The Art of Bulk Cutting In Parsing Of the Word and Sentence

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ABSTRACT

Praise be to God who enlightened the hearts in his book, and revealed it in the shortest and most impeccable manner, so his rhetoric was exhausted, and his wisdom was incapacitated by the wise, who made the praise the beginning of his captives, and the conclusion of his discretion and destiny, and I prayed and blessed him with the best of his finances, and I pray to him and grant him peace and the brilliant shine of Muhammad bin Abdullah and upon his pure family and righteous companions.

Grammarians mentioned that the reason for the emergence of grammar is related to the purpose of language education for non-Arabs, or for Arabs whose languages have been corrupted As a result of mixing with foreigners, and the educational goal calls for linking to standard rules, the factor for grammarians must be the syntax of the last word in a specific manner by raising, accusative or prepositional, according to the adjective of the influencing factor at the end of the word. The melody, and the idea of the worker and parsing began in the field of grammatical research since that establishment, and Abdullah bin Abi Ishaq al-Hadrami is considered the inventor of this approach in the grammatical lesson, and this approach was imitated by Isa bin Omar and Khalil bin Ahmed Al-Farahidi and Sibawayh, to the coming of the Andalusian era and the coming of the grammatical scientist Ibn Mada'a al-Qurtubi Who called for the abolition of parsing, and that this call did not receive in his time the same kind of hospitality accorded to it in our present time, which is the abolition of the syntactic factor from the Arabic language.

Third :Research methodology

It can be said that the approach that has been followed in the father of the head these are is the favor c integrative, it benefited from the historical approach in the study of the phenomenon of expression, and benefit from the descriptive approach in the analysis of many aspects of the phenomenon of expression, and incursions into its expression and development.

Fourth: Research summary

The research was distinguished by (the art of cutting sentences in expressing the word and the sentence), which shed light on the opinions of scholars on the factors of grammatical movements and their impact on these movements. Al-Faraihidi and his student Sibawayh, while the second topic was organized to talk about this issue in Qotarb, Ibn al-Hasad, and Ibn al-Ayyah al-Shu'iyyah, the third study came to study modern views on the topic of working grammatical movements and how

First: the difficulties of teaching Arabic

One of the most important obstacles that increase in the r frisky Arabic is the methods of teaching the traditional with the majority of teachers ,and the lack of use of illustrative means of modern while explaining the topic ,as well as the neglect of reading lessons that have a positive impact on the enrichment of language ability in the minds of students, lack of lesson spelling care, And neglecting to focus on correcting spelling errors, especially in subjects of expression .

Second: A. The importance of the research and its objectives

The research aims by studying the phenomenon of syntax and factor theory .To clarify the role of the Arabized language in the life of the nation, highlighting its characteristics and its ability to meet the challenges of the times.

It is the designation of the meanings of the words, and it was said that the change is related to the end of the speech, and Ibn Hisham (d. 761 AH) defined it: "The apparent or estimated effect of bringing another skilled worker in the name of the team and the form of the verb" (6). It was defined by Ibn Asfour (d.969 AH). It is: "changing the last word for a worker who includes it in the speech in which he built a word or about the organization in which he was before the estimation worker entered another organization" (7), and Professor Abbas Hassan knew it, "It is the change of the mark at the end of the word, due to a change The factors you enter, and what each worker demands." (8), and Sheikh Mustafa Ghalayini defined his verse: "The godfather is the result of another factor in the word; So that the specific sign of the sentence, either without interrogation, exclamation, exile, or the like, and has another purpose, which is the accuracy of visual fatigue of indicators of intrusion, presentation, or confirmation, to remove the toxic pn illusion, and give the speaker space to express the importance of someone Polymorphisms (10).

Research in the issue of parsing

At Ibn Jinni, Qotarb, and Ibn Mada'a Al-Qurtubi

The movements in general and the phenomenon of grammar in the Arabic language in particular, are concerned with linguistic studies of all kinds: grammatical, morphological, lexical and phonological. Vowel movements are important in terms of constructive movements that prevent the meeting of consonants, and in that they are grammatical movements that accompany the end of the word depending on the position of the word, and it is natural that when grammarians notice what is happening in the speech of a change at the end of the order of speech, they ask the values of what is between them about The secret of these different movements, and they think about this error, the change in the last words that they called the term (expression), and the idea to have an effect, and this activity must have an effective factor, so the positive action was to present any

they were affected by Biktarb and Ibn Mada'a, and in the conclusion he showed the most important of the Lantian c who reached it from them.

