

FROM MARTYRDOM TO TAQEED: THE GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION OF THE WITNESS IN THE CLEAR FLOWERS IN THE EXPLANATION OF THE SUFFICIENT INTRODUCTION OF AL-ALAWI

*DO MARTÍRIO AO TAQEED: A FUNÇÃO GRAMATICAL DO TESTEMUNHO EM *AS FLORES CLARAS* NA EXPLICAÇÃO DA INTRODUÇÃO SUFICIENTE DE AL-ALAWI*

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Abstract

This research aims to study the grammatical function of the witness in the book *Al-Zahar al-Safiyah* by Al-Alawi, with a focus on the role of evidence in the transition from the citation of traditional texts to grammatical refinement. The research relies on the descriptive and analytical method, as it collects the grammatical evidence contained in the book, classifies them according to their styles, and then analyzes their function in guiding the sentence structure and grammatical rules. The research seeks to highlight the Al-Alawi style in reconciling the citation of traditional texts. and issuing rules, which contributes to a deeper understanding of the grammar lesson, and enhances traditional grammar studies.

Keywords: Citation. Tradition. Grammatical Function. Alawite. Book of Clear Flowers.

Resumo

*Esta pesquisa tem como objetivo estudar a função gramatical da testemunha no livro *Al-Zahar al-Safiyah*, de Al-Alawi, com foco no papel da evidência na transição da citação de textos tradicionais para o refinamento gramatical. A pesquisa baseia-se no método descritivo e analítico, pois coleta as evidências gramaticais contidas no livro, classifica-as de acordo com seus estilos e, em seguida, analisa sua função na orientação da estrutura da frase e das regras gramaticais. A pesquisa busca destacar o estilo de Al-Alawi na conciliação da citação de textos tradicionais e na emissão de regras, o que contribui para uma compreensão mais profunda da lição de gramática e aprimora os estudos gramaticais tradicionais.*

Palavras-chave: Citação. Tradição. Função Gramatical. Alawita. Livro das Flores Claras.

1 INTRODUCTION

The science of Arabic grammar is one of the most important sciences that have preserved the Arabic language and distinguished it from other languages. as it studies the origins of linguistic construction. and organizes the grammatical elements in the sentence. and the grammatical witness is one of the most important methodological tools adopted by Arab grammarians in building and establishing the rule. as it formed the link between the eloquent linguistic usage. and abstract grammatical theorizing. and the functions of



the witness varied from being a means of proof, weighting, or inference, until it became an active element in the formulation and direction of the grammatical rule. There is not just an illustrative example of it, hence the need to study the functional transformation of the witness from citation to citation, and to reveal the mechanisms of its employment in texts and grammatical commentaries, and among the heritage works that influenced the study of grammar is the book of the clear flowers in explaining the sufficient introduction of Al-Alawi, and this book comes as a prominent example of this employment, because of the link it represents between the educational grammatical heritage, and the accurate scientific rooting. This research aims to study the grammatical witness in the book of Al-Zahar al-Safiyyah, which is the tool used by the grammarologist to present the grammatical and linguistic rule or clarify an existing rule, while analyzing its role in the transition from citing traditional texts to grammatical citation, and explaining the methods of employing it in supporting the grammatical rule or The importance of the research comes from the fact that it seeks to clarify the Al-Alawi method in building the grammatical lesson, and to show how to employ evidence to strengthen the grammatical rule, which opens horizons for a deeper understanding of the Arabic grammar lesson in the Arab heritage.

The research is divided into two main axes:

The general framework of the research, which deals with the concept of the grammatical witness, and its patterns in clear flowers.

Detailed analysis of the grammatical function of the witness, as the evidence is reviewed, classified and its role in the formulation of grammatical rules is analyzed.

