



## GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS CONCEPT AND FUNCTION

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### **Research Summary**

*It is indisputable that (linguistic structure) is the real indication of the text, and in order to indicate a real significance, the interpretation of that interpretation is protected by essay and maqam clues that make us reach certainty of the intention of that text.*

*The researchers decided that the value of Arabic grammar has remained throughout history represented in the analysis of eloquent Arabic texts, and this analysis was practiced by scholars of different disciplines: commentators, commentators of the Sunnah, commentators of poetry, grammarians, and others, it is penetrating into the fabric of Arab culture is hardly devoid of a branch of Arabic, according to an audited researcher.*

*To achieve this purpose, I followed in this research a plan based on an introduction, two sections, and a conclusion, as follows:*

*The first topic: grammatical analysis is a basic branch of linguistic analysis.*

*The second topic: grammatical analysis, its function, evidence and patterns.*

*Conclusion and the most important results.*

*One of the most important things that the research decided is that grammatical analysis is one of the most important types of linguistic analysis, because checking grammatical links is an audit of the speaker's intention, in light of the context of the article and the context of the situation.*

**Keywords:** analysis, grammar, function, text.

### INTRODUCTION

Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds, and prayers and peace be upon the Imam of the Messengers, our Prophet Muhammad Al-Amin, who is sent as a mercy to the worlds in a clear Arabic tongue, and on all his family and companions.

And after:

*It is indisputable that (linguistic structure) is the real indication of the text, and in order to indicate a real significance, the interpretation of that interpretation is protected by essay and maqam clues that make us reach certainty of the intention of that text.*

Hence, our scholars took care of the people of Arabic, and the people of origins and others to develop assets and rules for understanding the legal text of the Qur'an and Sunnah, to achieve that purpose, Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya said, "Whoever knows the speaker's intention with evidence must follow his intention and the words were not intended for themselves, but they are evidence to be inferred from the speaker's will, and if his intention appears and clarifies in any way, he acted accordingly, whether by reference or writing or gesture or mental indication or current presumption or a steady habit that does not prejudice it."<sup>i</sup>

It is not surprising to find that language is one of the entrances to the science of jurisprudence, but it is one of its main derivatives, Al-Tofi said: «Know that speech in languages is like the entrance to the principles of jurisprudence on the one hand that it is one of the vocabulary of its material, which is speech, Arabic and the perception of legal provisions; He does not know the language, he cannot extract rulings from the Qur'an and Sunnah."<sup>ii</sup>

The researchers determined that the value of Arabic grammar has remained throughout history represented in the analysis of classical Arabic texts, and this analysis was practiced by scholars of



different disciplines: commentators, commentators of the Sunnah, commentators of poetry, grammarians, and others.<sup>iii</sup>

My research entitled (**Grammatical Analysis: Concept and Function**) is an important input to introduce it and explain its relationship to linguistic analysis in general.

To achieve this purpose, I followed in this research a plan based on two sections, and a conclusion after this introduction, as follows:

The first topic: grammatical analysis is a basic branch of linguistic analysis.

The second topic: grammatical analysis, its function, evidence and patterns.

Conclusion and the most important results.

The main and sub-headings are outlined for what I aim for, and then I draw the results of their investigation from the center of this research.

Praise be to God first and foremost

### **The first topic**

#### **Grammatical analysis is a basic branch of linguistic analysis**

Before starting to explain the grammatical analysis conceptually, it is necessary to stand at the following vocabulary: (analysis, linguistic, and grammatical), because of the close interdependence between these vocabulary, because they form one fabric.

#### **First: Linguistic analysis, its definition and reality:**

##### **A. Analysis linguistically and idiomatically:**

1- **Analysis Language: Analysis** is originally formulated from the solution, it returns in its meaning to open the thing and unlock it, Ibn Faris (d.: 395 AH) said: «(Solution) Haa and lam has many branches and issues, and the origin of all of them I have opened the thing, nothing is excluded from it, it is said: I analyzed the knot solved the solution of it, and the Arabs say: "O Aqid, mention a solution", and halal: against the forbidden, which is from the origin that we mentioned, as if it was the one who analyzed the thing, if you allowed it and I have extended it to something in it."<sup>iv</sup> For example, the dissolution of metal or similar solids dissolves it, i.e., dissolves it and decoheres it.<sup>v</sup>

2- **Analysis in terminology:** a general approach intended to divide the whole into its parts and return the thing to its elements<sup>vi</sup>.