Parsing idiomatically language

An expression of the original characteristic of the Arabic language of the Arabic language, but most languages have sublime qualities, and the linguistic and idiomatic concept of this individual will appear to complement our concept clearly, in the expression in the language: Word in the dictionary of Khalil bin Ahmad Al-Farahidi (d.17 0 AH): "The man expressed eloquent speech That the language of his tongue is raised, meaning: to be clear, and to express the Persian when he concludes with the Arab. T and miss him (1), so he came to control the language of Al-Azhari (370 AH), and the expression and localization have one meaning, which is the name. The person, the son, and this is said to the man if he comes down in speech: He may pass ... This is how they say: The man himself, and if U offers a sacrifice. It is desirable for the boy to announce his saying: There is no God, there is no God, he curses God many times. And this is not in sound, speech, and sound; it also speaks about this analogy because it expresses the distinction between meanings in the subject in reality, negation, exclamation, question and other sections such as science and the nation that for a long time did not call Arabs from this scale because of the curse. (3), and (expressive) the joy that no one is afraid of, and in the hadith of the Messenger: "The divorce expresses itself" which reveals, and through what it expresses itself among (4) and in the dictionary of Al-Mohaith Fayrouzabadi (d.817 AH) It came: the Arabs, the annexation and the movement: unlike the Persians, the feminine are residents of the regions, or in general, and their expression is: the desert is not owned by anyone, and the gathering: the godfather and the expression of that. He declares and publishes something (5), we can conclude from the foregoing that expression in language is related to rhetoric, expression and appearance.

Expression in terminology

on the building, the letter is not golden with him because of something the plebeians invented for him, T each has a kind of everything rude in creation, and humiliation as an expressive character, So the position and accusative placement and emphasis on the letters of the expression, the letters expressing the nouns that could be n H, the nouns of the verbs pronouncing alpha-lin, which in Uwa contain four pairs of d: hamza, na, omega and noon, and insulting saying : Do that, and it describes you or ej, and in p for e and Onv p for n crave (13). Sebwayh was the first to point out that the speaker is the owner of the meanings that the movements translate, so he said in the verbs: Either you build everything He went and heard him, and stayed Hamad. And construction what the commandment does not say: Go, kill and strike, and the informant: he is killed while he strikes, kills and strikes, and builds what he did not do. Stop the matter if you are told "(14), then it is said with an order ... and the media ... and if you are told, he feels that the speaker is the most recent expressive movement. According to the worker, and that grammarians in the past did not object to the theory of the worker except what was from Ibn Mada Al-Qurtubi and some scholars of the phenomenon, and we will talk about them later, God willing.

Research in the issue of parsing

According to Al-Khalil Al-Farahidi, and his student Sibawayh

The issue of grammar is a fundamental issue in the grammar of the Arabic language, and its connection to the issue of the worker made the matter more difficult, and I do not think that the subject is inferior to the issue of the worker in its complexity and confusion. From his concepts. According to the opinion of the grammarians, it is difficult to provide a comprehensive definition of the mind, as I attribute this concept to the conflicting views from one grammatical school to another, and what amounts to the complexity of E. Lee contradicts the one grammatical position, because it does not find it in any of Sibawayh's books, nor in the books. Which followed the dead