2 FIRST THEME: GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF THE RESEARCH. THE PURE FLOWERS IN THE EXPLANATION OF THE SUFFICIENT INTRODUCTION OF AL-ALAWI (d. 749 AH)

2.1 First: Al-Alawi translation

He is Imam Mu'ayyad Billah Imad al-Islam Abu Idris Yahin bin Hamza bin Ali bin Ibrahim bin Yusuf bin Ali bin Ibrahim bin Muhammad bin Idris bin Ali bin Ja'far bin Ali bin Muhammad bin Ali bin Musa bin Ja'far bin Muhammad bin Ali bin Al-Hussein

bin Ali bin Ali bin Abi Talib. one of the Arabic scholars in the eighth century AH. known for his interest in the sciences of grammar. language. and his care in explaining the educational grammar texts that formed the basis of the grammar lesson. In his time. he had many titles. but he was known as Imam al-Mu'ayyad. and he was known as Abu Idris and Abu al-Hasan. and the scientific personality of Al-Alawi is manifested through his book (Al-Azhar al-Safiyyah fi Sharh al-Muqaddam al-Kafi). which is a grammatical explanation that reveals a wide knowledge of the opinions of the Basris and Kufis. and the ability to balance and weight. as well as the good use of Qur'anic. poetic. and linguistic evidence in the construction of grammatical judgment . d.t.): 51. Al-Alawi. 2023: 1/1/17-24. and Hamza. 2013: 23).

Al-Alawi does not suffice with presenting the witness as a representation. but makes him a basic element in the indication and guidance. which indicates his awareness of the inferential function of the witness within the grammatical system. and Al-Alawi tends in his explanation to the analytical educational method. as he is keen to clarify the rule. explain its causes. and link it to reliable evidences. with apparent care to control the grammatical term and edit the subject of dispute. and shows his influence on the previous grammatical heritage. especially the explanations of (Al-Kafi). while seeking to provide a coherent explanation that serves the learner. and reflects the maturity of the The grammar lesson in the eighth century AH. and Al-Alawi left behind a large number of scientific works in various sciences and knowledge. in grammar and rhetoric. jurisprudence and its principles. theology. and other sciences. and he has mentioned many of these books for him. including: Al-Azhar al-Safiyyah in the explanation of the sufficient introduction. the style that includes the secrets of rhetoric and the sciences of the facts of miracles. the method in explaining the glass sentences. the confinement in the explanation of its introduction by Ibn Tahir. and the economy in grammar The year of the death of Imam Yahya ibn Hamzah differed. as it was stated that he died at the age of five and seven in his city of Dhamar. and he was buried there. as it may be understood from the words of Zubarah that he died in the year fifty-seven and is weak. and it is more likely that he died on the twenty-ninth of Ramadan. He was forty-nine and seven hundred years old in the fortress of Haran in the city of Dhamar. and after he contributed to the enrichment of the grammatical lesson with his commentary. which is a witness to the development of the method of martyrdom. and the tradition in the later grammatical

commentaries. and an important source for studying the grammatical function of the witness in the Arab heritage. (See: Al-Shawkani. (n.d.): 2/332-333. Al-Qurashi. (n.d.): 51. Hamza. 2013: 23. and Al-Alawi. 2023: 1/17-24. Editor's Introduction) (See: Al-Shawkani. (n.d.): 2/332. Al-Yamani. 1986: 2/514. Al-Baghdadi. 1955: 2/526. and Al-Alawi. 2023: 1/24. Editor's Introduction)

2.2 Second: introducing the book "Clear flowers in the explanation of the sufficient introduction"

The book *Al-Izhar al-Safiyyah* in the explanation of the sufficient introduction is one of the important grammatical commentaries that were written on the board of the sufficient introduction of Ibn al-Hajib. a text known for the density of its phrase and the accuracy of its terminology. which made it in need of explanations that clarify its mysteries and bring its meanings closer to the learners. and the importance of this book is manifested in a number of scientific and methodological aspects. the most prominent of which : The commentator deliberately deconstructs Ibn al-Hajib's brief phrases. and explains its precise structures. while explaining what is meant by the limits and grammatical divisions. which contributes to bringing the text closer to the minds of students. and linking the grammatical and linguistic rules and their origins. The book is full of Qur'anic. poetic. and linguistic evidences that are employed to clarify and confirm the rule. which reflects the breadth of the commentator's knowledge. his ability to understand the grammatical and linguistic material. and the terminological and methodological accuracy in the book. as the explanation is characterized by taking care of the grammatical term. and controlling its concepts. which makes it an important reference for researchers in advanced grammatical studies. especially in the issues of limitation. division. and contribution to the service of the grammatical heritage. The text of *al-Kafi* by Ibn Hajib (d. 646 AH). and reveals how the later people understood this text. which contributes to tracking the development of the grammar lesson. its method of explanation and interpretation. and finally its importance in university and research studies. because of its careful analysis and scientific discussions. (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: *The Body of the Book*) (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: *Text of the book*) (See: Al-Alawi. 2023:

