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The Expert Sentence of the Verb Based on the Necessary Knowledge and Transitive to One in the Poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi (A Descriptive Grammatical Study)

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Abstract

This research dealt with the title (the declarative sentence of the transitive transitive verb that is intransitive to one. In the poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi - a descriptive grammatical study -) The first section dealt with the phrasal sentence with an intransitive verb in the poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi and the number of its occurrences in the doctor's poetry, in its past and present tense, and what is its significance. In the second section, it dealt with the sentence with a transitive verb. In the poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi and knowing the number of its occurrences in the poetry of Dr. Saeed in its past and present forms, and what is its significance

Keywords: *passive verb sentence, intransitive verb, transitive verb, past, present tense)*

Introduction

(The declarative sentence of the transitive and transitive verb to one in the poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi - a descriptive grammatical study) is of great importance and has taken up the largest space in the poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi. The importance of this topic lies in clarifying the poet's use of the declarative sentence and employing it in his poetic meanings, in addition to the importance of knowing the extent to which his use of it agrees with the grammarians' original rules for constructing it. As for the reason for the study, it is because Dr. Saeed is one of the academic poets whose poetry is imprinted with a special character and craftsmanship. And to study the patterns of declarative sentence construction in his poetry by benefiting from the judgments of grammarians and the views of rhetoricians. The goal of this research is to know how the poet Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi used the declarative sentence with an active verb in explaining his poetic meanings and how we can invest in the construction of the declarative sentence in analyzing his poetic texts. And directing their connotations. Then in the end, the researcher draws conclusions through a quantitative inventory of the patterns, showing the number of times each form is repeated, with the aim of revealing those patterns that are frequently used in the doctor's poetry and those that are rarely used, and extracting connotations from them.

The method on which the research relied is the descriptive and analytical method, and the most important sources relied on in this research are the book by Sibawayh and the Meanings of Grammar by Dr. Fadel Al-Samarrai.

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In its first section, the research dealt with the sentence with an intransitive verb, and in the second section, the sentence with a transitive verb, and after that it mentioned the conclusion and its results, and mentioned the sources that the researcher relied on.

The First Topic: The Verbal Sentence with the Intransitive Verb

It is a verb that suffices with its subject, and does not go beyond the object. That is, with the subject it forms a sentence with complete meaning, such as (Zaid went to school), so the sentence Zaid went is a sentence with complete meaning, meaning that the verb is intransitive and its subject is sufficient ⁽¹⁾.

First: The Sentence with the Intransitive Verb in the Past Tense

The past tense is the example of which is taken from the pronunciation of the events of nouns, and is built on what is past, that is, it is what indicates a meaning and time, and this time is what determines the type of the verb, so if it is in the past, then it is past. Or it is the one that indicates an event before the time of speaking, such as he went, heard, stayed, and praised ⁽²⁾.

1- The Sentence with the Intransitive Verb in the Past Tense and the Subject is a Visible Noun

The subject is the one who forms a sentence with the verb that is better to remain silent, and the subject may return a clear noun. The verbal sentence with the necessary past tense and the active noun appeared in the poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi three hundred and thirty times, as when he said:

And the groaning prevailed, but neither the flute nor the ballad danced ⁽³⁾

In the poetic verse mentioned above, there is an intransitive past tense reaction (and overwhelmed), which merely raised the apparent subject (the moan) without the need to set an object to complete the meaning of the sentence. This is what grammarians agreed upon in the intransitive verb ⁽⁴⁾In addition, these verbs indicated that they occurred in a past tense before the time of speaking, and this indication was interrupted, indicating stability ⁽⁵⁾We find the poet, Dr. Saeed, emphasizing the disconnected significance of the past, meaning that there was no holiday in exile to celebrate and rejoice in. Rather, he says that groaning overshadowed his holiday in exile.

2- The Sentence with the Intransitive Verb in the Past Tense and the Subject is a Relative Pronoun

This pattern was mentioned in the poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi one hundred and twelve times, as when he said:

So I went back to questioning my days fallaciously Did they not see in you one day some of what they heard? ⁽⁶⁾

In the above-mentioned verse, the past tense verb (ad) was mentioned, and this verb was sufficient to raise the subject of the relative pronoun (ta) without the need to set an object in order to complete the meaning of the sentence ⁽⁷⁾We find that the verb indicates interruption; that is, it is the interrupted past ⁽⁸⁾We find the doctor returning and wondering about the reason for the denial directed at Dr. Adnan Al-Awadi, and this return is interrupted. That is, it is over, and it is no longer there, so the doctor no longer wonders.

