

## Single And Compound Verb In Arabic Grammar, Logic And Methodology

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**Abstract:**The research definition of the word verb deals with logicians, grammarians, and fundamentalists, is it a word (m escaped d)?: Headrest and backrest for him to reveal his truth? With the problems and responses of the flags to this question.

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Aristotle (d. 322 BC) divided all impudent sufferings on one compound [1], and this word has a different meaning according to the reference that the people of each science see, so the word (Abdullah) is an example - according to grammar scholars - a compound. Because their point of view focuses on grammar and grammar, meaning the pronunciation of the word, so whenever the words have one form or one form it is one word, and if it has two expressions it is a compound, so (Abdullah), for example, (the slave) has a structure, and (Allah) has another formula. As for the scholars of logic and fundamentals, it is singular, not a compound. Because they only look at the meaning [2]. Words that denote individual meanings as mentioned in Aristotelian logic for the three genders are (name, word, and instrument) [3], which means that ((the single word if it is not appropriate to express it) alone towards: (in, no, and was) It is a tool, and if it is true, if it refers to its form simultaneously, like (understand, understand), then it is. The word, and if it does not indicate that by its appearance as a science then it is the name.) [4]; because ((the word either denotes the complete meaning, or it does not denote a time whose meaning is from the three times, which is the word or not, which is the name, and if it does not indicate the meaning.) Exactly, either if it refers to time, then it is an existential word, or the tool is not) [5]. These three terms of the divided word singular similarity to the terms people as origins, which says: the word is (noun, verb, and character); Because it either refers to a meaning in itself or not, the second is the letter, and the first is either associated with one of three times or not, the second is the noun, and the first is the verb [6]. And the word when speaking corresponds to the verb of the grammarians, with a difference between them, which is that the grammatical verb is more general than the logical word. Because it includes the singular (singular verb) and the compound word (the compound verb), unlike the logical word of the singular word, meaning: (singular verb) [7]. Whatever the logic of the scholars, and as such, the principles are in agreement on the fact that the term singular shows a complete meaning in itself, such as the noun and the word, that is: to act when it defines the *o* Jza'a denotes a part, its meaning when it is a part) [8], towards: (Zaid), (Abdullah), (he walked), and the compound was defined by ((which indicates that the meaning is part of the intended meaning in the sentence indicating the self) ) [9], toward: (the man), (the walk), and (the man came), in other words the boat is the boat. Of two words, and the singular is what is not combined with two words, whether they are combined with another word [10], so: (plague) and his sisters singular on the belief of grammarians, and composite on the belief of people. Logic and basics. It is the grammatically harmful adjective of more than one word; Because it prevents the meaning of the single word part regardless of something in the sentence, unlike others who say the syntax of the sentence The pronouncement of the verb (multiplication) from (Hamza Al-Madadah) indicates that the subject is the speaker, and the past tense is (to strike), and it has a clearer meaning: The verb is (multiply). ), And the portable, meaning: (the blow), which is by force (I strike), and this means that the compound is achieved by four restrictions combined [11]:

**The first:** The subject pronoun has a part, and if it does not have a part, then it is singular: (whispering interrogation) in our saying: (standing or plural?)

**The second:** that the word has a division, otherwise it is singular, such as the word Majesty (God), so it is devoid of rules.

**And the third:** If the word is from the meaning, otherwise it is singular from the word (Muhammad), so the meme is from Muhammad, and does not indicate part of its meaning.

**Fourth:** That the meaning of the word is part of the meaning of the meaning intended and intended by the speaker, otherwise it is alone like (a talking animal) for a person.

In conclusion: the compound is one part. Because it depends on the availability of the four constraints combined, as for the singular, it is achieved by the absence of one or all of these restrictions. In its simplest sense, the logical complex includes: (the name specified by AL), towards: (man), and (Muthanna), towards: (men), and (plural correction), towards: (players)), and (players) , And (derivative noun), syntax: (writer),

(present tense),: (to play), and (past tense) attributed to (verb t towards), or to (feminine), towards: (said), and (she said ), And (verbal sentence) consisting of the chain of transmission and attribution to: (Zaid Qaim); Applicability of the millennium from the ground up to the complex definition of the four constraints, think. And Professor Ali Al-Bahba I (d. 1395 AH) formed the statement of the neighborhood: ((The singular is something that does not indicate part of its meaning)), and that it is corrupt in two ways. [12]

**The first:** includes in the definition: (Abdullah) a single science, even if it is combined with two words, expressed in synonyms.