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3 THE CONCEPT OF THE GRAMMATICAL WITNESS AND ITS PATTERNS IN CLEAR FLOWERS

3.1 First: the grammatical witness

The grammatical witness is an eloquent Arabic text that is inferred to prove a grammatical rule or to direct an invocational judgment. and it is invoked as linguistic evidence of the validity of the rule. as its main function is to protest. i.e.. to support the grammatical rule with a reliable text from the words of the eloquent Arabs. (**S. H. D.**) In the language of presence and knowledge. the testimony is the definitive news. and the witness is as (knowledge and generosity). and it may dwell there. and it is witnessed as if it had heard witnesses. i.e.. its presence. it is a witness. and the plural is (witnesses).(The Martyr) The witness and the trustworthy in the testimony of the one who does not lose sight of anything. and it is said that the one who is killed in the cause of Allah is a martyr. because Allah and His angels are witnesses to Him in Paradise. and prayer is the witness. : Maghrib prayer. which is witnessed on Friday. the Day of Resurrection or the day of Arafah. as for the idiom. the partial witness that is mentioned to prove the rule. such as a verse from the revelation. or a saying from the sayings of the Arabs that are reliable in their Arabic. for example. (See: Ibn Manzur. (n.d.): entry (shahd) and Al-Zubaidi. (n.d.): 8/257): What is mentioned in order to clarify the rule and bring it to the understanding of the beneficiary. even if it is by a manufactured example. and the difference between the witness and the example in general. and the example in particular. is that everything that is valid as a witness is valid as an example without the opposite. (Shukri. 1982: 60) (Al-Afghani. 1964: 6)

The relationship between the linguistic and idiomatic meanings is clear with a note of knowledge and proof. because testimony in the language is the definitive news. and the witness who does not lose knowledge of anything. so the witness in the term is the proof of the validity of a rule. and the grammatical witness is of two types. one of which is : A prose witness falls under the Qur'anic witness. the witness of the Prophet's hadith.

the witness of the prose words of the Arabs. and the other: The poetic witness is the predominant witness in grammar books. and the care of the grammatical witness is not limited to one school of thought and not another. but grammarians of all different schools of thought are concerned with it by memorizing evidence. and it is even said that the status of the world increases higher. and glory if it is preferred to memorize abundant evidence. and bring it when it is necessary. (See: Al-Hadithi. 1974: 29-119)

(He is one of the sheikhs of the Kufis) He used to memorize forty thousand verses as a witness in grammar. which is why he mentioned that the witness "in the science of grammar is grammar". and the position of the grammatical witness in the book of the clear flowers. as the book of the clear flowers. which is one of the educational and analytical books of grammar. relies on grammatical evidence in a clear way. and makes it a means of determining the rule. a tool for clarifying the grammatical disagreement. and evidence of the correctness of the syntactic aspects. and the book is distinguished by several qualities. including: Good selection of the witness. linking it directly to the base without too much confusion. and tending to the well-known and reliable evidence. See: Al-Qifti. 1952: 2/314) (Al-Tantawi. (n.d.): 192) (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: The text of the book) (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: The text of the book)

3.2 Second: grammatical patterns in clear Flowers

The grammatical witness is one of the main pillars on which the Arabic grammar lesson was based. as it represented the applied tool adopted by the grammarians in determining the rules. restricting linguistic phenomena. and linking grammatical theorizing with the use of eloquent Arabic. and the sources of evidence varied between the Holy Qur'an. the Prophet's hadith. poetry. and prose. according to the difference in grammatical approaches. and the different positions of scholars on the linguistic protest. and the book (Al-Azhar Al-Safiyya fi Sharh Al-Kafi Introduction) comes among the grammatical works that gave the grammatical witness The importance of studying the patterns of the grammatical witness in (Al-Afzaar Al-Safiyyah in explaining the sufficient introduction) is evident in revealing the nature of the sources he adopted This study contributes to highlighting the methodological characteristics of the book. its position in

the grammatical heritage. and the extent of its consistency or uniqueness in dealing with the witness compared to other works. (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: Text of the book)