3- The Sentence with the Intransitive Verb in the Past Tense and the Subject is a Relative Pronoun

It was mentioned in the poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi two hundred and thirty-seven times. As he says
He passed as one seeking revenge He went on, dragging his steps ⁽⁹⁾

In the poetic line above, the intransitive past tense verb (passed, passed) was used, and these verbs raised the subject, which was a hidden pronoun, and were satisfied with it without the need to set an object. These verbs indicated going on, and we find that the first verb indicated the past being brought closer to the situation ⁽¹⁰⁾, as for the second verb, its meaning was cut off.¹¹⁾We find the doctor confirming that the year (1998 AD) had passed a few days ago and that they had passed quickly, then he would come back and say: It had passed, and this indicates that the verb had a definitive meaning and that his passing was dragging on, meaning that he had passed and left behind him many situations that remained a memory of him. .

Second: The Sentence with the Necessary Verb in the Present Tense

The present tense verb is one that is not interrupted, and is suitable for both adverbial and future tenses. There is no evidence of which of the two tenses you want, and it is preceded by the four additions: Alif, Ta, Ya, and Nun, and the present tense accepts the nominative, accusative, and jussive signs, such as: (he kills, he goes, and he strikes) ⁽¹²⁾.The necessary present tense response in Dr. Saeed's poetry occurs in the following patterns:

1- The Sentence with the Intransitive Verb in the Present Tense and the Subject is a Visible Noun

The necessary present tense verb appears in Dr. Saeed's poetry, and the subject is a visible noun two hundred and sixty-two times.

As he says:

I feel good to meet you and my tears flow. The world gets cold with me and I burst into tears ⁽¹³⁾

In the poetic line mentioned above, there were present tense verbs, including: (and perfumed, and sighed), and these verbs were sufficient to nominate the apparent subject: (to meet, to tear up) without the need to put an accusative object ⁽¹⁴⁾.The present tense verb indicates continuity and renewal.¹⁵⁾We find the doctor expressing renewed and continued joy, enjoyment, and desire to visit the state of Egypt, and as a result of this continuous joy, everyone who went to Egypt expressed joy and joy in crying.

2- The Sentence with an Intransitive Verb and the Subject is a Relative Pronoun

The sentence with an intransitive present tense verb and the subject is a connected pronoun appeared in the poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi fifteen times. As he says:

Except for the rest of the free people who have secluded themselves We see death among them as a glimmer of hope

They were proud to be seen in it reluctantly an eye on a time gone by ⁽¹⁶⁾

In the poetic line above, there is a present tense verb intransitive (raise), and this verb suffices to raise the subject of the connected pronoun (waw) without the need to set an object, and the present tense verb indicates the progress ⁽¹⁷⁾.We find the poet expressing it that he and the late poet Dr. Rahim Al-Hasnawi, to whom he dedicated this poem, have abandoned the customs that prevailed

in society, and that the poet Rahim Al-Hasnawi has values and principles that no longer exist.

2- A Sentence with an Intransitive Present Tense Verb and the Subject is a Hidden Pronoun

The verbal sentence with the necessary present tense verb, and the subject is a hidden pronoun, appears three hundred and eighty-seven times. As he says:

I am happy not because of the picture that I have drawn with its rhythm, the rhymes flow and bounce ⁽¹⁸⁾

In the above-mentioned witness, there was a present tense verb intransitive (Itrab), and this verb was sufficient to nominate the subject that came in it as a hidden pronoun without the need to set an object, and this verb indicated occurrence, renewal, and continuation ⁽¹⁹⁾ We find that Dr. Saeed is happy and enjoys the poetic images that he draws, and this joy and joy continues.

The Second Topic: Sentence with a transitive verb:

A transitive verb is a verb that does not suffice with the subject, but rather needs one of the objects in order to complete its meaning, that is: the subject whose verb goes beyond the object and is in the accusative case. It is divided into three categories: transitive to one object, transitive to two objects, and transitive to three objects. The transitive verb is called transitive and situated. That is, he is the one who reaches the object without a preposition ⁽²⁰⁾ Its sign is that it is connected to the "ha" that refers to something other than the infinitive, or it is something that goes beyond the effect of its subject and goes beyond it to the object ⁽²¹⁾ The patterns in which the transitive verb appears in the poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi are:

First: The Sentence with a Transitive Verb in the Past Tense

Patterns in which the transitive verb appears in the past tense.