This idiomatic meaning is due to the linguistic meaning, which is "analyse a thing: attribute it to its constituent elements, whether material or moral".<sup>vii</sup>

It should be noted that analysis in its terminological sense has been included in other applied sciences and humanities, each according to the intended meaning and the means used<sup>viii</sup>.

##### **B. (linguistic) language and idiomatically:**

1- **(linguist) language:** «(moonshine) lam, ghain and the letter that is ill are correct origins, one denoting something that does not count, and the other on the dialect of something... The second is their saying: It is null and void if it is dialectic, and it is said that the derivation of the language from it, i.e. the owner of it is inspired by it."<sup>ix</sup>

2- **Language in terminology:** Ibn Jinni (d. 392 AH) defined it by saying: "Voices by which all people express their purposes."<sup>x</sup>

Some of them said: "Language is a vocal expressive system settled by custom and use in a particular era, and between a particular group or sect through which understanding can be reached between members of this group who reach a normal level of perception".<sup>xi</sup>

Ibrahim Anis defined it as "language is a customary system of phonetic symbols that people use to communicate with each other".<sup>xii</sup>

It appears that the multiplicity of definitions when the modernists is due to the principle from which each identifier started, and the auditor of these definitions sees that they do not depart in their content from the aforementioned definition of Ibn Jinni.

We say: (linguistic analysis) the word (linguistic) here came a description of (analysis), and this description benefited the output of all types of analysis in the applied sciences and humanities, and limited to the linguistic field.



(Linguistic analysis): an approach that adopted the components of language in dismantling the closures of the text and knowing its intentions<sup>xiii</sup>.

Dr. Mahmoud Okasha said: «Many scientists have seen that language is a very complex phenomenon, and must be mutually supportive efforts and approaches in its analysis, so they assumed that it is divided into parts or divided into levels, each level of which has general characteristics through which to stand on the secrets of the content of this level in significance, and they know for sure that language is a single entity whose contents cannot be separated, all linguistic elements interact together, and synergize in achieving linguistic purposes, and one side cannot be excluded without a side; Because language is a very coherent structure that pulls each other together, and the collapse of a part of it undermines its pillars.»<sup>xiv</sup>

Most linguists believe that the levels of analysis are four: (phonetic level, morphological level, grammatical level, and semantic level).<sup>xv</sup>

### **Second: Grammatical Analysis:**

The word "analysis" is mentioned in language and terminology, and now we proceed to explain grammatical analysis, with mention of its relationship with other types of linguistic analysis, because this type of analysis is due to the science of grammar and its requirements.<sup>xvi</sup>

Grammar language: the source of "Naha", it is said: Naha to the thing, tends towards, i.e.: tended to him, and his intention, and the meanings of grammar: intention, way, effort, ideal, amount, and type;<sup>xvii</sup>

Some of them have combined the meanings of the word (towards) saying: ()<sup>xviii</sup>

About seven meanings have come language = collected within a single house as a mullah

Intention, like, amount, and aspect type = and some and letter so save the example

Ibn al-Sarraj (d.: 316 e) said: «Grammar, but I want it to tend to the speaker if he learns the words of the Arabs, a science extracted by the applicants in it from extrapolating the words of the Arabs, until they stood from it on the purpose intended by beginners in this language, extrapolating the words of the Arabs know: that the actor raised, and the object by monument, and that the act of what he appointed: J or F flips his eye from their saying: He rose and sold.»<sup>xix</sup>

Ibn Jinni defined grammar, saying: «It is a tropism that characterized the words of the Arabs in his behavior of expression and others such as Deuteronomy, combination, derogation, cracking, addition, proportions, composition, etc. to inflict those who are not from the people of the Arabic language with its people in eloquence and pronounce it, even if not from them, and if some of them deviate from it, he returned it to it. It is originally a common source, i.e., a grammar is as you say: I meant intentionally and then singled out such a tropism from science.»<sup>xx</sup>

Al-Shatby said: "He knew the conditions and forms in which the words of the Arabs indicate the meanings, and the conditions mean putting the words together in their composition to indicate the compound meanings."<sup>xxi</sup>

Grammatical analysis: distinguishing the verbal elements of a phrase, defining its forms and functions, and the structural relationships between them in terms of denominator and article<sup>xxii</sup>.