expression of the theory, and Al-Khalil bin Ahmed established Al-Farahidi (d.175 AH). The first). Pillars of the grammatical factor theory, where he was the first to mention the word worker in the grammar lesson, and he was the first to mention the word worker in the grammar lesson (11), and this includes wo hisses in the grammar lesson. I ask from the letters, and their case is from the verbs, which are: (He, that, but I want, and perhaps as if), and this is your saying: Add a starting point, even if Omar is traveling, and that. And your brother increased and increased her sisters, and Al-Khalil claimed that she (if) did two actions, one of them upbringing and the other by swearing, as she did and the like, upbringing and accusation, when we say: Muhammad was your brother, but we cannot say - as the grammarians see - as if your brother Muhammad, and what is meant is that Muhammad He is your brother, and the reason for that is as if there is no work like him. Behaviors and encroachment on the property of others cannot be tolerated with them, as happened in the city of Cannes. Grammarians also went to distinguish between them exactly as they distinguished between (no and what), and not the same path, but he said that they are in the same state of verbs after that and not verbs (12), and Saboy (d.180 AH) followed in the footsteps of his teacher, Hebron, and in this In the case, this theory was completed in the study of grammar, and its effects were in all its sections, so the grammatical chapters rose in Sibawayh's book, and in all Arabic books after that on the basis of the theoretical factor, even if Sebwayh devotes some introductions to his book after explaining what is likely in poetry. He says, "It is the door to the path of speech that takes place along its eight paths: accentuating tension, lifting." They confirmed and opened annexation, fraction, endowment, and eight tables. These are the kinds of madness in the word "Arb-ah": to fall and conquer in every single shameless kind, Drag and Alex R. It's Uah d type, also it's LVRD, it's also LVR, MH, and LVS are M and F in time, and I just told you these eight streams to escape between what goes into type four. This is because it happens in general - nothing like the upper mha L of A dies with him - and between what was built

They only have Qutrib, Ibn Jinni and Ibn Mada al-Qurtubi.

First: Qatar's position

He is Muhammad bin Al-Mustanir, nicknamed Qutrib (d.206 AH), who believes that words were not expressed to denote meanings, but vowels were introduced to separate letters and words. Because separating the words by pausing and silence may lead to a slowdown in the degree of speech, and although the writer of this opinion may have learned from Sibawayh, he deviated from the rule and contradicted the grammarians and their prevailing opinion in movements and analysis. . This displacement formed the movement of the linguistic pilgrims in the past and the present, and Qutarb believes that expressive movements have no value (factor) at the end of the speech in the composition of the sentence, although these movements had a sound effect. The phonetic interpretation can be explained, saying: "But the Arabs expressed their speech. Because the name in the state of endowment is necessary e stillness, and if it reached its stillness it was also necessary (20) this is how he approaches what he said to others. Al-Sabawiya: These are the syntactic movements that have an influence factor and have a signal value. Qotarb believes that the speaker deliberately indicates a grammatical movement, unfortunately, that it will be difficult for him to anesthesia when communicating. For the Arabs to adhere to one movement. As for the movements, otherwise the speaker is forbidden to speak with one movement only (21), and therefore Qotrib does not deny the existence of movements at the end of the speech.

Second :the position of Ibn Jinni

He is Abu Al-Fath Othman, nicknamed Ibn Jinni (d.395 AH). He believes that the idea of the syntactic factor has settled in the minds of the ancient scholars and occupied a large portion of their attention, and although some of them were not convinced of it, they did not reject him altogether and wanted to replace Ibn Jinni, so he was one of these, and Ibn Jinni rejected the idea of the grammatical factor that came with Sibawayh,

man, the coldest origins of Ibn Siraj, an accurate definition of the factor (15). The concept of the Arab factor arose from the nature of the human mind, fungi. On the search for the causes and knowledge of the ailments that Rh poverty also considers some recent and we see that the expression of the general effect brings it; Every movement is full of electronic movements, and every sign of the mark, but it comes to sell a year in the bridle to him, and lengthen to explain the public police, and the direction of his work, so that the theory factor for them is almost the syntax and the whole, is the expression not the same, and to express the influence factor ?! Therefore, what remains for the rules is to track and read these factors and indicate their places of work and the conditions for this procedure. This is all the way (16). The working theory invented by ancient grammarians is the theory of the genius and the great, and guides the genius of their genius drawings; We have always praised her, and we have not denied her matter except unnecessary arbitrariness in her request (17), and Sharif al-Jarjani defined her as the concept of the worker as follows: What requires that the last word be in a certain way that is grammatical, raised, suspended, suspended, or fixed (17, 18), and Al-Radi Al-Astrabadi defined it by saying: What is with it evaluates the required meaning, and this is a given of the relationship between the worker. And the meaning and Al-Radi explains evaluation by saying: The worker by name is what happens through his mediation with this name the necessary meaning of the parsing, and this meaning is that the name is an element, a virtue, or an additive. For him the mayor and virtue, he gives the worker the required meanings are the grammatical functions of the subject, the experience, the efficacy and the efficacy that have been achieved between the worker and the subject (19). There was a lot of talk about the issue of the grammatical factor, in the past and d present, and many studies have been conducted about it dealt with the theory, its foundations, its origins, its rules, its problems, the effects it left behind, and the position of the grammarians on it. As for the ancients, they were convinced of what they did and did not come out.

