

## Disclosure Sentence Methods

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### Abstract

The research seeks to clarify the methods of the expressive sentence among the ancient linguists, and among the modern linguists, and seeks to clarify the mechanism of the scholars' adoption in the analysis of the expressive sentences, corrective sentences and two elements of the attribution.

**Keywords:** Disclosure Methods, Division of Sentences, Arabic, Ancient Grammarians, Disclosure Methods for the Modernists.

### First: Disclosure Methods for the Ancients

Grammarians practiced language on its levels in general, and grammar and morphology in particular, so the grammatical thought was firmly rooted in their minds - even if they did not express it - but the grammar lesson upon its completion was not limited to the work of grammarians in it on expressing the sentence and determining the grammatical function of the vocabulary, but rather they were able to find Justifications for the grammatical cases by relying on the factor theory, the efforts of grammarians are prominent and clear in grammatical analysis in all sections of the Arabic lesson.

The grammarians tried to divide speech into a noun, a verb, and a letter, and they put essential signs for each section that were limited to one section without the other, so grammarians depended, in the event of their lack of essential signs, on formal signs such as movements, for example, "the" definition and others. However, some structures moved away from their essential signs, and some formal signs appeared in them, which can hardly be certain that the specific word is a name, verb or letter, but grammarians expressed it - within the structure - relying on two theories: the first is the factor theory, and the second is the attribution theory, but Some of these structures were grammatically analyzed by grammarians based on the explanatory meaning to reach the application of the two previous theories.

The early grammarians did not go beyond two of the principles of their grammar represented in the factor theory and the attribution theory, in an effort to reach a grammatical analysis that relies on a fixed approach, and this grammatical analysis aims to distinguish the

verbal, semantic and figurative elements that make up the phrase, therefore the grammatical analysis is in distinguishing the elements the verbalization of the phrase, its forms, its functions, and the structural relations between them in terms of the subject and the article. Determining the section to which the word belongs is important in arriving at the parsing of the word according to the grammatical function, the functional, and the structural function.

After the ancient grammarians divided the sentences into nominative and verbal, and some of them increased the adverbial sentence, and others increased the conditional sentence, the ancient rhetoricians came and divided the sentences in terms of style into structural sentences and declarative sentences. and then appeared among the contemporaries a third section called the disclosure sentence, which is the one expresses his own emotions, feelings, and psychological states that he expresses without losing the phonetic tones that express the method of disclosure.

The imperative sentence has received the attention of linguists and exegetes, because of the discoloration of speech, and out to the figurative meanings. This would renew the activity of the recipient, arouse his feeling, and stir his attention. This is reflected in the addressee, so that he is more responsive to the speaker's aspirations.

As for the non-mandatory construction, it was only sparsely attended by its rhetorical discussions, so they refrained from studying it. Their face in this is that it is not something that has meanings that make it one of the rich methods with giving and influence. Oath is oath, and wonder is wonder, and so on, and perhaps they took him out of the domains of rhetoric due to the lack of rhetorical benefits in his formulas and methods. Muhammad al-Tahir al-Homsy says in this regard: The people of meanings refrained from studying the non-student construction because of his lack of action in the aspects of rhetoric.

In the Arabic language there are structures that the speaker uses to express his psychological state or his emotions and feelings, such as the structures of exclamation, praise, slander, temptation, warning, specialization, nouns of verbs and sounds, oath and appeal in some forms such as scar and distress.

## **Second: Disclosure Methods for the Modernists**

The names of the verbs that ancient grammarians considered verbs, which Tammam Hassan considers in a special section called the caliphate, because they are used in expressive methods, that is, the methods that reveal an emotional situation, and Tammam Hassan divided the caliphate into four sections:

- **Al-Ikhalah succession:** It is what the grammarians call a verb
- **Voice succession:** It is what the grammarians call the name of the voice

- The exclamation mark:** It is what the grammarians call the exclamation mark
- **The caliphate of praise and slander:** It is what the grammarians call the act of praise and slander

Each succession expresses an emotional, which made modern grammarians make it among the expressive sentences that refer to an emotional meaning.