And the other: it results in words that indicate part of its meanings, such as: (sight, the list, one man and one person, two men, and enlarged actions in it). + The sign related to it begins with: (the definition of lam) in the man, or its end as in (J lineage), (feminine femininity), (Tanween), (two thousand). These prefixes and suffixes attached to the name have logically embedded meanings. Here we ask: Is the verb pronouncing (walked), (walked), (walked), (walked), (walked), (walked) together or alone? If we know that the logical word ((one word denotes a meaning, it can be understood on its own and on its own, and indicates that it is through its structure and in itself at the time of this meaning)) [13] and this is what the research responds to by all scholars Logic in grammar and fundamentals.

### **First: The verb pronouncement when pronouncing**

The word when pronouncing: (books, writes, writing) consists of (the substance), which are the letters that make up the word, and it is (kaf, tata, b) that denotes the event, that is: (writing), and it has an independent noun meaning in and from (Form) which refers to (time), which has a nominative meaning independent of itself - also - as the past tense in the form of (verb), or a common time between the present and the future in the form of (verb), or the present tense in the form of (verb), or the present tense in The form (verb) and the ratio that indicates the specific relationship between the event and its owner [14] in other words, if these words denote the (event) that the letters denote, which is a nominative meaning independently, and appear (time) denoted by the body, which is the meaning My name touches less, and also denotes (percentage) between the event and the perpetrator at a certain time of the three times is a literal meaning there is no pen. Dent by itself. Its use is the correlation between independent noun meanings, that is, the link between an event and its subject matter until the full temporal proportion of the word (verb) content is achieved. Independence in matter and body is independence in the meaning of its meaning. Because independence is of two types [15]

A- Independence in pronunciation as in (the pronoun of separation) It is not true that the related pronoun is independent in pronunciation.

B - Independence in meaning, as in noun and verb; each of them is independent in indicating the meaning other than the letter; It is not connotatively independent, but does need to include a container.

Avicenna (d.428 AH) believes that there is not a single word, meaning (singular verb) in the Arabic language. Because they include pronouns, as in (walked, walked, walked, walked), for example, they are complex issues and not single words, because they are strong (walk, walk), and so on. [16].

### **Some of the hadiths have mentioned evidence for the synthesis of the verb, namely**

The first clue: E n (walk, walk, walk, walk) for example, is the phrase (actions) compound (I walked) (+ V is a representative), as in the verb (I walked, walked, I walked) or (Hamza (+) Verb) as in (biography) and so on with the rest, for these letters present at the beginning or end of the verb are evidence of activity, and they reveal that. They are complex verbs and not singular, because they fall under the definition of compound [17]. That is, the present letters are signs of the present tense that define and denote the character of the subject, and are not placed to indicate this. The analogous to the macrophage, which is the alpha sign in the name, as in our saying: (Zaid is raised), and its equivalent in the multiplier, the double and the plural. The name refers to Deuteronomy and the Collection [18], meaning that not everything that is called in the Arabic language is actually the word; Because (walking, walking) is a verb they have, not an absolute word. It is a compound. Because the hamza denotes a special topic, and so does the taa, so your saying: (secret), (secret) and (sir) is true or false, so it is as strong as your saying: and (you walk) and (you walked) its concept is one [19]. In the simplest sense, these verbs are words composed of a subject and carried in the tradition of logicians and fundamentalists, or from a series of commands attributed to them in the tradition of writers - firstly - and secondly: they carry ratification and disbelief in themselves. Because he was given the status of ideal speech according to his outward appearance. As ((truthfulness and lying in composition and detail)) [20]; because everything that can be believed or disbelieved is a compound and not a single compound, and therefore we judge these actions - logically - by the structure, not the individual.

The second evidence: E n such compound physical verbs. Origins are (mim, Vahein, Valolv) function (event), that is: (walking event), and the body is formed by the letters of the article which are: (form), a (verb, does, verb), In (walking, walking, walking), the time function, as well as the correlational ratio between the event and the person who performed it at a specific time, and thus the action is a complex of three parts that are observed by the mind, and these parts are the parts that are not indicative. By its meaning [21]. They confused them when

they said: There is not a single word in the Arabic language. Because it includes the pronouns that it is incorrect; And the word (Azzam) in the Almighty's saying: "Zayd obeys" does not include the pronoun, rather it is a singular not a compound [22]; because the definition of the singular applies to it, i.e., what is its share? It does not indicate part of its meaning, as none of the letters based on any part of its meaning alone. In the sense that the verb, if it is present, indicates speech or speech, in the direction of: (walking), (walking), and (walking) compound; because it applies to the definition of the compound, and the correctness of describing it as true and false, and if the verb denotes the absent or absent, towards: (walked), meaning: (he), and (shex). This means: (it is) a singular and not a sentence; It is not correct to describe it with truthfulness and lies, because the absent verb is attributed to an unspecified topic for the listener, so it is singular, unlike the verb dedicated to a specific subject, i.e. speaking or discourse, and it is combined. Yes, the absent present tense is complex as soon as it is attributed to it. He described the validity of him as true and false [23].

