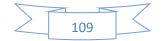## Standing on the end of correct and defective words

Prepared by

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Abstract

This study came under the title: Endowment on the End of the Correct and Unhealthy Words, which aimed to study the endowment on the end of the right and knowledge and knowledge of the provisions, related to it, and know the opinions of morphologists and readers on this topic.

The researcher followed the inductive-descriptive approach, among the most important findings of the study are: Does not begin to speak, It does not stop on the move, Endowment on three languages, First: Replace the tanween alpha after opening it, The second: the deletion of the tanween and the sukoon of the other, And the third: to stop it by replacing the tanween with alpha after opening it, The researcher recommended studying the endowment, knowing its provisions, and applying it in the Qur'anic readings.

Key words:

Connection, omission, tanween, rhyme, intonation
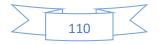
The introduction

Praise is to God, praise worthy of His Majesty, and may God's prayers and peace be upon our master Muhammad and his companions and his family, and may the blessings of God be abundant. And yet:

For the science of morphology is for the sake of the sciences of the Arabic language, the most honorable, the most subtle and the most gentle, and it is the balance of the word that all those who work in the Arabic language need in terms of grammar, linguist, interpreter, hadith and rhetoric whenever they need it. Because it contains the laws, rules and measures in the light of which it is possible to know the origins of words from the excess that is included in them, and what happened to the letters of the word from stopping and heart, or raising, replacing or deleting, and other changes that occur to the structure of the word, just as knowing the letters is the origins of words. It plays the main role in knowing its arrangement in linguistic dictionaries, to reveal its meaning.

As for the importance of this topic, the researcher chose this research, which was titled: The Endowment on the End of the Right and Bad Words.

The study aims to the following

1. Studying the endowment for correct and defective words, knowing the rulings related to it, and knowing the opinions of the morphologists and readers on this subject.

2. There is no doubt that the endowment is indispensable in the morphological lesson, and among the readers of the Noble Qur'an.

3. Collecting the scattered from this topic in a mini-research, which is of great benefit to researchers and readers?

4. Shed light on the endowment, and its permissible and prohibited types.

5. Gathering evidence and evidence in which the endowment was mentioned and applied to it in order to facilitate its identification.

The importance of studying
It is not limited to the morphologists only, but also includes the readers, to know the rulings, manage the meanings, and spend the lessons and lessons.
After the narrative that he brought from evidence and evidence, the researcher urgently needs to prove the following headings in his research:
1. Endowment provisions and evidence
2. Common changes in endowment and their causes
3. The indication of endowment in poetry and prose
4. The indication of endowment in the Holy Quran
5. Endowment for transportation for the Kufic and Basryn
Types of endowments on the correct and defective words
Waqf: the interruption of the pronunciation at the end of the word, and what is meant here is optional, and it is not that which is repentance, denial, remembrance and singing, and most of it requires changes. (Al-Ashmouni, 1998)

Waqf on Menon:

Standing on the conscience:
Endowment on the missing noun:
Trailing stop:
Ibn al-Nazim said: One of the characteristics of the endowment is the increase of the ha' of silence, and most of what is increased after the other omitted verb: assertive, speak to give it, and not throw it, or endowment, like give, throw it, and after what is interrogative, as you say in: Allam, so I said: Allam. (Ibn Al-Nazim, 1998: 812)

On Roy:

Abu Hayyan Al-Andalusi said: It is in the state of recitation, and the endowment of recitation is specific to poetry (Al-Andalusi, 1998: 827). The chant is an increase in the voice, lengthening in it, and it is in singing and trumpeting, and its rhymes are suspicious. Some of Bani Tamim, and others stand by calming the narrator as they

are pronounced in speech, as if it is not in poetry, and the people of Hijaz build a period after the letter Roy they sang or did not chant, then the rhyme if it was noun in an accusative position,

The most important findings of the study

1. The common changes in the endowment caused by it are: transfer, omission, iskan, da'eef, rum, ishamam, and badal.

2. It does not start with a still person to speak and does not stop on a moving one.

3. Al-Wasl may give a ruling, and that is a lot in poetry and little in prose.

4. Endowment in three languages: one of them: replacing the tanween alpha after a fatha, the second: deleting the tanween and the sukoon of the other, and the third: to make a waqf for it by replacing the tanween alpha after opening it, waw after a dammah, and ya after it was broken.

5. It is permissible to make a waqf on the correct, expressed noun, on the correct noun, the shortened, the incomplete, and the vowel, as well as the waqf on the narrator according to the poets.

6. The endowment by transmission has a difference of opinion among the scholars, as the Kufics permitted it, and it is the most correct according to the researcher, and the Basrians forbade it, unless the latter was neglected.

Recommendations:

1. The researcher recommends studying the endowment from the morphological aspect, and applying it in Quranic readings.
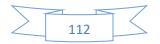
2. Getting to know the end of the correct and defective words, knowing the rulings related to it, knowing the ruling that is permissible according to scholars and readers, and knowing what is not permissible.

3. Reciting the Qur'anic verses and knowing the chain of transmission that the reciters have endowed with to implement the endowment in word and deed.

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