The division of the ancient grammarians into nominative and verbal sentences was based on a syntactic basis, as the sentence that began with a name is called a nominal sentence, and the sentence that began with a verb is called an actual one, and they did not look at the emotional situation and the meaning of this emotion. It is in line with the view of the ancient grammarians who interpreted the sentences based on the theory of attribution, all in order to clarify the factor in the syntactic movement on the last of some expressive sentences such as the appeal, the exclamation, the specialization, the temptation and the warning. They give a trace of emotion in the phrase, and this may make some of these methods lose their emotional value.

The structures of declaratory sentences carry an emotional value that is not borne by the synthetic logical sentence in which the ancient grammarians were concerned. In the language of speech, successive parts are cut off in number and intensity with the impressions that the speaker bears in himself or with the needs that carry him to influence the listener, while logical language tends to coherence.

The domains of emotional language express emotions, and feelings. They are emotional phonemic expressions performed within a certain intonation within a certain context. Its domains are subjective feelings, feelings of surprise, a sense of victory, joy, irony, disappointment, and others.

The language of expressive sentences is often used in praise it includes sounds suitable for meanings, and these sounds are completely linked to meanings, and their structures sometimes consist of a word, and sometimes they are more than one word.

Tammam Hassan is the first to draw attention to considering the construction sentences as expressive sentences, but he limited them to six sections, namely: oath, commitment, exclamation, praise, and slander, swearing, and voice. Then he came after him who added other sections as Abdul Qadir Maree did in his book Expressive Sentence Methods in Arabic Grammar. In his book, more than what Tammam Hassan mentioned, he mentioned: the call, the scar, the distress, the temptation, the warning, the specialization, and the nouns of verbs.

Then Sana al-Bayati followed the path of Abd al-Qadir Merhi and classified the declaratory method into two types:

- 1- The declarative method expressing the meaning in one word: such as Kakh to forbid the child.**
- 2- The declarative method expressing the meaning with a fixed structure that does not change and is not subject in most cases to logical analysis.**

Thus, Sana Al-Bayati shares with Abdul Qadir Marei in the expansion of the sections of the explanatory sentence identified by Tammam Hassan in his book *The Arabic Language*, its structure and meaning.

The ancient Arabs used the methods of expressive sentences, but the grammarians made these structures fall into the two types of nominative and verbal sentences, so the grammarians turned to the structure and did not pay attention to the emotion and the effective significance of the composition. The following is a statement of the grammarians' interpretation of the declarative sentences:

#### **First: the exclamation**

The exclamation bears part of its name, as it is one of the strangest Arabic sentences in analysis, and most of them lack essential signs, knowing that there is a similarity between the exclamation form “what I do in particular” and sentences carrying a meaning other than exclamation, such as the question and the negation, for “the syntax is the difference between the meanings, do you not see that if the person says: “What better Zaid?” He did not differentiate between exclamation, questioning, and slander except by expressing it, or through vocal performance, but this similarity may be the reason that led the grammarians to believe in the efficacy of the exclamation form.

The ancient grammarians' analysis of the expressive sentences was only in accordance with the explanatory meaning of the interpretative and the non-apparent structure in the structure, without looking at the apparent emotional meaning in the structure, and therefore the factors of expression are not visible, the grammarians first factors to it and the effect of the factor remains after its obligatory deletion, and that some structures in These explanatory sentences lost the formal or essential mark, or both.

In sentences , what prompted the grammarians to this analysis was their belief that speech does not come from a letter and a noun, nor from two verbs, nor from two letters, nor from a letter and a verb; Because the benefit can only be obtained through the chain of transmission, so what the grammarians did was to consider “do” as a verb, and what follows

it is the object and its subject, and the doer is hidden and obligatory for his thumb, and this ambiguity led to considering “what” an ambiguous noun with the meaning of something to fit the explanatory meaning of the exclamatory context structure. The ancient grammarians’ treatment of the standard exclamation formula was “a logical treatment, so they resorted to estimation and interpretation, and this led them to deviate from this method from its true meaning to another meaning that does not include it.” So the sentence went out of its exclamatory meaning to the meaning of the news that you do not want.

