

The verb and its Morphological Construction in the Book (Arba`a Dama`at ala Rijal Sadat) Written by Abdullah al-Tayyib al-Majzoub

Dr. Abu Hanifa Omar Al-Sharif Ali Omar¹

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the structures of the verb in the four poems organized by Prof. Dr. Abdullah al-Tayeb al-Majzoub, the famous Sudanese writer, the book is called: (Arba`a Dama`at ala Rijal Sadat), and to identify the indication that has been played by these structures. This study follows the descriptive method and its tools of analysis, and the results that came out are: that the structures of acts in the Book (Arba`a Dama`at ala Rijal Sadat), varied on all kinds of the verb from: denuded verb, augmented verb, defective verb, and sound verb and that the structures of the tripartite which the grammarians did not mention before, such as : the structure of « Fa`ala Yaf`alu indicates the fall in the pronoun «HawaYahwi».

Introduction

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Universe , and prayers and peace be upon the Prophet of Allah, the faithful, Muhammad bin Abdullah al-Sadiq al-Amin, and on his good family and companions, and those who follow his approach to the day of religion.

When someone looks at the Arabic language and its branches he finds that it is a creative and beauty language; why not ?! It is the honorable language, and it is the language of the Holy Quran, and this is the result of this study: to investigate a chapter of its branches, and try to reveal the secrets and hides of the language , it is the structure of the verb and its indications, and has made the article of this research an elegiac poetic text: (four tears on the men of Sadat).

Research problem:

This research deals with the issue of the verb and its syntactic structure in the Arabic language. It was studied by a group of poems entitled: (Four tears on Gentlemen) written by Abdullah Al-Tayeb Al-Majzoub.

Research goals:

- Definition and concept of the verb.

1- Assistant Profesor, Faculty of Languages, Arabic Language section, Sudan University of Science and Technology.

- Clarification of the structures of the verb contained in the book (four tears on Gentlemen), and the meanings mentioned as the artisans
- To know the relationship between the structure of the verb and they them of the its verse and its effect in performing the meaning.

Significance of the research :

The importance of the research is that it deals with a subject of morphology in Arabic language, which is the verb, in addition, it is the source of application, a collection of poems from the Sudanese poetry under the name: (four tears on gentlemen) Written by Dr. Abdullah Al-Tayyib Al-Majzoub.

Reasons for choosing this research:

The subject of this research is: (four tears on gentlemen) Written by Dr. Abdullah al-Tayyib al-Majzoub .». The Researcher has a great desire to study and unvestigate in this areabecause the poet is famous and well known in the Arab world. his poems were printed in the Sudanese House of Books; therefore, this research was in the field of this structure.

Research Methodology:

The researcher will followthe descriptive approach in this topic.

Search Plan:

This study deals with the structure of the verb in four tears on Gentle men. The nature of this study required recognition of the four poems and a to know who was the author, as well as an overview of the occasion of AL Bohoor AL Orodiya for the purpose of the poet. The definition of the permanent and transitive verb in terms of active and passive verb., followed by a conclusion in which the most important findings of the research, and a list of sources of research are review.

Introduction:

The four poems:

The poems are the source of the study: Four tears on Gentle men written by the Sudanese writer Professor Abdullah al-Tayeb al-Majzoub, may Allah have mercy on him. The theme of this is the lamentation of four men who had loved by the writer. The first was in the lamentation of Sheikh Muhammad Majzoub ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Jalal Al-Din ibn Abdullah, the son of Ahmed Al-Majzoub, and was - as described in the poem - of the leading scholars, has emerged in the science of Hadith, and had been famous for grammar and arithmetic, and others, and was a reference for students.

The second poem was a lament for Omar Haj Musa, who was characterized by modesty. The poem was measured with AL Bahr AL Wafir,

and it included ten verses.

The third poem was in the lament of the late Professor Mandour Al-Mahdi, who was characterized by the power of personality and opinion, and he was not afraid of saying the truth. The poem came on AL Bahr Al Taweel and it was in twenty verses . The fourth of these poems is based on the fact that it came in sixty-seven verses from AL Bahr AL Taweel. The poet mentioned the date of the death of Mohammed AL Mahdi Majdhoob. who died on 2 /3 /1982. Of the qualities and attitudes with the spooky, how not ?!

Who is Abdullah al-Tayeb?

