from the interpretation, so (the plant) is the name of a source, because it is he who has verification and evidence, and it is not noticeable in it of the affiliation to the subject so that it is not an act of others, but rather It will actually be for them on the acceptance side, as mentioned, so that the effect of Noah (pbuh) on the denial of the universe He also has the attribute of finding, he has the attribute of management, and he has the attribute of deism, and worship is his entitlement. Rather, it is the statement, report, and proof of what these people were like, and this is not the restoration of what is reported from (germination) which is the act of God.

As for the second: referred to by the Almighty saying: What is striking about it is the description of the source's name by saying (well), which may delude the fact that the absolute effect is based on the type, for the location of the description, although if it were, the description would be the source that includes the letters of his verb, as if it is said: I have germinated it well, on what is in Describing (germination) as good from hybrids, because his actions are blessed and exalted are all good, so it is not correct that the absolute effect here is indicative of the type, but rather it is certain, and we have known that (the plant) is an act on the side of acceptance, meaning that it is the act of the germination and the exit from Not being on the side of creation, or the point of development and progression in the stages and stages of existence, and a description of good is only for this. The act of Mary after what was done to her by the act of germination from God, the Blessed and Exalted, did. What is meant is that it has grown, grown and graded in its stages of existence as a plant, a gradient and a good growth. An hour of day or night, and a good development emerged well, and even preserved from the ways in which women are touched by the barriers that remain in places of worship)) (42), because the acceptance did not include a conscience that goes back to the vow of Mary's mother and her work that she meant the face of God, which she committed herself to after her independence from a vow in her womb to be a liberator outside the authority and jurisdiction of the parents, and then Entering it in the jurisdiction of God by serving his homes intended to worship him in it. Rather, he said: (So accept her), and the conscience returns to Mary (PBUH).

I want from this open acceptance (fulfillment) not its content, as in the source of every trio that was not contained (the eye) in its present tense, meaning other than what I want from (acceptance), because (acceptance) is the name of the process (acceptance), or its result, or when In it the verb, as in (ablution), is a name for the water that purifies it, or for the purification process, or for its reason, and it is one of five letters that came out of this exit, Sibawayh said: Five sources came to (do) with openness (acceptance, ablution, purity, piety, fuel) (43), And the permissible of the vitriol in (acceptance) the annexation, according to what is in the statement complex) (44)

The secret of the verb includes a pronoun that goes back to Mary (PBUH) that his acceptance is blessed and exalted, but occurred on Mary (PBUH), even if she is a female, and she is not a male whose mother was knowledgeable and certain that the one in her womb is a male (45). God, with this pure aura, who protected him from all impurity and abomination

This, but we elaborated some of the elaboration on the two verses that we exported with this model, in order to show that this intended absolute, confirmed effect is a statement of this meaning, and this concept that we supported and supported with the verses mentioned in the revelation of this story.

The verb verified only came to highlight and show this concept of the composition, even if it was through the affirmation of the factor, and we have known what the worker has deduced from the meaning that appeared in the composition, and it is not correct that the confirmation of the source that is part of the concept of the verb, and this semantic effect of the use of the absolute verb The one who asserts his source is in such composition, and we should not lose sight of our adherence to the absolute effect of his comprehensive title of the source and the name of the source. Each has a meaning other than with The intention of the other, but if he takes into account the title of the absolute object, then there is no mixing, and the semantic effect of it is evident through the installation in its entirety, not from the return of just what the worker reported.

The third model

Abu Kabir Al-Hudhali, describing evil descent, said:

As long as it touches the ground, it is broken From it and the letter of the leg folded bearing ((46)

Fold the bearing: appear in it after meditating on the meaning of the house, an absolute, certain effect, and appearing to be certain for others, as the sentence whose content was preceded by the atrophy, integrity and roughness of the body of that poet (armpits evil) and counted from your Arab brats, and those who missed their horsemen, if I lay the ground, And the artifacts of the sky, so that the earth did not come from him except his shoulder, and the letter from his leg, as if he had risen from his sleep, would have found its effect as a thread drawn on the ground, and this image that the bearing is upon when folded, and merging some of it in some so that it is a straight, straight, unbroken, and loose And the sentence before it, and if it can bear that and others like it, the choice of the poet is this The absolute effect in particular has noted the state of movement and displacement that is similar to it, and the addition of the fold to the bearing is a sign of that, and it may be formed that this absolute effect is indicated to the type and not certain, as it appears from adding the fold to the bearing.