1- The Sentence with a Transitive Past Tense Verb and the Subject is an Apparent Noun

The past transitive verb and the active noun appear in Dr. Saeed's poetry one hundred and eighty-seven times, as in his saying:

Poetry furrow, you heard, what poetry She sings about him to bring him shame.⁽²²⁾

In the above witness, the past transitive verb (thalam) was mentioned, and the subject in these verbs is a visible noun (poetry). This verb was not satisfied with the subject in order to complete the meaning of the sentence, but rather it needed a continuation, which is (my reputation), and this is what the grammarians agreed upon ⁽²³⁾ This verb indicates the interrupted past, as it expresses an event that occurred before the time of speaking²⁴ We find Dr. Saeed responding to a woman who told him that he wrote poetry, and this poetry degraded the reputation of the poet, Dr. Saeed, and Dr. Saeed expressed it in the interrupted past tense, and that he did not deny it, but rather expressed it that he no longer writes this poetry.

2- The Sentence with the Past Transitive Verb and the Subject is a Relative Pronoun

The past transitive reaction and the subject is a connected pronoun in Dr. Saeed's poetry three hundred and eighty-six times.

And he said:

son of Iraq, and what a shining title with all the security in it, verbally Fifty years you have come the distance, planting it with love. You poured sweat on his buttocks ⁽²⁵⁾

In the verse above, the past transitive verbs (cut, foot), and the subject is a connected pronoun: (ta), and these verbs were not limited to the one who did them, but rather they needed a complement to complete the meaning of the sentence, and this complement (the run, the race), and the verbs indicated the meaning of the sentence. Moving on and off²⁶We find the doctor describing the length of time that the Sheikh of Trainers, Amu Baba, spent in cultivating love among the Iraqi people, and the effort he exerted for Iraq, and he did not complain about serving Iraq.

3- The Transitive Past Tense Verb Sentence and the Subject is a Hidden Pronoun

The past transitive reaction and the active participle are a hidden pronoun in Dr. Saeed's poetry five hundred and nine times.

As he says:

He let out an exhausted shout that made him feel fed up

Let him who was covered with blindness hear him and live

And he shook the universe, awakening it to shake off the dust ⁽²⁷⁾

In the poetic saying, the transitive past verb (waz) was mentioned, and its subject was a hidden pronoun. The verb was not satisfied with the nominative case, but rather needed an accusative in order to complete the meaning of the sentence. The accusative is: (the universe), and the verb indicated the interrupted past, meaning: it happened in the past and was interrupted. It no longer exists ⁽²⁸⁾.We find the doctor speaking to a person he did not speak about, urging him to be optimistic and calling for him to shake the universe to shake off the deception, and for him to be alert, and his words were in the past tense tense.

Second: The Sentence with a Transitive Verb in the Present Tense

The patterns in which the transitive verb appears in the present tense in the poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi are:

1- The Sentence with the Present Transitive Verb and the Subject is a Visible Noun

The present transitive verb sentence and the active noun appear in the poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi two hundred and sixty-two times. This includes his saying:

My dears, here is the beater as a reminder, so accompany him as his alpha races ⁽²⁹⁾

The present transitive reaction is (raced), and the subject is an apparent noun, which is: (yaa). This verb was not limited to the one who did it, but rather it needed an accusative in order to complete the meaning of the sentence, and the verb (alpha) falls on it. We find the present tense verb here indicating what happened, and it is continuous and uninterrupted ⁽³⁰⁾.We find Dr. Saeed speaking to the professors returning to their homelands and saying, "Take my heart with you," in which the "ba" precedes the "alif," meaning: it continues to work and has not ceased. Rather, poetry and science compete with it.

2- The Sentence with a Transitive Verb in the Present Tense and the Subject is a Relative Pronoun

The sentence of the present transitive verb and the active pronoun appears in Dr. Saeed's

poetry fifty-one times, as when he said:

Two years, neither too long nor too short, will mark the new forum

They will fill assemblies awaiting what transpired between them and what they quarreled.³¹

The poet used transitive present tense verbs, which are (he will date, and he will fill), and the subject of these verbs are connected pronouns (the two thousand), and these verbs were not limited to the person who performed them, but rather they needed an accusative; In order to complete the meaning of the sentence, which is (the forum, councils), we find that they indicate the situation literally ⁽³²⁾We find the doctor talking about the two years he spent with Dr. Muhammad Mualla Hassan, and that they would date the recipient immediately, and they would fill the councils, which immediately waited for the meeting.