The Qur'anic witness and the Qur'anic readings: It is the highest type of evidence. and it is inferred from a grammatical. morphological or semantic basis. and it is considered the most truthful and strongest evidence. because the Holy Qur'an was revealed. (**in clear Arabic tongue**) (Surah Al-Shu'ara'a: 195) The Qur'anic witness occupied a high place in grammar and language books. as the grammarian relied on it to determine the rules. weigh opinions. and respond to disagreements. because of its eloquence. stylistic superiority. and expressive accuracy. and that it combines the integrity of the structure and the depth of significance. which makes it an integrated linguistic witness. and the role of the Qur'anic witness is not limited to proving the rule. but goes beyond that to reveal the flexibility of The Arabic language. the breadth of its methods. and the explanation of the impact of the context on the direction of expression. and the choice of grammatical structure. which contributed to the enrichment of the grammar lesson and the diversity of its paths (See: Al-Jahiz. 1985: 1/8. Al-Alawi. 1914: 3/313. and Al-Suyuti. 1988: 1/4)

Al-Alawi did not differ from other grammarians who preceded him by quoting the verses of the Noble Qur'an a lot. which made them the first basis for martyrdom. (Clear flowers in the explanation of the adequate introduction) In which he mentioned a large number of noble Qur'anic verses. and Al-'Alawi was successful in his choice of the language of the Noble Qur'an. whose evidence exceeded other evidences. for example. when he mentioned it in the chapter on the doer. where he mentioned the rule that the doer must be omitted if there is evidence that indicates it. i.e.. that "omitting it obligatory means that it is not permissible to appear in any case. because there is something that stands in its place and acts on its behalf." (Al-Alawi. 2023: 1/193)(**And one of the people who are not your merchants**)) (Surah At-Tawbah: 6)

And other places in the book. as well as Qur'anic reading. are among the most important linguistic evidences that grammarians relied on in restricting grammatical and morphological rules. because of the eloquence and transcendence of the Holy Qur'an in style and reliable precedence. (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: Text of the book).

The Qur'anic readings. in all their different aspects. have been a rich material for martyrdom. which contributed to guiding linguistic phenomena and interpreting the faces

of expressions. and they were a major reference in explaining the Sunnah of the Arabs in their speech. for example in proving a language of the Arabs in the words of the Almighty: ((**What are these human beings**)) (Yousef: 31) He said: "And know that the Bani Tamim do not work.(I do not) and(No) In their language. the secret of this is that they enter into nouns and verbs. so they have no jurisdiction... Because the worker has the right to be distinct from the non-worker in his specialization." and he mentioned it to the people of the Hijaz when he said: "Her work in the language of the people of the Hijaz is to raise the name. and to put the news and their language." (Al-Alawi. 2023: 1/274) (Al-Alawi. 2023: 1/274) (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: Text of the book)

The Prophet's Hadith Witness: The Prophet's hadith is one of the important linguistic evidences that scholars have benefited from in restricting grammatical rules and guiding linguistic phenomena. because of its distinctive issuance from the most eloquent Arabs. (**Peace be upon him and his family**) His direct contact with the language of the Arabs in the age of protest. and the citing of the Prophet's hadith provoked a debate among grammarians in acceptance and response. but he remained a significant witness for many of them. because of the linguistic richness and eloquent methods that helped to understand the structure and rules of the Arabic language. in the matter of the ordinary erection of letters similar to "N" as one of the languages of the Arabs. and the mention of the Prophet's hadith. (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: 4/40) "The bottom of Hell is for seventy autumns." (Al-Bazzar. (n.d.): 17/157 and see: Al-Alawi. 2023: 4/40) and other places in the book. (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: Text of the book)