So we say in pushing this illusion:

1 - We did not take the title of the source research, until adding the fold to the bearing indicates the type of folding that the operator includes, since it is according to the apparent word that there is no action that is the factor, but a sentence that preceded the absolute effect.

If we take in the subject of research the title of the absolute effect, the semantic effect of the absolute effect can be obtained, even if it has emerged in the form of the type, since it is not forbidden to establish evidence for the

type or number as the absolute effect of the absolute, and this is why Ibn al-Nazim said: Absolute object is evidence indicating its meaning: from its characteristic, or its conscience, or referred to it, or synonymous with it, or its objection to derivation, or denotes a type thereof, number, all, some, or instrument)) (50), The absolute effect if it is shown to the type is not indicated by the number according to what is required by division, as we mentioned in previous research (66), and if it is permissible to alternate these two different things, but rather Moore's disparate mentioned among them the absolute denominator effect both, it was all about the Jaiaa prosecution for the absolute effect, and can the absolute effect appears in the image of his deputy, So they made (a plant) the name of an eye, and expressed it with an object by (sprouting), unlike the heavens, and some adhered to (a plant) as the name of a genus, and a representative of the absolute effect (67), then this shows that the absolute effect may appear by its title in various forms, and in many From them, pregnancy is abstained as an absolute effect indicated for the type, as if the representative for the absolute effect is what is only suitable for its equivalent, which is the number, and for this the owner of the luminous benefits indicated that the confirmed absolute effect is not folded or combined (68), and in the absolute effect indicated for the type is disagreement ((69).

Some of them permissible ((I hit Zaid hit my prince)), so he made (my deeds beat the prince) an absolute effect of the type while he was bent.

It is permissible to bear this absolute effect as to indicate the type, it is the addition of the Muthanna to (the prince), even though if they give the division the right, the absolute effect indicated for the type does not occur the location of the absolute effect indicated by the number, nor the opposite, and this is in view of the statement of the type, or the number of the worker, Or the source that the worker included, but if we take the absolute effect with the title of the absolute effect, there is no objection to the type occurring, or the number is vice for the absolute effect, and the absolute effect is useful for confirmation, and it is not limited to being a certain factor, but it may be certain for itself, Or for others, if it appears in any of the aforementioned images.

The pronoun was established as the absolute object, although the absolute effect is confirmed by the factor here, and not by the type nor by the number, the two parts of the absolute verb, the type and number in the width of the machine, the name of the sign, and the pronoun, and these are all level relative to the absolute effect in his behalf, It is not the absolute effect if it includes a type or number, and it is made the absolute effect indicated for the type, or indicated for the number, which are in contrast to the confirmed absolute effect, and if it were, then the division must be more than three, then we have:

- Absolute effect indicated by the machine.

An absolute pronoun.

- indicated effect of the signal.

Absolute effect indicated by the synonym.

Although they restricted the division of the absolute effect to:

Sure enough.

- Indicated for type.

Indicated for the number.

It appeared from what we have clearly stated that the absolute effect should not be carried as indicating to the type from the simple inclusion of the type, but rather the absolute effect that includes the type, is actually from the confirmed absolute effect, the purpose of what is there is that it appeared in the form of the type, or in the form of number. And it has to appear in the image of the pronoun, in the image of the instrument, the name of the sign, and in the image of the synonym, and this is what I mentioned, I found no one to warn him.

Returning to the house in question, Bunker did not carry the absolute effect that emerged in the form of a kind of folding, which is (folding the bearing) confirming the content of the sentence before him, the same as saying the shepherd ((70):

I have been growing in the shadows after a while It fell short until almost in the Al-Easaha area , And the crayons dried up, then I said to my friend And they did not go down: you cooled down and relaxed.

The subject of consideration of the coming of (and the carcinoma of the mataya) is established as an absolute effect confirming the content of the sentence before it, and if it appears in the form of what was delegated by it of the type, and some of them appreciated the (and carcass of the mataya), and (the fold of the bearing) before it, a factor that is actual, and attributed This is due to the follow-up of Seboue (71), when Seboue said: ((It is permissible to hold another verb as it was harmed after you have said to him a voice, indicating that if you showed an act, it is not permissible for the source to be subject to it, it becomes like it has a voice, and that is to say: as soon as it touches The land ... the house, became (as soon as it touches the earth) in the rank of (it is folded), because if it is mentioned, it is known that it is a fold) (72). And by contemplating Sibawayh's words, it does not appear that he really appreciates that the "folded-bearing" is indicative of the type, but rather that which appears from his saying: "Once he touches the earth" becomes like (he has a fold), and (he has a fold) this is a sentence and not an act, then he said: Because if someone knows that he is a fold, then (the folded bearing) is confirmed by the content of the sentence, and thus it is said in (and carcasses of the mataya).