Al-Allamah Al-Hili (d.726 AH) believes that there is no difference between the acts of meditation, whether they refer to the speaker, the one addressed to him, or the absent one, as they are an indication of formation, not an individual. For compound - here - it is meant to denote the meaning of a compound, whether complete or incomplete, it is likely that it is true and false or not. [24] In reference to the person who confines the compound pronunciation with the possibility of truth and falsehood in himself so that it is complex or judged alone, meaning that verbs indicate the composition, whether the verb is complete, towards: (secret, secret), then it is power. As in the first, or (walking) as in the second, or incomplete, towards: (walked), and whether it bears a lie, such as a complete verb, or not, as an incomplete verb.

That is, verbs, if they are spoken - in isolation - follow the path of the nouns in their connotations of a certain thing. Because the one who says and listener stands in his mind about it in testimony and benefit, but it does not indicate the possibility of truth or falsehood, whether or not. Since truth and falsehood are in the formation and not the individual, our saying: (Tess) denotes one meaning, but it is not true or false yet. [25] The same is the case with the verb (to walk); Since the formation of nouns and verbs depends on sincerity and falsehood which is true to complete speech, towards our saying: (This is a goat) and (I am walking), it is by force (I walk), and (I am walking), with strength (You walk), and does not say: (This is a goat) And (Amchi). In incomplete speech as in (a goat, a walker). Avicenna was baffled by the second evidence, which is that if the verb is its body, it indicates its meaning, that is, time and matter indicate another meaning, and the ratio of the two ratios between the two ratios, and then it is not a single compound. Because its meaning has been divided denotes a part, by saying that to be part of the complex definition is the effect of the audible speech, as in the verb (walking) for example, it consists of the coercion that has the form of speech, hearing, and reaction. (M Xi) which has another image that is also spoken and heard, and the case is that the body is not audible; because it is an image outside the emoticon category, and it is also unordered. It is not from the essence or after it, but within it [26].

That is, the condition of composition in the verb is that there be audible sequential parts of the letters one after the other, as is the case in the present tense verb that begins with the present letters, and the inevitable action of the hidden pronoun towards: (secret, secret), and this is not the case in the essence and the word ( Walking) ; Because they are not sequential parts of the hearing session one after the other, but rather the formal parts that merge with each other, i.e. (essence and form) - in the verb (walking) they are heard once, and with this restriction we prove that that the absent past tense is a single form and not a combined ( 27)). For example, the verb (striking), when Ibn Sina showed him the armrest and the headrest, it must be Fezzan, and both are abstract material Hamzah, and as he did, about: (multiplication), which indicates that the formation of the present tense is; And because its parts, each indicates a part of its meaning [28], and Abdul-Ali Al-Ansari (d. 1225 AH) strengthened it. [29]. Both are in the words of Avicenna, and this contradicts what the doctrine, along with its members, was famous for in pronouncing the verb. Because the verb in its entirety indicates the true meaning, while referring to it is linguistically attributed to it. Their consensus - this - does not require an argument for Ibn Sina, who said: collecting the sayings of the deed and the obligatory. It is a judgment without evidence, but the examination is a judgment on what he said. Because it is understood through a meaning that can be true or false, and as for the verb of the present tense, the letters are sufficient to indicate it [30]. Sheikh Muhammad Al-Karamah has baffled the sayings of the previous regions: That is, the letters (Anit) are evidence of synthesizing the term present tense, saying: The compound definition does not apply to the definition of the verb, towards: (beating) for the absent and (beating) and (beating) for the speaker; Since the parts of these verbs are not part of the meaningful part, they are related to the singular and not the composition [31] that is, these precedents have no meaning in and of themselves, as they are considered to be letters of buildings and not letters of meanings, in addition to the fact that the definition of the compound does not apply to them. . Insignificant in itself, it indicates that these actions are individual and not combined, according to the meaning of Karami's words. To summarize the words: Most of the hadiths agree that the past tense attributed to the absent or absent is singular and not the compound pronouns, unlike if it is attributed to (ta-subject), it is a compound word, but they differed. In pronouncing the present tense verb. Because of their difference in the singular and compound standard, meaning: Are they with the strength of one word, so that we are unique, or by the strength of the two words, until we unite? This is their talking butter.