The witness from the words of the Arabs in poetry and prose The witness of the speech of the Arabs. poetry and prose are among the main sources that grammarians relied on to build rules and codify linguistic phenomena. as the eloquent speech of the Arabs represents the real use of language in the eras of protest.. Arabic poetry. with its stylistic diversity. and prose with its spontaneity and clarity. has contributed to documenting grammatical rules and explaining the correct use of the Arabic language. as poetry has been cited by Al-Alawi in many issues. and the reliance on which it relies in clarifying the grammatical rule on which scholars disagree. as the poetic witness has a safe harbor. and a means of reaching the grammatical goal that he hopes for. he has invoked poetry in all areas of inference in his book (Clear flowers in the explanation of the adequate introduction) For example. when he presented the issue of the dispute. he

mentioned the poet's saying:(The poetic verse is of unknown authorship. See: Al-Alawi. 2023: 1/208)

And when she conceived the family of Layla. I heard among them the cry of the crow. . He said: "If I had not done the second to raise the crow. because it is an actor". and other places in the book. and the prose witness Al-Alawi followed in the footsteps of his predecessor from the grammarians in citing the prose words of the Arabs. and if it is measured by the proportion of the other evidences. which are the evidence of the Holy Qur'an and poetry. we find it a little. for his prose evidence included the sayings of the Arabs. proverbs. and the ruling. for example the mention of the proverb "They went." (Al-Alawi. 2023: 1/208)

(See: Al-Alawi. 2023: Text of the book) Hands Spa Al-'Alawi is of the view that the two names are Arabized. and the first is added to the second. because the compound is fixed on the spot. and in other places in the book. (Al-Alawi. 2023: 2/455) (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: 2/455) (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: Text of the book)

3.3 The effect of the grammatical witness diversity on the construction of the base at the upper one

The diversity of the grammatical witness in the book of the clear flowers represents one of the prominent methodological features of Imam Yahya bin Hamza Al-Alawi. as he was not limited to one type of evidence in the construction of the grammatical rule. but a type between the Holy Qur'an. the Prophet's hadith. Arabic poetry. prose. and the sayings of the Arabs. a diversity that was not spontaneous. but came subject to a conscious scientific vision aimed at consolidating the grammatical rule and strengthening it in more than one aspect.

Quoting the Holy Qur'an occupies a high position for Al-Alawi because of its highest degree of eloquence and conclusiveness in protest. and he has made it in many places the basis for determining the grammatical ruling. or for strengthening a different syntactic orientation in it . where He resorted to the hadith of the Prophet after verifying his eloquence . The validity of the inference from it. thus contributing to expanding the circle of the accepted witness in grammar. (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: Text of the book)

As for the poetic witness. Al-Alawi employed him carefully. as he used to choose the reliable evidence attributed to the protest poets. and he was sometimes concerned with the multiplicity of narrations of the poetic verse. and he preferred them to serve the grammatical rule ‘ Analogy or hearing agrees ‘ This approach reveals a clear critical awareness. as the witness is not an end in itself. but rather a means of proving or directing the rule. (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: Text of the book) .

It is also noted that Al-Alawi did not increase the evidence just because of the multiplication ‘ Rather. he balanced the number of proofs with their importance. so that the witness was mentioned where needed. and avoided fillings that did not add anything new to the grammatical problem ‘ This curriculum reflects a clear pedagogical orientation aimed at facilitation ‘ Understanding. not complexity ‘ Digression. (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: Text of the book)

Hence. it can be said that the diversity of the grammatical witness according to Al-Alawi contributed to building a coherent grammatical rule. combining hearing and analogy. and balancing the novel and know-how. which made the book of the clear flowers in explaining the sufficient introduction an important source for studying the grammatical function of the witness. and its impact on the establishment of grammatical judgments.

