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## The Length Nominal Sentence Structure in the Book AL-Luma'a by Ibn Jinni (A Study in the Grammatical Language)

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### Abstract

*This study, entitled "Sentence Structure in the Book of AL-Luma'a" by Ibn Jinni, a study in the grammatical language, striving from our humble endeavor in our field of specialization by reviewing our Arabic grammatical linguistic texts in search of a phase of the Arabic language in its grammar and sentence construction in the fourth century AH, to represent a small nucleus of a large ambitious project. Our choice fell on one of the grammatical abbreviations written by the great linguist Ibn Jinni (392 AH), I mean the book (AL-Luma'a in Arabic), which, despite its importance as evidenced by the many explanations, had an educational character. In it, Ibn Jinni used a simplified language that is close to understanding and comes close to the intermediate Arabic language, or perhaps What was spoken at that time. We have taken this book as a model, in order to clarify the steady trend that took place in the Arabic language in the first half of the fourth century AH, through the construction of its sentence, as (the sentence) the smallest linguistic unit of speech, the subject of grammar and its scope. The study focused much attention on the applied aspect. The study's questions are based on a fundamental question: How did Ibn Jinni built his lengthy nominal sentence in his book AL-Luma'? Two questions branch out from it: The first is: What are the regular structures or patterns that form its lengthy nominal sentence? Then what patterns were less consistent than their counterparts? As for the study's approach, it is a descriptive approach based on extrapolating the structures of the lengthy nominal sentence in Kitab al-Luma', the structures that Ibn Jinni employed to present its grammatical chapters and its scientific demands, and then classifying them to identify the patterns in them, whether they were dominant or small in his opinion, or perhaps those that did not exist in him. The classification process appears in the research in the form of tables dealing with the structures and patterns of nominal sentences that are excluded first, then those that are not.*

### Sentence Concept

The term sentence witnessed many changes during the stage of emergence and development, reaching the stage of stability. However, the Arabic sentence in grammatical thought had started from the concept of speech, until it settled into an independent concept in itself, equivalent to speech that required benefit.

### Sentence Sections

In ancient times, Arab grammarians divided the sentence according to scientific criteria that indicated their noble efforts in this field. In this context, we will try to discuss this aspect with them, by examining their division and the foundations on which the total division was based.

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### **First: Sections of the Sentence in Terms of form**

Anyone looking at ancient grammar books will notice that they have four different sentence forms, which are (1):

#### **First: The Nominal Sentence**

It is the one that consists of the subject and the predicate and is usually preceded by a noun such as: (Zaid is starting out), or the noun of a verb such as (How far is eternity), or a non-cursive letter similar to a perfect or imperfect verb such as (Zaid is not diligent) (2).

#### **Second: The Verbal Sentence**

It consists of the verb and the subject and is usually preceded by a perfect or imperfect verb. The perfect verb is like (Zaid set off), (I saw him go), (Say), and the imperfect verb is like (The student became diligent) (3).

#### **Third: The Conditional Sentence**

It is the one that is preceded by a conditional article such as (If you study, you will succeed). Most grammarians have denied this sentence and considered it to be a verbal sentence (4).

#### **Fourth: The Adverbial Sentence**

It is in the nominative case with an adverb or in the genitive case, such as (Do you have Zaid ?) and (Is there Zaid at home) (5).

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### **Second: Sections of the Sentence in Terms of Structure and Simplicity (6)**

1. **The Minor Sentence:** composed of a verb, a subject, a subject, and a predicate, such as (Zaid rose) and (Zaid stood)
2. **The Major Sentence:** It is a nominal sentence whose predicate is a verbal or nominal sentence, such as: (Zaid, whose father rose) and (Zaid, whose father stood)

#### **Sentence Elements**

The Arabic sentence has basic elements that constitute the basic sentence structure or its abstract model. They are represented by the elements of the predicate and the subject in the nominal and verbal sentences. Add to them the object in the verbal sentence as continuous elements that constitute the originality of the Arabic sentence, which are (7)

1. **Elements of the Nominal Sentence:** is based on two main pillars, and the meaning is not complete without them together. These two pillars are: the subject and the predicate
2. **Elements of the Verbal Sentence:** It is also based on two basic elements: the verb and the subject

#### **Structure of the nominal sentence in the book Al-Luma'a**

The subject and the predicate are two main pillars based on attribution. They form the basic form of sentence construction, and they perform two grammatical functions that represent the pillar of speech (8) The nominal sentence in the book Al-Luma'a was widely used, as it represented (59%).