### **Second: The verb pronouncement of grammarians**

Grammarians and logicians did not differ in the connotation of the three verbs that were formulated only in particles, as they agreed on the structure of the verb form and the case of three parts (essay), the sum of letters and the vowels and the function of the barracks (the event), which is an independent noun meaning in itself, and (the form), Or the form, which is the ideal form in which matter is formed in the connotation of (time), which is a nominal meaning independent of itself, in addition to (proportion), that is: the ratio of the event to a subject, specific or unknown, which is a meaning. Substance and form are the pronunciation of the verb that is understood through the corresponding sign, or say: the sign of the verb is understood through the connotation; Verbs as a metaphor for the events of the time of Belhaz should be three: past, present, and arranged. [33].

### **The grammarians have analyzed the verb pronouncement according to two sayings**

The first saying: Ibn Jinni (d., and its meaning) [34]

The other saying: Al-Radi's saying (d.686 AH): The contradictory letters associated with the beginning of the present tense verb, the feminine and the subject verse associated with the past verb at the end of the compound words of two words have become mixed as one word. The lack of independence of the meaning of these letters is not independent, since part of them does not refer to part of the compound meaning of each of them. [35]. the following sayings are deduced:

A- The verb of Ibn al-Hasad consists of three connotations: the indication of intonation in its source, which is a (verbal connotation) derived from the word hunting, the indication of the form in its time, which is (an industrial sign), and its meaning for the offender, which is (a moral sign) [36]. Here we ask: Is this saying a reference to the verb form, so we append it to the definition of the compound, or its uniqueness, and then append it to the definition of the singular?

This question can be answered: that the parts that make up the verb, that is, the essence, the form, and the effective ratio between substance and form, are from the later and audible parts of speech and pronunciation, such as in (participatory), they form, they walk. Of the serial and audible parts, but it comes to mind all at once without being attracted to it in the case of hearing. Is it individual? Meaning that the subject of the verb is placed in the personal state of the event and the body, that is: the movements with the arrangement, and the additional letters are placed in the specific position of the proportion of that event and its time, and this means that the verb is not a stone, but its parts are not chaotic, but their parts are not chaotic. [37]; Because the meaning of the verb, which means a sum, analyzes the mind into event, proportion and time, then not each of these meanings is intended by independence, and in particular, by the mediation of matter or body, q ((The author did not put the vocabulary only, while the compounds are for the user after the development of the vocabulary, And not for sure)) [38], for example, the verb (to rise) does not refer to its side (qaf), for example, from the side of its general meaning. Because the letter (qaf) has no meaning in itself, because the letters of the spelling are completely devoid of meaning, and the same thing is said with the rest of the verb parts, which is a saying that the pronunciation of the verb is the singular and not the compound, and the evidence is that (subject-tt) in the verb (qom) It, for example, does not refer to any part of its meaning. For not being independent by her; since independence the pronouncement is justified by itself or in synonym, so the related pronouns do not respond; Lack of independence, this indicates the state of the verb that does not prove it, because it applies to one party [39]. Muhammad bin Ali Al-Sabban (d.1206 AH) mentioned in (his footnote): that the last verb is based on the assessment that the pronoun is not called (compound words). Because the condition of obtaining the benefit between the verb and the seminal pronoun is that the pronoun must be hidden, so that it is a compound, otherwise it is the singular [40], and this is only achieved in the present tense that begins with a hamza or a nun, towards: (write), meaning: I, and (we write), meaning: (we) [41], to be a vehicle. This means that the compound verb in the case of attribution to the pronoun must be hidden, as in the present tense verb issued by (hamza or nun) until the useful speech is treated with the benefit of silence, otherwise it is a singular verb with the origin of the case number.

If it was said: Your saying: (He rose up) in the answer (Did Zaid speak?), How is the obligation to cover up?