3.4 The second axis: the grammatical function of the witness in the book of the Clear flowers in explaining the adequate introduction

The grammatical witness is one of the most important tools that grammarians relied on in setting rules and controlling linguistic usage. as it is the applied means through which grammatical judgments are deduced and opinions and doctrines are supported. The book (Al-Azhar Al-Safiyyah fi Sharh Al-Kafi Introduction) is among the explanatory works that the grammatical witness paid clear attention. as its author was not limited to citing the evidence as illustrative examples only. but made it an effective tool in explaining grammatical functions. consolidating rules. weighting opinions. and linking theory to practice. In this book. the witness has taken on multiple roles. beyond simple citation to perform an interpretive. explanatory and educational function. as it is considered a basis for deriving the grammatical rule. which is the grammatical argument

in proving the rule. permitting it or inferring from it when it came contrary to the analogy or response to the violator. refuting his opinion. and showing the weakness of his grammatical doctrine. : **First: Witness the Inference** : Which is what is included in the protest to prove or refute an opinion. build or demolish a base. or report an opinion or a grammatical ruling. **Second: Witness Bayan** : It is the representative witness that is brought for the purpose of clarification and representation. and we can classify the grammatical evidence in the book of the clear flowers in the explanation of the sufficient introduction among the inferential evidence through which we can know the purpose of coming with them. or their purpose. which is : (See: Eid. 1972: 101-102)

Documenting the grammatical rule and its implications: This function is one of the most prominent functions performed by the grammatical witness. and the most important of which is because it is the advanced grammarians who established its origins. as it is based on extrapolating the evidence that they were able to hear orally. or narrated to them. or derived from the Holy Qur'an. it is the indispensable tool for the grammarian. and with which he can establish his rulings. and be of help to him in documenting his grammatical rules. It is a clear indication that it is common in comparison with other phenomena. which have little chance of being heard. and Al-Alawi excelled in using the grammatical witness for the purpose of documenting the grammatical rule in many places. including:

- In a position (Subject) It is permissible to omit the verb when there is a presumption that indicates it. and an indication that guides it. so it is permissible to omit it. : (Increase) . and you want : Zayd got up. but he did not allow that except for what he said. such as the words of the Almighty. : **((He praises him in it in the morning and the origins))** (Surat An-Nur: 36) The estimation of Ibn 'Amir's reading is that his saying "men" is not fit to be raised with "praise" or "praise" in terms of being an explicit doer . Because it is based on what the doer has not named. nor in terms of being a substitute for the doer. because of the corruption of its meaning. because men do not praise. but the praise is Allah. the Almighty. He said: "Men praise him. so he (men) will be the doer of a predestined action. which is indicated by the context of the speech." (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: 1/192 and Muhaysin. 1997: 3/88) Among them is the poet's saying:

Your lips are increasing the enemies of the enemy and confused which topples the conflicts (The verse is by the poet Nahshal bin Harri. Al-Alawi. 2023: 1/192. See

also: Sibawayh. 1988: 1/145) Rather. he mentioned it as a witness to the permissibility of omitting the verb because of the significance of his saying "Libik" on it. " It is as if he said: Who is crying more? He said: He weeps for a quarrel. i.e.. he is humiliated. because of his quarrel with others. and he is arbitrarily on the roads. which overthrows the plagues: fatal accidents. and it is said: He is overthrown. if he perishes. † And (why) in (from that which is overthrown) is likely to be connected. i.e.. from whom. and it is possible that it is a descriptive denial. i.e.. from something that is overthrown by the plagues. " (Al-Alawi. 2023: 1/192)

Documenting grammatical guidance: Grammatical guidance is the analysis of Quranic texts. the hadiths of the Prophet. the sayings of the Companions. and the sayings of the Arabs in poetry and prose of great importance that he performs in the grammatical text to prove the validity of those directives. and grammatical guidance is one of the important functions performed by the grammatical witness. and Al-Alawi has taken it as the basis of his grammatical material. so we find him mentioning more than one grammatical witness to document those texts. and guide them I will give some examples that illustrate what Al-'Alawi was directing:

1. **In the place of (the letters of the Hadith) in the words of the Almighty: ((If you didn't delay me for a long time. I would believe)) † (Surah Al-Munafiqun: 10) This is a rebuke of what was in the past as its governor. and the Almighty said: ((If you do not bring us the angels. if you are of the truthful)) † (Surah Al-Hijr: 7) This and the like are a prelude to what is followed by the present tense of division. and this is what we have shown in a grammatical direction. (See: Al-Alawi. 2023: 4/104).**
2. **In another place of the quotation of the "letters of the precipitation" in the poet's saying:**