and what it is built upon. Building a character that never disappears with him because it is something that has happened to you - right? After Ibn Mada denied to the grammarians, they said that the verb refers to the sentence preceding the verb (multiplication), so he said: Try to support his opinion with what they said to Ibn Jinni. Abu Al-Fath bin Jana and others said about his characteristics, after the commoners spoke about the common people for the sake of morals: either: in reality and reducing the yield at the accusation and raising the tension and exhalation, he said: himself speaking is not something that the speaker himself confirmed to raise the possibility, and then additional confirmation by saying any Another thing, the saying of this Mu'tazila, and the doctrine of truth in these voices except that it is the work of God Almighty. [25] With this cry, she had no influence on his contemporaries and those. Those who came after them, carry on. The extremists in the Ikal industry, as in al-Qaeda, are still after Ibn Maa, and grammarians had a succession of their predecessors until the early twentieth century. We found a number of professors and researchers claiming progress in grammar, and in this the idea of Ibn Manar al-Qurtubi was born.

The discussion of the issue of parsing

Among Ibrahim Mustafa ,Ibrahim Anees, and Mahdi Makhzoumi

As for the moderates, on top of those who reject the theory of the worker, they are: Ibrahim Mustafa, Ibrahim Anees, Tamam Hassan, Khalil Amayrah, and Mahdi Makhzoumi. Al-Qurtubi, and they considered it one of the reasons for the complexity of Arabic grammar, as there is no list for it except by canceling it, and there is no doubt that one of the boldest voices that called for facilitating Arabic grammar is the voice of the scientist Ibrahim Mustafa (may God have mercy on him) in his book Reviving Grammar, which was published in 1937 AD. A leap in the grammatical perspective issued in his call for renewal and facilitation (26).

First: The position of Professor Ibrahim Mustafa

and from He came after him according to his method, but he did not deny that there was a factor in it. The speaker according to his opinion, he is the updater of the effect at the end of the sentence: verbs and nouns, working for grammarians in two types: verbal and moral, some factors come with the word, as (Muhammad passed by and I wish a standing graduate) and some come without any word related to him, where (raising the subject Polls a, based on the lifting (representative) because he signed the name of the site) the actions of lifting and accusative, pulling and affirming, not only m spoke with the eye and not to others, and they said moral and fifth rbal on display the effect of R. Did the speaker utter the word implied, or the comprehensive meaning of the word (22).

Third: The position of Ibn Mada'a Al-Qurtubi

He is the father, Al-Abbas Ahmed bin Abd Al-Rahman bin Muhammad bin Ada Al-Lakhmi from Cordoba, born in Cordoba in (543 AH) and died in Seville in (592 AH), and he had held the position of president. Al-Qadhi, and in light of the unified state in Andalusia, a point revolution launched by the son (d.592 AH) against the grammarians in his book (The Response to Grammarians), which is the small value that its influence brought about in facilitating movement (23), and it was built by Ibn Maa. A verse in this book talks about the worker's demolition of the theory that adhered to the grammarians and directed towards them by the Arabs, and wanted to formulate it in a new form devoid of the theory of the above-mentioned aspirations factors, diseases and complex scales. At this ULC, he repented that deleting him en route doesn't nullify the rules, blaming him for what the group does. For the error of P Yeh, the n mouth aiming at the decision of Allen cast etc. and Table ZAM is not only a verbal factor, and that the shelf p of them is Iike Wen is a verbal and moral factor, through a word like they say in Na (multiplied Omar Zaid) that the cliff is more insidious than Zaid, and that Amr installed it. - He said in a published book: Rather, he said eight paths, there is no difference between what is included in the strike of these four that caused the worker, and not what L goes through with death,

undermining the theory of the worker, so all these ideas depart from the grammatical lesson, and with this lesson the Arabic lesson gets rid of the manifestations of complexity (28) and may Ibrahim Mustafa tried to find the alternative to the theory of worker talked about the meanings of the expression Fd Vibrio note of the award, and Kasra note the addition, the aperture is not the expression of a sign is not a function of something , but is light movement desirable when the Arabs ,which is intended to end the word All that is possible, it is tantamount to silence in common language and to express the vowel and kasrah only (29).