We will discuss one of its patterns, which is more important in the verbal language, which is (the long nominal sentence). It represented (21%) of the patterns of the nominal sentence in the book Al-Luma'a. It came in two parts

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## **Section One The long, Uncertain Nominal Sentence**

This type of sentence performs the task of informing, which is classified as primary news that is delivered to an addressee who is devoid of judgment or the content of the sentence, so the speech is delivered to him devoid of the tools of emphasis. And so on from here, other structural elements may appear that enrich the structure, and perform a semantic function of another kind, casting a shadow on the uncertain nominal sentence, taking various forms represented by the singularity and composition, and belonging to different grammatical sections called for by the context, giving it extension and intertwining of relationships, with which the sentence emerges. From its independence, to enter a wider scope in patterns of expression; Among the syntactic patterns through which the sentence acquires an extension are the relative noun sentence and the adjective-locative sentence. It came in two types:

### **Firstly The long Sentence with the Relative Pronoun and its Link**

The structure of the relative noun calls for a sentence, which is the connection of the relative noun, which is seen as an indefinite noun, and the relative noun in this case is a definite article, as it is used in order to describe knowledge in sentences (9). The connection is the one that explains the ambiguity of the relative and reveals its ambiguity, and through this context the characteristic of employing the relative noun and its connotations learned from its vagueness that is removed by the connection; To form an element of connection and connection with what precedes it and what follows it. It represented a percentage (20%).

### **Second: The Lengthy Nominal Sentence with the Adjective and the Description**

It revolves around a very precise issue, which is what is used by the adjective in the adjective, which is the nominative participle. It is as if they are pointing out that it is the main criterion in defining the adjective, and it represented a percentage of (11%)

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## **Section Two: The Lengthy, Emphatic Nominal Sentence**

First: The nominal sentence is affirmed with moral emphasis by all the words of moral affirmation revolve around one meaning, even if their words differ, it is to verify and confirm the meaning of what is followed and to ward off possibilities from it. It is in two parts, one of which is: removing the illusion of a metaphor for the essence by deleting an addition or oversight and from its words (the soul and the eye). The second: (to include) removing the illusion of applying some to the whole and from its words (both and both and all and all and general) (10). It represented (17%)

Second: The affirmative nominal sentence is emphasized by the shortening in the manner of (but). Shortening is a term that means specifying something with something and restricting it

to it. The first matter is called limited and the second is limited to it. It is useful for emphasizing and enabling speech and establishing it in the mind (11). It represented (12%).

Third: The nominal sentence is affirmed with emphasis by the nominative pronoun, the separate chapter.

The disjunctive pronoun: It is a pronoun that mediates between the subject and the predicate, or what is originally a subject and a predicate before and after the verbal factors enter; To announce from the beginning that what comes after it is a predicate, not an adjective It serves the speech as a form of emphasis (12), and it represented (12%)

Fourth: The nominal sentence is emphasized with extra letter The extra letter is the one whose entry is the same as its exit without causing a change in the meaning or basic structure. Therefore, it is called an addition because its deletion does not lead to spoiling the structure, but rather the structure remains intact. Rather, it came to benefit certain connotations, otherwise its presence would be something that language transcends. It represented (28%).

We can briefly present the types of nominal sentences and their frequency of occurrence

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Percentage	The Number	First: Simple Nominal Sentence Patterns: 22%
48 %	41	The subject is a noun of knowledge + the predicate is a noun of knowledge
15%	13	The subject is a definite noun + the predicate is an indefinite noun
19%	16	The subject is a noun of knowledge + the predicate is a verbal sentence
3%	3	The subject is a noun of knowledge + the predicate is a nominal sentence
9%	8	The subject is a noun of knowledge + the predicate is a semi-sentence
1%	1	The predicate is a semi-sentence + the subject is a noun of knowledge
2%	2	The predicate is a semi-sentence + the subject is an interpreted infinitive
2%	2	The predicate is a semi-sentence + the subject is an unallocated indefinite article
Second: Copied nominal sentence patterns: 57%		
12%	23	In + subject + predicate
2%	4	As if + subject + predicate
10%	22	No, the one who denies sex + her name is indefinite + her predicate is omitted
47%	105	Was + her name + her predicate
15%	34	Was + predicate + her name
7%	15	It became + its name + its predicate
5%	10	Not + her name + her predicate
2%	4	Not + her predicate + her name
Third: Lengthy nominal sentence patterns: 21%		
20%	17	The lengthy nominal sentence with the relative noun and its connection
11%	9	The lengthy nominal sentence with the adjective and the described
17%	14	The lengthy nominal sentence with moral emphasis
12%	10	A long nominal sentence with short emphasis
12%	10	The long nominal sentence with the class pronoun
28%	23	The lengthy nominal sentence is emphasized with extra letters

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