It was said: That this could be done without reality. An answer to a question. [42] In the sense that the first speech is a compound hadith; because it is intended to be the purpose of the speaker, he reduces the standing of real speech, with good silence on him on both sides, that is, the speaker and the listener until the full benefit is realized, unlike the other, he is given status. For the single word. The previous statements of health have been confused in several ways [43]

The first aspect: Releasing the composition to a verb based on a hidden conscience is a corrupt obligation. To impossibility; because the occurrence of the hidden pronoun as part of the basic chain of transmission does not necessitate the analogy of the pronoun already, and it becomes a word wise, otherwise it is done in all senses.

The second aspect: the constituent of snoozing to do the need to provide authority derivatives and a function on the consequential intersection entailed by the subject that occurred, which is: (backbiting) when pressing death,

which is: (When to act) Never is a prognostic issued by himself that happened, as Imam Ali (may God bless him) told us Salam) when he defined the verb as (he did not announce the movement of the named) [44]

The third aspect: the pronoun that was previously mentioned as an interpretation of the hidden or the affirmation, so the combination of it and the verb is an interpretative or positive combination, and it is not possible to imagine the attribution between it and the noun or pronoun. As if he was appointed to act as a second independent body, and a structure required in the event of repeated hesitation, with the committee announcing that the union does not occur, and the union between the verb and the noun does not appear as it is shown, these are the suffixes of the attribution but letters indicating the relative kasha, not the pronouns of prominent communicators, and this Means pronouncing in singularity; The absence of the amputated other party, that is, the subject is visible until the composition is completed, otherwise it is singular, but if the verb is a request, such as doing the command, towards: (strike), then it is the complex of speech and not the singular. The presence of the second part has the meaning: the rational subject, which is the hidden pronoun, is a duty to appreciate (you). It is obligatory, and another is possible, whether it is physical or casual, and another from saying the voice if the pronoun returns to the phoneme [45], then the benefit that is preferred to be silent. Will come true. To achieve the ratio between the two partners, such as (the righteous), it is strongly: (You are righteous). The verb never asks the actor about Zuma, leaves him, communicates with him or separates, as an imperative added to the addition, completeness, and realism of Tanween [46]; What makes ((the subject is one word)) (47) But these are not inherent in their identities that give connotations, as in a thousand articles and the form of the event and time, but the sign of the verb on the subject is beyond giving connotations of obligatory, so the word spoken verb means (48) ] In a simpler sense, the form of the verb - absolutely - denotes the complete chain of transmission by virtue of necessity. Because the verb in all its forms - in all its forms - is characterized by rhetoric and its necessity, and the thumb of the subject does not criticize it in some of his accusations because it does not contradict it in order to complete the required chain of transmission for knowledge. And the benefit, otherwise it is necessary not to (hit the attacker) and the like. Being the subject ambiguous, despite the absence of speech in its being recent [49], the form of verb tense is through the strength of the sentence to denote, even if it is a singular verb [50].

B- These nicknames that were already connected begin or end - when the argument is - towards: (the letters anita) related to the present tense beginning with (multiplication, strike, strike, strike), or (female falcon letter), and (vowel) Adjective. Past end, direction: (multiplication, t, t, t), this is one of the compound words of tin kilometers, namely: (jiz yin), which applies here to the definition of the compound, but deals with the intensity of the overlapping treatment of the single word; In order to apply the definition of the singular to a group of them, this part of it does not refer to part of its meaning. Meaning that some verbs - according to the subject - consist of two words, one of which indicates the subject, which is the letters of the present, and the other indicates the event attributed to him and the object. Verbs are expelling the base with one frequency, otherwise the subject is indicated by the word. Al-Bahbaban invented the words of Al-Radi and says: You're saying: The verbs (write), (she said), (she said) and the like are two words that combine two excessive words, a corrupt hadith. . Since the present-day letters, the feminine versus the participle, the modalities and the entities to enter them, such as the vowel and grammar, the accusative and the form are obtained as it might happen with the vowel with the letters, so you do not see that the form from the participle and the participle is taken from the addition of the letter [51], that is, the form The verb, present tense, and participle noun form are extracted from adding skeletal characters around the subject-verb (writing), for example. It is a phrase that combines the pronunciation of the verb Behbehani. Perhaps the best sayings are those mentioned by some [52], where the definition of the word was limited in general, and the verb was limited to (singular) and (independence). To remove the letters (anita) from the present tense verb, and the rest of the suffixes associated with nouns and verbs, beginning or ending; The lack of independence of its meaning in itself, and the applicability of the definition of the singular to its right, based on the evidence that the present tense is not attributed to the present letters, and how not, and that the thing is ascribed to it one of the properties of nouns; Because today's letters are letters of buildings, in addition to being letters of meanings or nouns, meaning that the verb is singular and not a compound. Because the word portion does not refer to anything in the sentence.