The audacious attempt by Professor Mustafa Ibrahim, and the uproar surrounding it, was attacked everywhere in the Arab countries. However, it had a clear impact on grammar scholars, especially those who were facilitators or calls for facilitation, and among these Dr. Ahmed Abdel Sattar Al-Jawary, he relied on The principles on which his teacher Ibrahim Mustafa relied, foremost among which is the abolition of the factor theory (30) and Al-Jawary began his scientific life by writing a book on grammatical facilitation he called (Towards Al-Tayseer) in 1962 AD, and he was greatly influenced by Ibrahim Mustafa's book (Revival of Grammar), so his call was similar to that of his teacher, and his position on the theory of the worker can be summarized as follows:

1. The grammatical factor is the one that complicated grammar and left doors that we do not need, so he linked the phenomenon of parsing to the factor, when he said: Indeed, the issue of the worker in expression is the first reason that came out to express the truth of its meaning and its function in grammar.
2. Abolish the theory of the grammatical factor ;Because it constitutes a superficial view, emphasizing the care given to the meanings produced by words (31).

He began to wipe out his attempt to save the old grammarians in their dealings with language, as he saw that they built their linguistic view on philosophical foundations, and tried to analyze language logically in the light of the philosophy of the worker, so they linked the syntactic movement and the movement of the worker as the effect is related to the influencer in life's symptoms and accidents, as we see him say: You will not find this theory after its ancient authority in grammar or its magic of the minds of grammarians, and ridding of this theory and its authority is in my possession a great deal and a goal that is intended and sought-after, and guidance is moving in the grammar in its correct way after deviating from it for as long as it almost deterred people from knowing Arabic and a taste for something. It has strength over performance and advantage in photography (27). Ibrahim Mustafa's position on the grammatical factor can be summarized as follows:

1. Ibrahim Mustafa's admission that Arabic scholars have built their grammatical perceptions on the basis of extrapolation and tracing the subject matter of the word, so they considered the syntactic movements as symptoms that change with the change of composition.
2. Ibrahim Mustafa agreed that the speaker is an innovator of the parsing movements, and thus the speaker is the agent and not the words in his opinion, and this is what Ibn Ramada went to.
3. Rejecting the nature of grammatical thinking among ancient Arabic scholars in their dealings with the most dangerous linguistic phenomenon in Arabic, which is the phenomenon of parsing .Because they made it a pure verbal judgment governed by the factor and its effect. The word can be raised, accusative, or dragged.
4. He called for rebuilding the grammatical lesson, and rejected the grammatical factor .Because it leads to overcoming many of the disagreements and opinions that are useless, and in this a clear refinement of grammar, these matters can only be addressed by excluding and

2. E n these movements but came out to get rid of the confluence of the inhabitants, and reached words to each other, and this is the same as the words.

3. It is said that the meaning of the subject and the participle does not benefit from these movements, but rather from the position of both the subject and the object in the Arabic sentence (35).

Dr .Ibrahim Anees mentioned in the story of the pseudo under the title (The subject's position from the object in the Arabic sentence , (saying " :Here we are satisfied with a short statement about the subject's position in the sentence and the object of the accusative, in order to demonstrate that the subject is not known to include the end of it, nor the object with the accusative The end of it, but in most cases each of them is known by their place in the sentence determined by the styles of language. (36) then he gave a number of examples; To indicate that the syntactic signs have no meaning , including his saying: We hardly find in the Noble Qur'an an effect of preceding its subject without knowing another aspect of the verse from the readings except in a few verses in which the subject is the word (death), as the Almighty said:

"Or he as martyrs of Jacob attended death"

It has been written to you when one of you comes to death.