You are considered the best of your glory Bani Dutri if it were not for the convincing quantity (Jarir. 1971: 907)

Al-'Alawi explained the meaning of his words: The meaning is: Can you count the masked quantity. Sibuyah said: "Can you say 'Hala is better than that' and 'Hala is bread than that?' (See: Sibawayh. 1988: 1/268) So he raises it on the pronouns of a verb that raises it. and his estimation: "Is it better than that?" and he pours it on the pronouns of a

nobleman. and his estimation: "Have you done better than that?" " (Al-Alawi. 2023: 4/104)

Documenting an opinion: Al-Alawi stood by those who were keen to show the opinion of grammarians on grammatical issues and their syntactic directives that he addressed. and he often documented their opinions with agrammatical evidence that strengthens their inference. such as:

1. Agree Upper Sibuyeh When you offer it (Warning letters) ◊ It is specialized in the forms of speech in order to pay attention to the warning of those who perceive it as inattentive. and it is permissible to enter it into the implication. ◊ And this is according to Sibuya He said: We say. "Here you are." ◊ Al-Khalil claimed that it is not permissible to enter it except by the name of the sign "(Sibawayh. 1988: 2/354 and see: Al-Alawi. 2023: 4/71) He mentioned Sibuyeh Quranic Text ((Here you are. these are your arguments)) (Surah Al Imran: 66) To strengthen this view by saying: "Yes. What Al-Khalil said about the frequency of its occurrence. as for preventing it from entering the implication. the aspects are with the mention of the verse. (Sibawayh. 1988: 2/354 and see: Al-Alawi. 2023: /71)
2. In Door (Controversy) Mention Upper " If the two verbs contradict apparently after them. then it may be in effect towards: "He hit me and honored me. Zayd." ◊ In effect. it is as follows: "I struck and honored Zayd." ◊ The effect is different. and the visuals choose the actions of the second ◊ As for the first Kufyun. if you do the second. you will add the subject in the first according to the apparent without omitting it. unlike the garment. and it is permissible to do so. and you will omit the effect. ◊ To do without him ◊ Otherwise. if you do the first you will atrophy the subject in the second ◊ The effect is on the chosen one except that he prevents an obstacle ◊ So it appears ◊ Imam al-Qays said: **If what I seek for the slightest living is enough for me - and I do not ask for - a little money** (Al-Qays. 1989: 39) ◊ It is not from him (for corruption the meaning) " (Al-Alawi. 2023: 1/197-198 and see: Sibawayh. 1988: 1/79)
3. In the Question Effect of what the subject is not named . mentioning the opinion of the Basrians on the prohibition of The establishment of the non-object in its place when the subject is omitted He said: And the chosen one did not depend on

the masses of Basrain This is supported by what is mentioned in the revelation and the persistence of eloquent language in that. **(Al-Alawi. 2023: 218/1)**

4 THE END

This research concluded with a number of scientific results. the most prominent of which is that the grammatical witness occupies a central position in the grammatical lesson of Imam Yahya bin Hamza Al-Alawi. as it made it an essential tool in documenting the grammatical rule. directing the expression. giving weight to opinions. and responding to dissenters. The evidence adopted by Al-Alawi varied between the Holy Qur'an. the Prophet's hadith. poetry. prose. and the sayings of the Arabs. which gave his grammatical rulings strength and based on the considered principles of protest. The research revealed that Al-Alawi was not just a carrier of evidence. but played an active critical role. as he carefully selected the witness. took into account his suitability for the rule. balanced the different narratives. and presented what he saw as closer to the analogy or stronger in significance. as it became clear that employing the witness was not an end in itself. but rather a means to serve the grammatical rule. and clarify it. The research also showed that the grammatical function of the witness in the clear flowers varied between documenting the rule. directing the texts. determining the grammatical opinions. and the stylistic permission. which indicates the breadth of the grammatical horizon and the depth of his insight in dealing with the linguistic material. and this approach contributed to making the book an important reference in the study of grammatical evidence and its functions.

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All authors contributed equally to the development of this article.

Data availability

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