He was born in the village of Tamira in West Damir on 25 Ramadan 1339H - June 2, 1921, and died - may God have mercy on him - on 19 Rabi Thani 1424 H corresponding to June 19, 2003, and his mother Aisha Jalaluddin, the son of Mohammed bin Ahmed bin Mohammed al-Majzoub. He attended Kassala, Damar and Berber schools, the Gordon Memorial College in Khartoum, the higher schools, the Education Institute in Bakht Al-Ruda, the University of Education and the Institute of Oriental and African Studies. He received his doctorate from the University of London (SOAS) in 1950. He taught at Omdurman El-Ahlia, Gordon College, Bakht El-Ruda, Khartoum University College, Khartoum University and others. He was the first director of the University of Juba (1975 - 1976.) He founded the Faculty of Arts at the University of Khartoum (1961-1974-), He won King Faisal International Prize in literature in 2000¹.

The Qur'an recited the recitation of reciter Sheikh Siddiq Ahmad Hamdoun, who is registered with the Sudanese Radio (with Sheikh Siddiq from 1958 to 1969).

From Duwaina: Echoes of the Nile in 1957, and Al-Thafer in 1968, and the fall of the Zand 1976, and the songs of the original 1976, four tears on the men Sadat 1978, and Banat Rama. From his poetry plays: the marriage of the Samaritans 1958, and the establishment in 1959².

Among his works: the guide to understanding the poetry of the Arabs and its industries in five volumes, and the Sudanese riddles, and the window of the train, and the bag of memories, and others.

Verb in language and technically:³

The verb in the language is a metaphor of every transitive or non-transitive act1. In the Holy Qur'an: (And We made them leaders, guiding [men] by Our Command, and We sent them inspiration to do good deeds, to establish regular

1- Aerba'a Dama'at.

2- Mugadimat Asda'a AL Nee.

3- AL Murshid Ela Fahm Asha'ar AL Arab 404/ 1.

prayers, and to practise regular charity; and they constantly served Us [and Us only])¹.

Verb Technically:

Cebwayh defined the verb as a word that has been taken from a transitive or non- transitive act whether in the past, the present, or the future. The past like: Dhahab (went) Samia (heard) . The present like : Yadhhab (is going).The future like : Sayadhhab (will go)².

However, the classification of the verb is in the past time, the present time and the future time, and most of the grammarians who came after Cebwayh link their definitions of the act by the meaning of time.

The verb is the apparent meaning of the act, or in other words it is the important part of the act.»

The verb indicates an event and a time³. It is three types: «past, present and imperative verb.» For its actor, it is active and passive in respect to its function, it is transitive and intransitive⁴, and in terms of its structure, it is denuded and augmented verb. According to AL Cofiyeen it is the origin of the derives and according to AL Basriyeen it is derived from the original noun.

The morphological structure of the verb we will be studied in terms of:

- denuded and augmented.
- transitive and intransitive.
- active and passive voice.

I. The abstract act and more:

1. Structure of the denuded verb:

The abstract verb is: «all its letters are original and they have not been dropped in respect morphology.

The denuded verb always has three letters: a letter to begin with, a letter to stop at, and a letter to be a medium between them.

Because the pronouns are related to the denuded verb⁵, Meaning that the least word in morphology should be in three letters, and the Arabs hate to start with the quiescent letter as they hate to stop at the vowel letter, so the first letter must be followed by a third quiescent letter because the succession of the vowels generates order in the Arabic language⁶.

1- Surat al anbiya verse no 73.

2- Cebwayh AL Kitab.

3- Abniyat AL Sarfii Kitab Sibawayhi.377.

4- Mufassal AL Zamakhshari.

5- AL Siyooti , Ham'a AL Hawami'3260.

6- Dirosfii AL Tasreef p 5.

The origin of the verb in terms of time is that it must be past, and if we look at the structure of the trilateral verb we found three kinds of structure and this can be explained as follows :

- 1- «Fa'ala - Yafolu», example : «Nasara Yansuru».
- 2- «Fa'ala - Yafilu», example: Daraba - Yadribu.
- 3- «Fa'ala - Yafalu», example: Fataha - Yaftahi.
- 4- «Fa'ila - Yafalu», example: Alima - Yalamu.
- 5- «Fa'ila - Yafilu», example: Hasiba - Yahsibu.
- 6- «Fa'ola - Yafolu», example: Karuma - Yakromu.

The denuded verb is divided into: « inert verb and variable verb.» as for the inert verb , it has nothing to do with morphology, but the variable verb has two types:

- 1- Deficient variable verb¹: It is like the inert verb that it has nothing to do with morphology and it has two types:
 - A. From which both the past and the present verbs can be derived, for example (ma zala) and (ma bariha) .
 - B. From which both the imperative and the present verbs can be derived, for example (Yadharo) and (Yadao)².
- 2- Complete variable verb : from which the past, the present and the imperative verbs can be derived and there many examples of such verbs, as well as the defective and sound verbs can be derived³.