"Even if someone came death"

"Before one of you comes death"

What is the secret in such a dream ?Would he and God know best ,be reluctant to hasten to mention a bad word to the human soul ??Or that there were readings untold to us, or we did not find them read the word (death) mounted ,Wei that the meaning of death ,then watch and preview the signs and Omarath? (37) this is a picture of some of the issues raised by Dr. Anis Ibrahim ,in which the phenomenon of expression ,have faced these issues a great objection, it did not accepted the majority of the researcher yen .

Second: The position of Dr. Ibrahim Anees

Qotarb's views on the issue of endowment and connection, and then not celebrating the parsing movements, or not considering them As a sign of meaning, it left its mark on the modern grammatical lesson, and among the most prominent of those who dealt with this issue, based an approach based on the views of Qotarb, and his evaluation of this issue in search of academic depth. Dr. Ibrahim Anees was exposed to Arabic criticism from one of the old and new sons, as well as Dr. Ibrahim Anis in his book (The Secrets of the Language), especially in the section entitled: (The Story of Expression). Made by some makers of the whole or even the expression became an impenetrable bulwark; They became writers, and poets feared the influence of grammarians, and everyone who spoke Arabic became afraid of them, and observed their rules, and wanted everything to reach that expression of craftsmanship and not as a hindrance, and grammatical movements are unknown to the Arabs, and it has no meaning, except for its position at the end of the first century AH And that is why this chapter was called (The Story of Parsing), as if this title wanted to suggest to the reader that parsing is a woven story (32), and he says: "What a wonderful story, the strings of which are derived from linguistic phenomena scattered among the tribes of the Arabian Peninsula, and then weave them. It was tightly woven in the late first century AH, or early second century, by speech-makers who grew up most of their lives.In the Iraqi environment, the second century barely ended until the expression became an impregnable fortress, and even the writers, preachers and poets of the eloquent Arabs were rejected, and they broke into the building of some people who They were later called: the grammarians (33). Dr. Ibrahim Anis's position on the subject of parsing and the grammatical factor can be summarized as follows:

1. He believes that it is not the movements syntactic meaning of no meaning ,they do not indicate the effectiveness of , or RELIABILITY, or add, or otherwise (34).

Ibrahim Mustafa, and he shared his opinion in R. Detachment of the Arab factor. , And he walked the path of harvesting the son and Ibn al-Munir and the modernists who preceded him in their rebellion against ills and grammatical factors (41).

The modern study of the expression movement and its importance is not without old intellectual bases, but it will express the circle, its left and its conceptual astronomy, and it is limited to the official form of Ibrahim Mustafa and Mahdi Al-Makzoumi. Without criticism because their grammar regeneration was based on the definition of late grammarians, so the person who presented them with a concept was too high to describe the difference at the end of the hadith according to the different factors in verbal speech. Or the estimate or the apparent or estimated impact that the worker brings at the end of the crossing.

Conclusion

After we sought in this research paper to delve into the verses that were said about the expression movements and the grammatical factor, it is time for us to show some of the results obtained, namely:

1. The syntactic feature is an original feature of the Arabic language, but it is a characteristic of most Semitic languages.
2. The meaning of the word (parsing) is an expression of the meanings, and it is a change attached to the end of the words in terms of height, accusative, and accusative.
3. Sibawayh is the first to indicate that the speaker is the owner of the meanings expressed through the syntactic vowels.
4. The grammatical factor is present in the Arabic language and it is attached to it, and it gives fixed standards that protect the speaker from falling into error and preserve the grammar from the melody, and in it the early scholars from Hebron and Soubah declared it and the grammatical studies proceeded four centuries until Ibn Mada'a al-Qurtubi came.