3- The Sentence with a Transitive Verb in the Present Tense and the Subject is a Hidden Pronoun

The sentence of the present transitive verb and the subject is a hidden pronoun appears in the poetry of Dr. Saeed one hundred and fifty-one thousand and two hundred and one thousand times. The poet said:

And the memories I have concern me sometimes, and sometimes some of my sorrows

I watch people in doubt, perhaps they are His face radiates, so I meet him, and he meets me ⁽³³⁾

In the verse of poetry mentioned above, the sentence of the present transitive verb (arqab) was mentioned, and the subject came as a hidden pronoun, and it is not enough for it, but rather it needs an accusative, which is (the people) to complete the meaning of the sentence, and the verb indicated the situation and reception ⁽³⁴⁾We find Dr. Saeed describing monitoring people. Perhaps he sees Dr. Al-Siddiq Mahmoud Al-Sulaimi, and this expression continues at the present time and in the future.

Conclusion

- 1- The sentence with an active verb occurs frequently in the poetry of Dr. Saeed Al-Zubaidi
- 2- The frequent occurrence of the subject of a pronoun connected to the past tense compared to its occurrence in the present tense.
- 3- The frequent occurrence of the verb is a hidden pronoun; This is because poetry has a social nature and is directed to a group of people who know who carried out the action.
- 4- The frequent occurrence of the verbal sentence in Dr. Saeed's poetry indicates the poet's instability. His poetry has an anxious nature due to the exile that the poet, Dr., lives in.

Footnotes

¹See: Al-Kitab: 1/33; 1/12, Al-Usul Fi Grammar: 1/28, and Al-Mufasssal: 219.

²See: Book: 1/12.

³On the sidewalk of exile: 78.

⁴See: Al-Kitab: 1/33; 1/12, Al-Usul fi Grammar: 1/28, and Al-Mufasssal: 219.

⁵See: Meanings of Grammar: 3/308.

⁶Windows: 41.

⁷See: Al-Kitab: 1/33.

⁸See Meanings of Grammar: 3/308.

⁹And I see the age shining: 38.

¹⁰See: Meanings of Grammar: 3/309, Mawaqif al-Nafari: A Study of Structures and Their Connotations: 115

¹¹See: Meanings of Grammar: 3/308

¹²See: Al-Kitab: 1/12, Al-Muqtasib: 2/1, Al-Usul fi Grammar: 1/39, Sharh Al-Mufassal: 4/210, and Hama Al-Hawaami fi Sharh Jami' Al-Jawaami': 1/36.

¹³The last ta'ifa: 40.

¹⁴See: Al-Kitab: 1/12, Al-Muqtasib: 2/1, and Al-Usul fi Grammar: 1/39.

¹⁵See: Ma'ani al-Nahw: 3/332.

¹⁶To fill your letters: 162-163.

¹⁷See: Ma'ani al-Nahwah: 3/327.

¹⁸Echoless sound: 13.

¹⁹See: Maani al-Nahwah: 3/332, Mawaqif al-Nafri, A Study in Structures and Their Connotations: 118.

²⁰See: Al-Kitab: 1/34, Al-Usul fi Grammar: 1/172, Sharh Kitab Sibawayh Al-Siraafi: 263, Al-Luma': 51, Al-Mufassal: 341, Al-Fiyah Ibn Malik: 27, and Hashiyat Al-Sabban: 2/125.

²¹See: Shadha Al-Arf in the art of morphology: 56, and the verbal sentence: 44, and adequate grammar: 150, and the collection of Arabic lessons: 34, and in Arabic grammar, rules and application: 100.

²²Horizon extends: 39.

²³See: Al-Lam': 51, Al-Mufassal: 341, Tashhil Al-Fawaid wa Kammal Al-Maqasid: 83, Al-Fayyah Ibn Malik: 27.

²⁴See: Meanings of Grammar: 3/308.

²⁵The last ta'ifa: 42.

²⁶See: Meanings of Grammar: 3/308, Mawaqif al-Nafri: A Study in Structures and Their Connotations: 114.

²⁷Echoless voice: 41.

²⁸See: Meanings of Grammar: 3/308.

²⁹Horizon extends 90.

³⁰See: Maani al-Nahwah: 3/332, Mawaqif al-Nafri, A Study in Structures and Their Connotations: 118.

³¹Windows: 83.

³²See: Meanings of grammar: 3/325.

³³Echoless sound: 70.

³⁴See: Ma'ani al-Nahwah: 3/323.

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