Many ancient scientists have expressed terms close to the meaning of the concept of contemporary analysis, towards: (interpretation, explanation, clarification, and interpretation) ( ),<sup>xxiii</sup> semantics collectors do not look at the apparent construction only of the compositions, but go beyond that to the relationship between the vocabulary of compositions, said Sakaki (d.: 626 e): «Know that the science of grammar is to tend to know how to install between the words to perform the origin of meaning absolutely standards deduced from the extrapolation of the words of the Arabs and laws based on them to guard against error In the composition in terms of that method, and by how the installation means to give some words to each other and take care of what is then the bodies.»<sup>xxiv</sup>

Tashkbarizadeh (d. 968 AH) said about the science of grammar: «Science: a researcher for the conditions of compounds placed a qualitative situation for the type of a kind of relative structural meanings in terms of their significance, and its purpose: to obtain a queen to be able to mention the installation of a qualitative situation for what the speaker wanted from the meaning and to



understand the meaning of any compound was according to the situation mentioned, and its goal: to guard against error in the application of Arabic structures to the original positive meanings».<sup>xxv</sup>

### The second topic

#### Grammatical analysis: function - evidence - and patterns

##### First: Grammatical analysis function:

Grammatical analysis is the crop of speech, and has shown the crime (d: 225 AH) the status of Sibawayh's book in his famous saying: «I have been fatwas people in jurisprudence since thirty years from Sibawayh's book»<sup>xxvi</sup>().

Some of them explained this by saying: "That is that Abu Omar was the owner of a hadith, so when he learned Sibawayh's book of understanding in religion and hadith, as he used to learn from him to look and search."<sup>(xxvii)</sup>

Imam Shatibi added to that and said: «And they interpreted this after acknowledging that he was the owner of a hadith, and Sibawayh's book learns from him to look and search, and what is meant by this is that Sibawayh, although he spoke in grammar, he warned in his words on the purposes of the Arabs, and the parts of their actions in their words and meanings, and not only in it a statement that the actor is raised and the effect is erected and so on, but it shows In each chapter there is something appropriate for it, so that it contains the science of meanings, the statement and the objects of the actions of words and meanings.»<sup>xxviii</sup>

A careful look at the books of interpretation, hadith commentaries, and literary commentaries = one stands on types of grammatical analysis in which all scholars have excelled in order to obtain the speaker's intention.

If grammar is a branch of Arabic science known from conjugation, lexicon, rhetoric, and so on, it is - that is: grammar - is the cornerstone in the analysis process of the legal text, the scholar Muhammad Muhammad Abu Musa says: «Because looking at the relationships of words, their links, and knowing their position in the expression looked at the structure of the text, and analyzing this structure, and the grammarians say: This is a case, this is discrimination, this is news, this is the case, this is emotion, or resumed... Extreme scrutiny in the interpretation of the text, and their words about the difference between the situation, the distinction and the adjective, and the difference between the wawat, the fa'at, and the lamas, all of this is one of the most accurate things that are understood in the significance of the text, and in it the accuracy, kindness and invisibility that amuses, terrifies and amazes.»<sup>xxix</sup>

##### Second: Evidence of grammatical analysis and its controls:

There is a set of evidence of grammatical analysis, and another valid set of controls that should be adhered to by those who carry out this grammatical analysis process, the most important of which are:

First: synthetic evidence: "The text intended to be analyzed syntactically includes functions, meanings and relationships in systems and context, directing the student to identify the true qualities of vocabulary."<sup>xxx</sup>

Second: Verbal evidence: (are the phenomena of voting, coordination, drafting and conciliation, in the sound we mention the inflectional signs, such as movements, letters and deletion of the movement or letter, and it is known that the expression is originally for the noun and the present tense, and the construction is the origin of the letter and the past tense, and the act of the command.)<sup>xxxi</sup>

