

(3) Summary of the third research

The phenomenon of compensation in the grammar lesson

Source is a template

This is a study entitled: (The phenomenon of compensation in the grammar lesson source model).

It means "compensation" (the establishment of the word in the place of the word).

The title was formulated based on the problem dealt with in the study, which is standing on the opinions of grammarians, linguists, rhetoric and interpreters in the phenomenon of compensation as a structural and semantic phenomenon. Where the word takes the place of another word in order to achieve semantic and rhetorical goals intended by the speaker in the language. .

This problem was chosen for study in light of two important motives: The first: The semantic use of the source in the Holy Qur'an and in the words of the Arabs in his poetry and prose from the broad areas of the work of grammarians, linguists, and interpreters, and then their differences and agreements clearly appear in them, as do their tools and intellectual affiliations through the aspects of the agreement and the differences.

Second: The frequency of Qur'anic, poetic, and prose constructs in which the source took the place of the verb, the condition, the name of the subject, the name of the object, the adverb, the subject, the object ... etc., which had a significant impact on the linguistic significance of these different structures in what is shown in this different study.

Accordingly, the objectives of the study are determined as follows:

1 - Disclosure of the semantic Qur'anic use of the source as soon as it takes the place of the verb, the state, the name of the subject, the name of the object, the adverb, the subject, the object ... etc

2 - Reveal the semantic poetic and prose use of the source as soon as it takes the place of the verb, the condition, the name of the subject, the name of the object, the adverb, the subject, the object ... etc.

3- Determining the position of grammarians, interpreters, rhetoric, and linguists from these semantic uses, and by doing so revealing the faces of the agreement and the difference between them, and the underlying reasons for this difference or agreement.

4 - Explain the effect of the source substituting the verb, the condition, the name of the subject, the name of the object, the adverb, the subject, and the object ... on the linguistic significance in the various structures.

As for the subject of the study: The study draws its material from two tributaries:

The first tributary: The Holy Quran. And the second tributary: the eloquent speech of Arabs, poetry and prose.

The study followed a set of procedural steps and a method, in order to reach its goals as follows:

First: Defining what is meant by "compensation" in language and terminology.

Second: Explaining the difference between compensation and allowance. By means of a semantic lexical analysis, he relied on glossaries of Qur'anic meanings in particular, such as (vocabulary) by Ragheb Al-Asfahani, and (insights of people with distinctions in the sects of the Holy Book) of Ferozabad, and dictionaries that dealt with metaphorical indications such as (the basis of rhetoric) of Zamakhshari, in addition to the real meanings.

Third: Explaining the difference between the source and the source's name in grammarians and linguists. And the conditions of work for each of them.

Fourth: Choosing a set of Qur'anic, poetic and prose forms for application.

Fifth: Explaining the position of grammarians, interpreters, and rhetoric about the significance of (the source) if it takes the place of others in the Qur'anic, poetic, and prose forms chosen, and what they agreed or disagreed on.

Sixth: Weighting between grammarians, commentators, and rhetoric, if there is a difference between them.

The study followed these procedures in the context of a semantic descriptive approach. Because it describes the positions of grammarians and interpreters, as it describes the Qur'anic, poetic and prose composition through their analyzes of it, and shows the effect of that on the source if it takes the place of others.

Seventh: Given that the subject is characterized by the overlap between the work of grammarians and the work of the interpreters and the work of rhetoric, the study used the sources characterized by this overlap in order to seek scientific accuracy, and for this reason the grammatical sources, the sources of the syntax of the Qur'an, the meanings of the authority, and the meaning of the authority. Many of the sites are interpretative sources for the Qur'an to show the indications that the grammarians saw, or to weight between them, so the opinions of the commentators often come after the views of the grammarians. The study also limited the employment of these sources to the grammatical and semantic aspect of the Qur'anic, poetic and prose structures that are under study.

The study was divided into an introduction and a preliminary, and six chapters distributed as follows:

In the introduction I talked about the topic, its problem, goals, previous studies, methodology, chapters, etc.

In the introduction I talked about:

A - Definition of compensation in language and convention.

B - Defining the following terms: substitution, dispensing, deletion, acting, succession, and sufficiency. The difference between it and compensation.

C - Definition of the source and the name of the source. And conditions of their implementation.

As for the chapters, they are distributed as follows:

Chapter One: Establishing the Source as the Verb.

Chapter Two: Establishing the source as the case.

Chapter Three: The residence of the source in which the object is used.

Chapter Four: Establishing the Source The Name of the Actor.

Chapter Five: Establishing the source as the envelope.

Chapter Six: Establishing the Source as the Actor.

Then the conclusion and I talked about the search results. Then a list of study sources and references