The sound verb:

«It has no vowel letters, which consists of three types:

- A- AL Salim: it is the letter which has no vowels or Hamzat for example: «Nasar - Daraba - karoma.»
- B- AL Mahmoud: «it is the letter which has (Hamzat) on one of its origins. It is also classified as a defective verb .
- D- AL Mudaaf: it is the letter which has double original letters that are near each other .

The defective verb:

It is the verb which has a vowel letter , and in Arabic language the vowel letters are three (Alef- Waw - Ya'a)⁴ and the vowels are called so; because they do not remain the same in many places, but they change⁵.

1- AL Mustaqisifi Elm AL Tasreef.pp 133,134,135.

2- AL Kitab 256/ 2, Boulaq., wa al Khasais 99/ 1.

3- AL Mughnifi Tasreef AL ASfa'al.p 188.

4- Sharh AL Shafia, IbnOqeil.

5- AL Tasreef AL Mulooki p 48.

After this brief explanation of the structure of the denuded verb, I mention in the following points the structure of the trilateral denuded verb, and the meanings from which these structures came out¹.

The Trilateral denuded verb:

1- The structure of the verb: opening the Fa'a and the Ayn².

This structure is one of the most repeated structures in the words of the Arabs and this structure was used in so many meanings, model verb is the verb which its first letter is vowel for example : (Wa'ada) and (yassar)³. The hollow verb is the verb which its second letter is vowel for example : (ga'ala) and (ba'aa), the deficient verb is the verb which its first letter is vowel for example : (Ghaza) and (Rama).

Some of the defective verbs came on the style of wording such as (Fa'alaYafalu), as well as what came on the form ((Fa'alaYafolu)⁴.

2- The structure of (Faila) with an open Fa'aa (the first letter) of the meanings shown by this structure did:

1. **Indications of colors:** «As for colors, they had been worded as (Afa'al) for example : Yashhab, Yadsam, Yasda'a⁵.
2. **AL Adwa'a (medicines):** (Seboyehi)⁶ in his book (AL Kita'ab) , gave some examples such as : (MaridaYamradu,) (SagimaYasgamu)⁷.

Second: The quadratic denuded verb :

This means that it is the verb which has four original letters with one structure, Falala, «and» «yufalilu».

The quadratic denuded verb comes in two ways:

1. Doubled verb : for example: «Zalzala, Aasasa, Waswasa»⁸.
2. Structure of the augmented verb :

A- Structure of the triple verb which augmented by letter:

There are three kinds: first, augmented by one letter, second, augmented by two letters two letters, third, augmented by two letters three letters, this can be explained as follows:

1. **Structure of «Afa'al»:** It always comes in the form of transitive verb , for example: (Akhraja) (Afsada)(Adkhala)⁹.

1- AL Munsif p 180.

2- AL damaat p 6.

3- AL damaat p 6.

4- AL damaat p 7.

5- AbniyatAL Fiel, DilalatuHawaAlagatuha.

6- AL Masdar AL Sabiqe 174/ Haroon.

7- AL Masdar AL Sabiqe 184/ Haroon.

8- Abniyat al sarffii Kitab Sibawayhi.

9- AL Kitab 230 /2 , 237 /2, IbnKhalwiya, p 132.

2. **Structure of «Faa'ala»:** Its common meaning is that it comes in the form of a transitive verb, for example: (Farraha), (Kassara), (Gawwa)¹.

The structure of «Fa'ala»: The meaning of this structure indicates that there are two actors one of them is predominant of the other in the form of transitive verb such as : (Masheituhu), (Nawaltuhu) ,(Darabtuhu)².

A- The structure of the triple verb denuded by two letters:

The structure of this is either to be increased by two letters before the Fa'a, or with two letters between the Fa'a and the , or Ayn. this can be explained in the following points:

1- The structure of «Infa'ala» which augmented by the Alif and the Noon³.

2- The structure of «Ifta'la»: which augmented by the Hamzat and the Ta'a⁴.

This structure is based on: «Iftal», and the meanings mentioned by the morphologists are : al Ittikhadh, AL Ijtihadwa al talab, AL Musharaka, al mubalagha and al mutawa'a.

3- Structure of the «Tafa'ala»:which augmented by the Alif and the Ta'a⁵, for example : Tajadhaba, Takhasama, Tazayda, Tabaada.

4- The structure of « Tafa'ala»: which augmented by the Ta'a and Tadeef , here are some examples: Tadarraba, Tanabbaha, takassara, Tawassada, Takallama, Tadhallama⁶.