Third: Special care for the letters of meanings and tools: "The tools are the letters of meanings and similar nouns, verbs and circumstances, and it was said: are words used to link vocabulary, or to indicate a meaning in others, and it was said: they are limited to the letters of meanings, or include with them circumstances, or are a zoning building that leads the meaning of reasoning between the different parts of the sentence, or are the letters that carry a grammatical meaning, and the names and verbs that carry the meaning of those letters and be built like them."<sup>xxxii</sup>

Grammatical tools are of great importance in revealing and determining the meaning, so they made it a tool in grammatical analysis, and Al-Muradi warned on this as he said: (Since the purposes of the



words of the Arabs, of all kinds, based most of them on the meanings of its letters, distracted the determination to collect, and to know its sentence and detail, which is with its few, and facilitate standing on its sentence, has many roles, and after its depth, attributed to the minds its meanings, and refused to acquiesce except for those who suffer it) <sup>With<sup>xxxiii</sup></sup> this explicit text, it is clear that Arabic texts are based mostly on the semantics of the letters of meaning.

In this area, we explain the meaning of each instrument in the case of composition, including covenant, nationality, prosecution, increase, negation, proof, interrogation, settlement, answer, ratification, appointment, signal, call, scar and distress, offer, hope, exhortation and reprimand, prohibition, order, supplication, petition and assignment, temporality, spatial, accompaniment, arrangement, commentary, causality, reasoning, clarification, subordination and preference, condition, abstinence, existence and answer, appeal, dependency, connected and sourced, affirmation, exaggeration and restriction, strike, redress and investigation, doubt, ambiguity, choice, permissibility, entitlement, jurisdiction, notification and ownership. <sup>xxxiv</sup>

After knowing these meanings, the function of each tool, and their different significance in the context, the reader notices that their knowledge is obligatory in the process of analyzing the meanings of the tools, and distance from some of them spoils the analysis process. <sup>xxxv</sup>

Fourth: Consideration and location of rank: The rank determined by speech systems is a very important guide in this analysis, and it may be preserved to accompany coordination in composition; <sup>xxxvi</sup>

Fifth: knowledge of the formula: The forms of adjectives be for the news, description, situation, and forms of sources are concerned with the absolute effect, and the effect for it, and the inanimate nouns accompany the object, and the effect with it, and discrimination; <sup>xxxvii</sup>

Sixth: Conformity and linkage: Conformity between the syndromes in the order helps to clarify the relationships, we often find between the act and its subject, or the beginner and his experience, or described and described elements and characteristics of common control, as well as the conformity is moral not verbal, and it is also a guide that helps the analyst in his practical procedures, and knowledge of the means of linking contribute to providing evidence to determine the links and functions of the syntactic, the tools of conjunctions and answers, and pronouns belonging to the beginner or the relative noun and so on should not be lost on those who carry out the analysis process <sup>xxxviii</sup>.

Seventh: that in the grammatical analysis must look at the context and what guides him, the context is an asset due to him in determining the intended meaning, says Zarkashi: «The significance of the context it guides to show the total and cut the unlikelihood of non-intended and the allocation of the year and the restriction of the absolute and the diversity of significance, which is one of the greatest clues indicative of the speaker's intention who neglected a mistake in his counterpart and mistaken in his debates and look at his saying Almighty: {Taste that you are the dear and gracious} How do you find its context indicates that it is the despicable servile». <sup>xxxix</sup>

Eighth: Grammatical analysis does not meet its completeness only by knowing its relations with other linguistic sciences, and therefore it is necessary to know the origin of the vocabulary, and its conjugation, and its lexical meaning, in order to proceed to achieve grammatical coherence, Al-Zarkashi said: « He must take into account things, one of which is: It is the first duty he has to understand the meaning of what he wants to express singular or compound before expressing, it is a branch of meaning, and therefore it is not permissible to express the openings of the fence if We said that it is one of the similarities that God has acquired with his knowledge." <sup>xl</sup>