Al-Tabrizi (d.1360 AH) believed that the subject is outside the meaning of pronouncing the verb through the origin of the linguistic position. Since neither the substance nor the form denotes the effect, the verb pronouncement must be singular, not complex. All that the formula refers to is the link between the event contained in the concept of the verb, and the external self that is understood through the obligatory connotation, and this means that the only meaning of the formula is the relationship to the origin of the case [53], then he adds, saying: The letters affixed to the verb - the beginning or the end - indicates that all verb tenses do not have a structure in them; Because it is of the gender of the individual and not the gender of the structure, so these signs are characters that have been added to achieve a specificity in the ratio, and even if the subject is understood from this specificity, this results from a mentality between the two parties of the kinship, not the origin of the case. [54] This opinion was given by some modern linguists, as they made these suffixes already fixed signs of the type of subject, whether personal, and raised as a destructive movement in the past

tense, towards: (speech, etc., cheerfulness, and gossip.), Or the individual, Towards: (individuation, deuteronomy, plural), or adjective, on (memorizing and feminine), or tantan, about: (nudity in saying that for an indefinite period), or contradiction, about: (letters). Anette) entering the first time [55]. In short: Most grammarians agree on the uniqueness of pronouncing the verb, with the exception of those who say the combination of it in the case of the chain of transmission to the end of the verse, as in the past tense (I said and said) for example, or the attribution to the pronoun that must be hidden as in the present tense verb. , Towards: (play, and play), or in making the command, towards: (writing).

### **Third: The verb pronouncement of the fundamentalists**

It seems that the ancient fundamentalists and the grammarians agree on the parts that make up action, matter, body, and proportion, but the narrators have other words that differ from the interpretation of logicians and grammarians, which is an illusion: that the physical act, i.e. It is part of the meaning of the verb, and it has no independent meaning (verb), although it is able to have the meaning when the form is presented to it (by force) and in relation to the form, that is: (the form of the verb), which is part of the meaning of the verb, and it has no meaning Also independent. Because it only denotes the ratio of matter to the subject, kinship is a literal meaning that is not independent of the concept without a chain of transmission. Instead, its independence depends on the bond between the partners. [56]. in its simplest sense, the only meaning of an action-verb is the relationship to the object, without reference to the event or time. Time is not understood through the morphological significance of the form, but rather through the grammatical connotation of the verb, without being related to the action. Because verbs are designed to denote the ratio of matter to the subject in its different parts, with different verbs from the past denote the realization of kinship, the present tense indicates its expectation, and the request that indicates its request [57]. They have agreed that the past tense attributed to the verse of the teacher, the discourse, or the discourse at the end: (I wrote, wrote, and wrote) is a compound; Because the article here reveals the event, reveals the equation of time, and a reference detector of effective autonomy, these multiple parts refer to the fixation of the verb word; To denote its side in terms of its meaning [58] which corresponds to the term compound, except that they differed in the present tense verb, whether it begins with the hamza or towards: (to strike) or in nun, in the direction of: (to hit), or yaa, towards: (to strike) Is it something like a singular pronoun or a compound pronoun? Their opinions were based on two sayings:

The first saying: singular; Because the present tense is subject either to the verb of the adverb, or the reception, or both, in the manner of verbal participation, so it is the subject of the form of the implicit verb of the subject, that is: the special verb of the speaker if it begins with the hamza and the noun, in the direction: (strokes, strikes), or begins with the letter Ta About: (to multiply), or to a wandering verb if it begins with the letter "y", in the direction of: (to strike), and none of that is two words in two modes. [59] Supporters of this statement constitute a statement of shame: that the letters of the muezzin indicate the formation of the pronunciation. Because it is necessary to make the words derived from these verbs - also - compound, towards: the derivative (read), (reciter), (read), and (read), for example from the verb (read). In fact, all the vocabulary, whether it begins with Hamza, a noun, or ya, revolves around: (strike, strike, strike) [60]; Because the orbit in the composition of the pronunciation of the word is that the parts are separate, audible, and arranged in pronunciation, and not integrated into one template, as in (the reader) and (strike), for example [61]