Third :Dr. Mahdi Makhzoumi

It was Mahdi Makzoumi's serious reform attempts to Mazan al-Arabi and out of interpretation, thinking and appreciation, and his ideas filled a great deal of the arena for grammatical renewal, and instead he cut his views and the skyline of grammatical facilitation, which is the modernists. Ibrahim Mustafa was influenced by his ideas in his position on the theory of the factor in expression, and he focused his attempts on reviewing some grammatical principles and was strained due to complex issues as it came difficult for learners to complete, expression, and clear the way. From this theory on which the Estonian grammatical logic is based and recruited them to impose his authority on the Arabs, and Kate Lapin of his books may take a critical approach in order to facilitate, the first (in criticism and direction in the grammar of the Arabic language) in 1964, and the second (in the rules of Arabic grammar) And the application of the scientific method) in 1966, he said in the first book his views and opinions of others, and to make the second application a sign of the opinions he believes in he protested (38) and ended by criticizing Mahdi Al-Makzoumi of the phenomenon of expression in the Arabic definition devoid of a philosophical nature that violates the definitions and late visions with the grammarians as he sees it: Or other functions that it perform in the folds of sentences and that it performs the sentences within the folds of speech (39), and differs from this concept to express the concept presented by Ibrahim Mustafa, who saw it as an expression of a way to monitor the significance of the grammatical word in the sentence and the sentence in speech, understanding Mahdi Al-Makzoumi and Ibrahim Mustafa to express the extent of their two was a broader understanding of the ancients to which a large inflectional movement was linked to the first word, and the aperture was emptied of its missing syntactic connotations and functions with it because it is distinguished by it. The Arabs relax when they want to move the last word; it does not fall within the scope of sand or addition and does not carry any Arabic meaning (40). The conclusion is that Dr. Al-Makzoumi is one of the supporters of

Huwaidi, Journal of the Center for Kufa Studies, 2019 AD.

8. Characteristics: Abi Al-Fath Bin Jinni (d. 392 AH) Fourth Edition (d.

9. Response to the grammarians: by Ibn Mada Al-Qurtubi (d.592 AH) Edited by: Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim Al-Banna, Dar Al-I'tisam, First Edition, 1979 AD.

10. Abdullah Hasan Jabbar, Salim Oudah Mezan, Salih Meri Al Absi et al., Assessment of anticholinesterase effect of polyvinylpyrrolidone/silver nanocomposite biosynthesized by Pandanus atrocarpus extract, Materials Today: Proceedings, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2020.12.582

11. Explanation of gold nuggets in knowledge of the words of the Arabs: by Ibn Hisham (d.761 AH). Edited by: Abdul-Ghani Al-Daqar - United Distribution Company - Syria (d(

12. In the rules and application of the rules of the Arabic language: Dr. Paving Makhzoum, Dar Al-Raed Al-Arabi, Beirut, Seven Seconds Edition, 1986.

13. In the method of Arab criticism and direction: Dr. Mahdi Al-Maqsoumi, Al-Raed Dar Al-Arab, Beirut, second edition, 1986.

14. In Arabic grammar, criticism and direction: Dr. Mahdi Makhzoumi, The Modern Library - Beirut, First Edition, 1964 AD.

15. The Holy Quran

16. The Arabic Language, Its Meaning and Structure: Dr. Tamam Hassan, the World of Modern Book - Beirut, Fifth Edition, 2006 AD.

17. Mukhtar As-Sahah: Zain Al-Din Abu Abdullah Hanafi Al-Razi (d.666 AH), for investigation by: Sheikh Muhammad Yusuf, The Modern Library, Peru vs. Saida, Fifth Edition, 1999.

18. Al-Muqarrab: Ali bin Mu'min, nicknamed Ibn Asfour (d.969 AH) edited by: Abd al-Sattar al-Jawari and Abdullah al-Jubouri,

5. Qotrib does not deny the existence of the movements at the end of the speech ;But it denies the impact of this the move data to express yeh on meaning, and believes it is the purpose of movements sound is not the Arabs came out for to ease the speech , meaning understands the context.

6. Ibn Mada'a Al-Qurtubi is considered the owner of the great revolution in which he called for the abolition of the grammatical factor, and his attempt is considered the boldest attempt in the course of grammatical functioning.

7. The hadiths came like :Ibrahim Mustafa, Ibrahim Anees , Mahdi Makhzoumi and others. They criticized the grammatical factor and were influenced by the views of Ibn Mada'a al-Qurtubi, and they believed that the abolition of the factor theory is a facilitation of Arabic grammar.

Research results

1. Ibn Mada Al-Qurtubi and his Grammar School (Master Thesis), Talents of Jaber Ali, College of Graduate Studies - University of Sudan, 2005 AD.

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