Ninth: may attract the meaning and expression of one thing, and adhering to the validity of the meaning, and to this pointed out Ibn Jinni in his book (characteristics) and put him a section entitled (between the appreciation of expression and interpretation of meaning) <sup>(<sup>xi</sup>)</sup>. He said: « If you pass something of this from our companions, protect yourself from it and do not go to it, if you can be able to estimate the expression on the azimuth of the interpretation of the meaning, it is what there is no purpose behind it, and if the appreciation of the expression is contrary to the interpretation of the meaning, accept the interpretation of the meaning as it is, corrected the way of estimating the





expression so that nothing of it is excluded from you and you should not go on and spoil what affects reform».<sup>xlii</sup>

Tenth: compatibility of expression with the usual Arabs in the speech <sup>(xliii)</sup>: Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyyah said: « The Qur'an has a special custom and meanings familiar does not suit his interpretation of other and may not be interpreted without knowledge and the usual of its meanings, the ratio of meanings to meanings as the ratio of words to words, but the greatest as the words of the kings of words and their sake and eloquence and have the highest levels of eloquence that are unable to as much as the worlds, so are its meanings For the meanings and the greatest and most luxurious may not be interpreted by other meanings that are not worthy of it, but other greater ones and order and luxury may not be carried on the meanings of the minor once the possibility of grammatical syntactic Vtdb this rule and be from you on the mind you benefit from it in the knowledge of the weakness of many of the sayings of the commentators and falsity and cut that they are not the will of the speaker Almighty in his words ».<sup>().xliv</sup>

This regulation applies to both types of legal texts: Qur'anic and Hadith, although the second is not miraculous and is not challenged by it.

### Third: Patterns of Grammatical Analysis:

Dr. Fakhr al-Din Qabawa defined it accurately in accordance with the modern research methodology, as it was stated that "distinguishing the verbal elements of the phrase, determining its formulas, functions and the relationships between them in terms of the denominator and the article<sup>xlv</sup>", this definition has dealt with analytical processes from different angles, benefiting from the efforts of the ancients and contemporaries.

In analyzing the text grammatically, the semantic and formative verbal elements that make up the structure are separated from each other based on the evidence of the maqam and the article, and the phenomena of sound, image and composition, and thus you can monitor these elements accurately within the context surrounding them, and identify their patterns, formats, characteristics and functions, and exchange their syntactic meanings, and then you can detect the grammatical semantics that they perform cooperatively in the syntactic structure. , and the general context of the composition, and thus the analytical work modes are two: syntactic analysis and analysis of the meanings of tools<sup>xlvi</sup>.

And the definition of origin in science in general: is what is built on it other ie: the base on which the provisions are built, and if you want to transfer this concept to grammatical analysis, the origins of the analysis are: the rules on which the provisions of the analysis are built in the expression and analysis in the meanings of the tools <sup>().</sup><sup>xlvii</sup>

And patterns of linguistic analysis include grammatical analysis and other morphological analysis, phonetic and lexical, when analyzing the text of what would bring us to the intended meaning we need a general linguistic analysis, but one of the most important assets of linguistic analysis knowledge of grammar, which is an original asset depends on the analysis, has been books of interpretation, explanations, and others teeming with rich investigations in the grammatical material that does not require the integration of the origins of linguistic analysis In the text combined at the same time, the origins vary, and the goal is to reach an understanding of the meaning intended in the text, and thus it turns out that between the meaning of the text and the analysis of Arabic rules "sound, morphology, grammar, and lexicon" is closely linked;<sup>xlviii</sup>

One of the researchers says: (The vitality of Arabic grammar in the ancient stemmed from the fact that it is a textual science that originated in the bosom of the Holy Qur'an, and ancient Arabic poetry, and that grammarians did not stop their studies on the theoretical side only, but went beyond that to the applied side) <sup>().</sup><sup>xlix</sup>

### The end

I would like to record the most important benefits of the reader in this research:

- 1- Grammatical analysis is the distinguishing of the verbal elements of a phrase, analyzing its forms and functions, revealing the structural relationships between them.



- 2- Not only the meaning of the operative part, but the seeker of meaning must go to the text's reference, gesture and requirement.
- 3- Grammatical analysis is one of the other types of analysis known by commentators, commentators and Arabic scholars.
- 4- Grammatical analysis is the scrutiny of the relationship of the text, and the statement of the links in it so that the researcher reaches the intention of the speaker who wanted it, using the contexts of the maqam and the article.
- 5- Whoever enters into the art of grammatical analysis must know its evidence and controls, so that the interpreter or explainer exhausts the significance of the operative text with all kinds of methods of significance, and to make these controls an impregnable fortress for him from slipping into what is not significant.