### **Second: the competence**

The competence is based on what the call was made to, not a call, and it is established by an implied verb that did not appear, so specialization with grammarians is an object of a deleted verb and it is obligatory to estimate it, I mean or single out. The most important of which are temptation, warning, and specialization, as the word erected in the sentence of competence is set up to perform a meaning other than what it used to perform in the sentence, raised or added.

### **Third: the call**

The grammarians looked at the interpretation of the indicative sentence to clarify the expression, as they resorted to analyzing the structure of the exclamation, so the grammarians estimated verbs in the section of the call to explain the accusative factor. The factor of both parties mentioned are predestined, because they are implied by an obligatory pronoun, and whoever goes to the effect that is the factor, the effect is visible on the noun erected, as the formal sign appears on it, which is the aperture or the accusative sign, without the intrinsic sign, which is the effect.

Some grammarians see that the syntax of the call is not considered a sentence that it is better to remain silent, since the syntax lacks a request after the warning, and therefore the sentence of the call is not a sentence unless it is completed with the answer and the request.

The grammarians established the rule of the call on the grounds that the call is what carries the object of it, and this consideration stems from two main theories in Arabic grammar, the first: the factor theory, which imposes the presence of a factor that makes the caller, and second: the theory of attribution, the sentence of the call must be a complete sentence in terms of The two elements of the isnad, and these two elements are missing in the apparent sentence of the call, and therefore if they are not apparent, it is inevitable to appreciate them.

### **Fourth: Temptation and warning**

Al-Suyuti sees that the method of temptation and warning against the predicates of a verb is obligatory, and what indicates the existence of an omitted act is that it is permissible to show it in the absence of repetition of the one who has been warned against it, while it is obligatory to be omitted if the foreman or repeated or sympathetic, and with the exception of these three images it may be shown.

What led the grammarians to make the noun accusative - in the cases of temptation and warning - is the permissibility of appearing in other structures bearing the same connotation, for this is a formal and essential sign at the same time, which represents a separate accusative pronoun, as it is a pronoun that has been affixed to a verb. A subject, but this verb is understood in the mind, and it has omitted a quick warning or temptation, and this is another sign of the existence of a verb that is obligatory. Rapid access to the meaning of a warning or temptation.

In the sentences, the chapter on temptation and warning is one of the chapters that prescribe the object of it, because it includes formal signs such as the opening necessary for the warning poison or the temptation with it, and other essential ones such as the occurrence of the subject's action on it, and this appears clearly in the case of the verb's manifestation and measure it in the case of inclusion.

**Fifth: Nouns of verbs**

The ancient grammarians differed in defining the division of verb nouns. The Kuficians claimed their validity because they signify the event and the time, while the Basrians considered them to be nouns because they accepted some of the noun signs, such as the tanween in the sahh. For the installation of nouns verbs for attribution and expression factor.

**Sixth: Praise and slander**

The dispute continued in the matter of praise and slander between the Basrians who counted words of praise and slander as actions, and among the Kufics who considered them as names. Despite this disagreement, we find grammarians holding on to the theory of the isnad and the factor of syntax, and that the categories of speech are three and have no fourth for them.

**Disclosure Sentence Sections**

<b>example</b>	<b>its meaning</b>	<b>declarative sentence</b>
How good is the sky!	astonishment	Exclamation
AH	Each name has special connotations, such as:	Verb Nouns

	Ah: for pain and sadness.	
Good man,bad man	Praised admiration and cursing of the blameworthy	praise and slander
We Arabs honor the guest	Personalization as a matter of pride and glorification	Personalization
Fire, heaven	Beware of something hated, and desire for something praiseworthy	Temptation and warning
	Specific connotations determined by linguistic situation and context	Section
	Specific connotations determined by linguistic situation and context	the call
oh my god	lamenting	Lamenting
wa Mutasimah	help	Help

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