It is no secret that he mentioned in the conclusion of the topic of the absolute object on behalf of the name of the subject of the object of the absolute effect, as they said in: ((Strike at you,)). The subject is the source of the source, towards: ((Strike at you for a while)), he said in the repetitions: ((So the name of the subject is called the source, meaning: (Forbidden))). Aata on the (ouda) (), then he said: ((he said in explaining the adequacy)) (73), and in it a consideration, as the article can be like: ((I sat seated)), based on the fact that the sit-in is the meaning of seeking refuge even if metaphorically so consider) (74).

I say: If the name of the subject is indicated by the source, or say: the name of the subject, the effect of the absolute effect. And if this absolute effect appeared in a form other than the original one. It becomes clear to us that the assertion that is stated with the absolute verifying effect of the title of the absolute object, not the title of the source, or the name of the source, or what was delegated by them, is not the assertion that never ceases from the absolute effect at all, but rather is confirmation in the sense that it decides and establishes a special concept

found in The depth of the compound that included the confirmed positive effect, and I tried to show that the semantic effect of the use of the confirmed positive effect, from the models that I presented, make it accessible and under the care of those who care about the direction, payment, and disregard of default.

VII Conclusion

The semantic effect of the verified absolute effect is worthy of its elaboration through the Quranic structures, the notification of the Arabs, and all eloquent speech, for what I saw was an attempt to extract and extract tall concepts from the depth of the verbal complex, if it was subject to the scales of eloquence, and Arabic rhetoric, as well It is about the words of those who command us to reflect on his words, and worship in the concepts that he proposes in his words, and he wants us to reflect on them to memorize and live them, and benefit from them, and solve them with many of our scientific, contractual, social, and other problems, except that the proliferation of many forms may lead us to fight Sea has no coast, and that is why I am satisfied With these models, to keep them in the care of my teachers and colleagues.

She has appeared in this research with several points:

1- The assertion to which the assertive absolute effect comes, other than the assertion that is the absolute right of every absolute effect, whether it is specific in particular, or indicating the type, or indicating the number, it is a special kind of assertion, meaning determination and confirmation that there are concepts in the speech that the speaker wants To memorize and benefit from them, and not to determine and establish those concepts, which means repeating and refining what was beneficial from the worker.

2- I took in my research place the absolute effect of its title, not of what is a source, and I made that semantic effect, and the semantic value of the title of the confirmed absolute object, and it may appear in the form of a source, or in the form of the source's name, or what is on behalf of the source, even if it is not A source, nor a source name, nor what is on its behalf, but rather what is on behalf of the absolute effect of its title, such as the name of the rigid eye, and as a non-source, such as: the name of the subject, the pronoun, the name of the reference, the synonym, and so on.

3- It appeared that there are two divisions, each of which is triple:

The first: the division of the absolute effect by: affirmant, indicating the type, and indicating the number.

The second: a division of the assertive himself that it may be: asserting to the worker, and may be asserting to himself, and may be asserting to others, and the areas and owners explained in that, and warned that the sections are mixed in each division, because it was based on preventing logical proofs, and focused on the side of the effect Absolute confirming its three divisions, and showed that the semantic value that I mean is fixed to the title of the verb absolute verb, so that it includes the three divisions, and also warned to confuse among them, because one of the divisions is certain to the factor, and the second and third are confirmed to the content of the

sentence before it, with the difference between them, until One of them became certain Da himself, and the other, assuring others.

4- It also appeared that this semantic effect, which I meant, is achieved even if the factor is omitted.

5- It emerged that the secret to having a definite verb effect has this semantic effect, is that it includes what is included in it that came before it, whether it was the verb before the verb that is the factor, or the content of the sentence.

Margins:

(1) See: Sharh Al-Radhi on Adequacy: 1/295-296, photosensitivity: 1/309

(2) See: Sharh Al-Radhi on Adequate: 1/298, detailed in Arabic: 56.