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Notification<sup>i</sup> of the signatories: 1/218.

Brief<sup>ii</sup> explanation of al-Rawdah: 1/468.

See<sup>iii</sup>: Caution against Loss of Meaning: 1/120.

Language<sup>iv</sup> standards: 2/20, (solution).

See<sup>v</sup>: Grammatical Analysis: Its Origins and Evidence: 12.

<sup>vi</sup> See: Ibid, same page.

<sup>vii</sup> Ibid, same page.

<sup>viii</sup> See: Ibid., 13.

Language<sup>ix</sup> standards: 5/256, (moonshine).

Characteristics<sup>x</sup>: 1/33.

Introduction<sup>xi</sup> to Linguistics: 32.

Language<sup>xii</sup> between nationalism and universality: 11.

<sup>xiii</sup> See: Dictionary of Rhetorical Terms and their Development: 473.

Linguistic<sup>xiv</sup> analysis in the light of semantics: 12-13.

<sup>xv</sup> See: Foundations of Linguistics: 43; and Introduction to Linguistics: 108.

<sup>xvi</sup> See: Linguistic Analysis: 114.

See<sup>xvii</sup>: Crown of the Bride: 40/45 (towards).

<sup>xviii</sup> Al-Khudari's footnote on Ibn Aqeel's commentary: 1/10.

Origins<sup>xix</sup> in grammar: 1/35.

Characteristics<sup>xx</sup>: 1/103.

<sup>xxi</sup> Al-Maqasid al-Shafiyah, 1/17.

See<sup>xxii</sup>: Grammatical Analysis: 14.

<sup>xxiii</sup> See: The Concept of Interpretation and Interpretation: 5 ff., and Explanation of the Prophet's Hadith: 23-30.

Key<sup>xxiv</sup> to Science: 75.

The<sup>xxv</sup> key to happiness: 1/138.

<sup>xxvi</sup> Councils of Scholars: 191.

Ibid<sup>xxvii</sup>.

<sup>xxviii</sup> Approvals: 5/54.

Reading<sup>xxix</sup> in ancient literature: 12; see: Reserve against loss of meanings: 1/121.

<sup>xxx</sup> Grammatical analysis: its origins and evidence (173).

<sup>xxxi</sup> Grammatical analysis: its origins and evidence (177).

(<sup>xxxii</sup>) Grammatical analysis: its origins and evidence (208)

(<sup>xxxiii</sup>) The proximate genie in the letters of meanings (p. 19).

(<sup>xxxiv</sup>) Consider: Grammatical analysis: its origins and evidence (16).

See<sup>xxxv</sup>: Grammatical Analysis: Its Origins and Evidence (78)

(<sup>xxxvi</sup>) Consider: Grammatical analysis: its origins and evidence (179).

(<sup>xxxvii</sup>) Consider: Grammatical analysis: its origins and evidence (181).

(<sup>xxxviii</sup>) Consider: Grammatical analysis: its origins and evidence (180- 183).

<sup>xxxix</sup> Al-Burhan fi 'Ulum al-Qur'an: 2/200-201.

<sup>xl</sup> Al-Burhan fi 'Uloom al-Qur'an, 1/302.

See<sup>xli</sup>: The Science of Syntax of the Qur'an: Rooting and Statement: 241.

Characteristics<sup>xlii</sup>: 1/284-285.

<sup>xliii</sup> See: The Science of the Syntax of the Qur'an: 242.

Badaa<sup>xliv</sup> i al-Mufa'id, 3/877.

- xlV Grammatical analysis: its origins and evidence: (14).  
 Seexlvi: Grammatical Analysis: Its Origins and Evidence: (15).  
 Seexlvii: Grammatical analysis: its origins and evidence: (55).  
 Seexlviii: The Rules of Optimal Reflection of the Book of God Almighty, Abd al-Rahman Hasan Hanbaka (151).  
 Language xlix and the construction of poetry: 15; see: Reserve against loss of meanings: 1/120.

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