The structure of the triple verb augmented by three letters :

The maximum number of the augmented letters in the triple verb is six letters , and the triple verb - the origin of the verbs - is augmented by three letters, and it comes together before the Fa,a.⁷ or a letter comes before it, and the remaining two are delayed beyond the Ayn, and these structures are: «Istafa'ala, I fa'wala, Ifawalla and Ifa'alla. These structures have different meanings⁸.

The morphological structure of the verb in terms of transitive and intransitive form:

Transitive and intransitive is concerned with dividing the structure of the verb in terms of work, or as some morphologists call it: in terms of meaning

1- AL Kitab 2322/2,238/, AL Abniya AL Sarfiya,Sibawayhi.

2- Shadha AL Orff ii Fan AL Sarf., p 28.

3- AL Kitab 239/ 2.

4- AL Kitab 282/ 4,Sibawayhi.

5- AL Mubarad AL Mugtadab75 /1.

6- Shadha AL Orff ii Fan AL Sarf., p 28.

7- AL Dama'at p5.

8- AL Mumtifi AL Tasreef194/ 1.

or function, if the verb is assigned to its actor, and it does not transmit¹ it, it is called intransitive verb, on the other hand if the verb transmits to the object it is called transitive verb^{2,3}.

- 1- The structure of «Fa'ala Yafalu»: with the opening of the eye in the past and the presenter :
 - 2- The structure of «Fa'ala Yafilu⁴»: opening the eye in the past.
 - 3- The structure of «Fa'ala Yafulu⁵»: with the opening of the eye
 - 4- The structure of «Fa'ila Yafalu⁶».
- The Sephardim stated that the structure of this «action» is more necessary than transient, but what came in the tears was of the transgressor, and it will come.
- 5- The structure of «Fa'ila Yafilu⁷».
 - 6- The structure of «Faula Yafulu⁸».
 - 7- «Tafa'ala»: augmented with the Ta'a and the Alif⁹.
 - 8- «Infa'ala»: augmented with the Hamza and the Noon¹⁰:

The structure of transitive verb:

It is the verb which transmits the subject to one, two, or three objects, from this definition it is clear that the transitive verb has three types: verbs that transmit to one object, two objects, or three objects.

1. Transitive verbs which transmit to one object:
 - a. Structure of Fa'ala Yafalu¹¹.
 - b. Structure of Fa'ala Yafilu¹².
 - c. Structure of Fa'ala Yafulu¹³.
 - d. Structure of Fa'ala Yafalu¹⁴.
 - e. Structure of Fa'ila Yafalu¹⁵.
 - f. Structure of Afa'ala Yufilu¹⁶.

1- Shadha AL Orff ii Fan AL Sarf., p 32.

2- AL Zamakhshari, al mufassalfii Elm AL Arabia.

3- Ibnogeil, AL FiyatIbn Malik.

4- AL Dama'at, p 6.

5- AL Dama'at, p 6.

6- AL Dama'at, p 6.

7- Sharh AL Shafiya 72/ 1.

8- AL Dama'at, p 2.

9- AL Dama'at, p 5.

10- AL Dama'at, p 3.

11- AL AshyawaALNadhairfii al Nahw, 1996.

12- Awdah AL MasalikElaAlfiyatIbn Malik 123 /2.

13- Matn AL Alfiya, p 17.

14- Awdah AL MasalikElaAlfiyatIbn Malik 123 /2.

15- AL Dama'at, p 3.

16- AL Dama'at, p 6.

- g. Structure of Faa'alaYufailu.
 - h. Structure of Fa'alaYufailu.
2. Transitive verbs which transmit to two object.
- a. Structure of Fa'alaYafalu.
 - b. Structure of Fa'alaYafilu.

Conclusion

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Universes, and prayers and peace be upon the master of the messengers, our Prophet Muhammad bin Abdullah al-Sadiq al-Amin, and on his family and companions, and after that, I thank God for helping me to complete this scientific paper(Four tears on Gentlemen), written by Tayeb al-Majzoub, may Allah have mercy on him, and what came out to me after the presentation of its article in the previous pages include the following:

- Some of the structures of the trilateral verb what came to the meanings that the are not mentioned by the grammarians.
- That the structures of the denuded verb in the (Book) are more than any other kind of vebs.
- Varied on all the doors of the act from just to more to true to the disabled ... etc.
- The structures of the denuded verb are more frequent in (Kitab ALDama'at).
- The transitive verb which has one object in the book (Arba`a Dama`at ala Rijal Sadat) is more than any other kind of such verbs.

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