And the other saying: It is a compound. Because the definition of the compound is applied to it, as a part of it, and it is the letter of the day, referring to a specific subject in other than automatic, towards: (strike), (strike), and (strike), and not specified in Dh to Z, towards: (multiplication), This is grammar in the present tense [62]. He mixed with the supporters of this saying that the verb (beating) if it was a compound, and if its composition was due to its lineage to (i) in the beginning, then it is contrary to the people of grammar. Because the part of a thing (the letters annit) does not work in it [63]; And because these letters are constructive letters and not letters of meanings, it is not correct to refer to them, since the transmission string is one of the properties of nouns and not verbs. But if the composition results from the attribution to the pronoun hiding in it until the end, then it is behind the consensus of grammarians - also - because the present verb is subject to the adverbs of the state or reception, whether it is for the speaker. Or an adverb or absent verb. Singular, not compound [64]; Because the verb - since it includes the proportion - is not independent. The fact that the ratio is not independent between the event and the subject [65]. The truth is that the pronoun has no part indicating something in this sense. As evidenced by the fact that the adjective of the religion of the Aegean (as opposed to 756 AH) made the pronoun - in the original form - that there is no part of it to indicate something when it is part of this pronunciation, and if it is then it can be indicated in another case, i.e. The accusative case, pronounced the accusative case. Otherwise, the single letters have mental connotations in the sense of the sentence [66] and if the letter T is already attached at the beginning, then it is one word; it emphasizes the definition of the singular as in (dabba), whether it is (ta) for subdivision, assignment or absentee. None of it is a two-position word, not a function to assign it independently, but the sum denotes the sum, so the current letter is not placed on the terms. Are considered vocabulary [67]. Ibn Amir al-Hajj al-Halabi (d. 879 AH) formulated al-Radi's saying: The increase at the beginning of the present tense verb - for example - from the intensity of mixing has become as if it were one

word. His saying: If it indicates a meaning, then this amount is not required. It denotes the rest of the meaning, which it is not; because it does not start with it, the least in the section that it is not a semantic word [68].

If I say: the present and the utterance are omnipresent, then the true meaning must be the meaning of the word, and the other in relation to the other, then the hamza and the ta - individually - refer to the same speaker and word. The present and the rest indicate the actual meaning. I said: It is not necessary for the condition to signify the condition that the two words are together, so it does not indicate anything in the singular, just as P (multiplication) does not denote the singular. Directed. He mentioned after him, attributed to him [69]. As for the famous contemporary fundamentalists, they have agreed that the form of the verb indicates the full synthetic ratio. [70] With the exception of Muhammad Baqir al-Sadr (d. 1400 AH), who said about the incomplete individual relationship [71], and the famous argument says: The inclusion of the ratio in the concept of the verb form makes it complete and not incomplete. Because kinship requires two parties: (attributed and attributed) in order to achieve completeness and coincidence between them, whether the second party (the subject) is categorized by the obligatory significance outside the action, expressed by attribution to the subject or not. Meaning or denotation of the subject. The verb, expressed by reference to a specific subject and personalization [72]. Al-Sadr says: The act of the body denotes one limb, and there is no other side to show, and the actor that the famous person told that he is a limb to the proportion of the whole does not lack it, saying in terms of the body (multiplication), for example, the total ratio as some imagined the mysterious self-understanding path of the act It is a commitment or a sign, unlike the two [73], which means that the verb (to strike) indicates an incomplete percentage, which is not complete as the famous went. The evidence is that his appearance indicates one side, which is the abstract event, and the other side is not present until the full proportion is achieved, and as for their saying: that the other side is understood from the significance of the obligation. Verb is it implicit or implied. Without self-disclosure to another party, by implication or obligation.

And see the research that tensions in the case of individuals, whether it is a function of the absent past: (studied), or speaking in the present tense, towards: (I study, I study), or the applicant, towards: (considered), or absent, towards: (study) , Or, in order, towards: (study) are single words with independence; Since it is applicable to the definition of the logical singular, it lacks another aspect for transformation from singularity to composition. Meaning a restriction that pronouncing the verb - in and of itself - indicates its being singular, by breaking away from the suffixes associated with it in the first place, as in the pronunciation of the present verb; Since it is distinguished by the etymology of the adjective, being a subject, verbs - with their substances and forms - are placed by the qualitative form (do), where they put the past in the form of (verb), and the imperative in the form of (do) [74]; Because the position is related to the vocabulary and not to the vehicles that have no place in them, as is known to nudism scholars. To obtain the meaning of moving to the synthetic meaning by placing the vocabulary [75]. Meaning that the letters are actually related to the present tense, as if the compound logicians count it, but the letters do not really indicate the meaning of independence, which indicates that it is not a simple compound, that these letters are really part of a behavior, it is not a case (I said) or (she said) and the like. These two signs are not effective, indicating that the two verbs are complex and not simple, that is, when the grammarians divided the word. In Arabic on (noun, verb and letter), their division was in terms of the signifier - the signifier and the signifier. Without entering into (the self), that is, the subject in pronouncing the verb, and therefore the word - to them - is ((independent singular saying)) [76] because a single word can only grasp one general meaning. [77].