(3) See: Detailed explanation: 1/112.

(4) Seen: Confirmation style in the Holy Qur'an: 81.

(5) See: Clarification on detailed explanation: 1/223.

(6) Surah Al-Nur Verse 2:

(7) See: Teacher Repeats: 2/11 and beyond.

(8) Explanation of Al-Radhi on Adequacy: 1/295, photosensitivity: 1/309-303.

(9) See the explanation of the joint: 1/110, and see: Clarification in the explanation of the joint: 1/218.

(10) See: Explanation of gold nuggets: 252.

(11) Al-Badi` looks: 41, the picnic of Al-Alba in the layers of writers: 18, looks: the narrators' attention: 1/39.

(12) Sees: Explanation of the joint: 1/110, Sees: Emphasis on the Holy Qur'an: 80.

(13) See: photosensitivity: 1/317.

(14) Seen: A footnote on the youth: 2/169.

(15) See: Sharh Alafiya Ibn Malik: 266, clarification of the intentions and paths: 1/285, footnote to Sabban: 2/169.

(16) See: Explanation of Alafiah Ibn Alk: 266.

(17) Seen: photosensitivity: 1/311.

(18) Looking: himself: 1/312.

(19) Sharh Ibn Aqeel: 1/563.

(20) Himself.

(21) Explanation of the Millennium of Ibn Malik: 265.

(22) Himself: 267.

(23) Looking at: Sharh Alafiyah Ibn Malik: 270, and looking at: The teacher's repetitions: 2/17.

(24) Repeated by the teacher: 2/111.

(25) Sharh Ibn Aqeel: 1/563.

(26) The approach to rhetoric: 73.

(27) Surah Al-Imran Verse: 37.

- (28) Surah Noah Verse: 17.
- (29) Surah An-Nisa: 164.
- (30) Surat Al-Shura Verse: 51.
- (31) Surah An-Nisa: 164.
- (32) Looking: the bride's crown: 23/213, and looking: characteristics: 1/72.
- (33) Surat Al-Shura Verse: 51.
- (34) Surah Al-Qasas, Verse: 7.
- (35) Surat Al-Nahl: 68.
- (36) Looking: Scouting: 1/512.
- (37) Seen: Heavenly Fades: 207.
- (38) Himself: 28.
- (39) Himself: 29.
- (40) Himself: 30-31.
- (41) Surah Al-Imran Verse: 37
- (42) Surah Noah Verse: 17.
- (43) Looking: the bride's crown: 5/62.
- (44) Explanation by Diwan Zuhair bin Abi Salma: 110-111.
- (45) Looking: the bride's crown: 5/62.
- (46) Libra: 20-31.
- (47) Surah Noah Verse: 13.
- (48) Surah Noah verse: 14.
- (49) Surah Noah Verse: 17.
- (50) Surat Al-Zumar verse: 3.
- (51) Al-Bayan Complex: 1/436, and consider: The Great Interpretation: 8/26.
- (52) Surah Al-Imran Verse: 37.
- (53) Surah Al-Imran Verse: 35-36.
- (54) Book: 2/228, and seen: Majmaan Bayan, 1/436.
- (55) Seen: Al-Bayan Complex: 1/436.
- (56) Looking: Libra: 3/173.
- (57) Surah Al-Imran Verse: 42.
- (58) Diwan al-Hathaliyya: 2/93.
- (59) Explanation of the Millennium of Ibn Malik: 263.
- (60) Seen: Page: 10.
- (61) Surah Ibrahim verse 32.
- (62) Sees: Explanation of gold nuggets: 366, and looks: bis. Teacher: 2/211.

- (63) Surah Al-Imran Verse: 37.
- (64) Repeats by the teacher: 2/110.
- (65) Luminosity benefits: 1/331.
- (66) Repeated by the teacher: 2/112.
- (67) Himself: 2/108.
- (68) Surah Al-Maidah, verse: 115.
- (69) Poetry of the Nimei shepherd: 191.
- (70) See: Fairness in dispute matters: 1/230.
- (71) Book: 1 / 359-360.
- (72) See: Teacher Repeats: 1/118.
- (73) Sharh Al-Radhi is considered to be sufficient: 1/309, and he considers: The teacher's repetitions: 2/118.
- (74) See: Teacher Repeats: 1/118.

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