These three sections indicate its meaning independently, as in the noun and verb, or not, as in the letter, and on the other hand, if our saying (said) for example, the singular pronunciation, part of it does not indicate part of its meaning, that is: any letter from Letter. The pronunciation of the verb (said) alone does not indicate part of its meaning. Because it is completely devoid of connotation, and for signs related to the end of the verb - whether they are grammatical letters or signs indicating the type or number of the person - towards: (ta-feminine), (ta-subject), signs (deuteronomy and plural), they are verb functions on Word formation; Because it feels its composition at the beginning, and proof of this; This is also evidenced by the words of Al-Radi: God Almighty's saying: "strike" and the like: a compound word, in part indicating part of its meaning, meaning: "strike", and continuous. The pronoun (A) or (W) each denotes the meaning of both parties together [78]; because the verb with the pronoun is the compound sentence and not the singular as Al-Taftazani (d.791 AH) says [79]. In other words, the pronouncement of the verb - in and of itself - denotes an individual meaning in form and structure, noting the conceptual position, even if it invokes an active subject. Evidence that the word - when speaking - is ((a single word denotes a meaning that can be understood on its own and in itself, and indicates that it is through its structure and in itself at the time of this meaning in which it is present)) (80)), that is: the logical word of the word A singular, not a compound, and that the rule for a decrease in the reaction of the body, but not to note the singular of the fixation, so we said: (multiplication) refers to the form of the verb here on one side, and it is an event as for the abstract, for the other side, i.e. the subject, i.e. the ambiguous subject, it is Not apparent, which indicates that the pronunciation of the verb is singular and not a compound, as the research surrounded this news. Thus, we judge the form of vocalization of the verb - in general - by reducing the proportion in it, not its completeness. Because he lacks the mention of the subject, so that the verbal ratio

between his followers is complete, and this means that the pronunciation of the verb is singular and not a compound, unlike if the verb is based on a pronoun or a pronoun, it is a compound pronoun. It is the domain of complete proportions that includes both sides (the linear and the attributed). Because among the parts of speech is wisdom, ((ie: the transmission chain which is a loop, and it must contain two parts, assigned to it and attributed to it)) [81], until complete proportionality is achieved. Yes, the composition can be saved in the form of pronouncing the verb, by noting that the intentional use among the interlocutors in the imperative command attributed to the hidden pronoun is obligatory. Because the hidden is like the seminal, the verb is ((Listen: a hadith consisting of two words, one of which is pronounced, and it is (listen), and the second is seminal, which is the pronoun of the affirmative speaker at her( It is intended to emphasize) [82], ((Speech does not dispense with from the chain of narrators, and it does not come without an isnad and isnad to it)) [83], and therefore it is judged to prepare the verb word here as a compound word that is true, tolerant, true, or false.

### Conclusion of the research

And Shallakh say, in fact, they act according to the scholars of logic, grammar, and fundamentals as follows:

1. Their difference in the criterion that determines whether the verb is (singular) or (compound). The people of logic and fundamentals made the definition the decisive factor in that, that is, they relied on the meaning, unlike the grammar people who made the judgment focus on the verb, if it was one word, then it is one word. If it is more than one word, it is a compound.
2. Their agreement on the structure of the verb consisting of three parts denouncing each other, namely the essence, form and proportion. As for the material, it indicates the event, the form indicates the time, the ratio does not indicate any meaning, and its role is limited to the association between the associates, but they differed in the essence and form of the act. , Whether it is one of the parts, until we speak and pronounce. Or are they two words and we judge them by the temple?
3. The well-known consensus of hadiths and fundamentalists that the past tense attributed to Ta'a al-Mu'tamim is a complex verb, in contrast to the famous grammarians who say individuals. Lack of independence of t.
4. Their difference in terms (present tense) that begins with the hamza, towards: (beating), or in the noon, towards: (beating), or with tah: (beating), is towards it. Like singular or compound? It is based on two sayings:
  - A. It is unique.
  - B. It is complicated.
5. Their difference in pronouncing the imperative verb between those who said: It is a compound syllable, and another said that it is from the singular pronouns.

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