

Deletion and its Role in Rhetorical Guidance in the Book of the Interpretation of the Koran for Al-Turaihi

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The linguistic meaning of deletion in various Arabic lexicons is around the meaning of the pieces of the limb. In particular, subtraction and projection as well as throwing and multiplication. Deletion is referred to in terms of projections of part of speech or all evidence. This projection, whether part of speech or all evidence, must be accompanied by mental evidence indicating deletion and usually indicates the designation of the deleted. The researcher believes that Jurjani has been interested in several aesthetics of deletion, as shown through the description of him: that the non-mentioned (deletion) may be in the state of disclosure and is reported from the pronunciation and male, and silence on the benefit is an increase of benefit, which is demonstrated by the disclosure. These provide a deep insight into the rhetoric. Concerning the distinction between deletion and deletion in the actor, we find that the language and rhetoric have been distinguished. That is, "the actor is atrophied and not omitted", wherever it can be estimated with a hidden conscience.

Key words: *deletion, rhetoric, Koran, Al-Turaihi.*

1. Introduction

Deletion is a linguistic phenomenon shared by human languages. However, in the Arabic language, it is more persistent and clear because of the inherent characteristics of the tendency for conciseness and abbreviation. Deletion is one of the two types of brevity; palace and deletion have alienated Arabs from the heavy in the tongue, which is intended to what is light. (Cliff & Anna, 2019). The deletion is a wide section of the rhetoric and includes all the components of the Arabic sentence. It is not limited to a single one without the other, as you

may delete any item within the scope of the sentence, but it also may inflict on the sentence itself. Although, the deletion of sentences when the rhetoric takes a wider range than the grammar — in terms of the special attention they give to the briefing — the deletion of vocabulary is broader than the deletion of sentences, "Because deleting vocabulary is lighter in use"(Edward, et al., 2019).

"The deletion is a delicate course door, gentle intake, you see by leaving the mention disclosed from the mention, and silence on the statement more than useful, and find you utter what is not to pronounce, and completed what is a statement if not built" (Fitch, W, 2018).

2. Literature Review

Section One: deletion concept and purposes

A. The first requirement: deletion as language and idiomatic

Language dictionaries indicate that the meaning of deletion is the concealment and absence of what exists (Cynthia B., et al., 2019) and "deletion is to cut something from the party" (Umar, 2018). Ibn Faris (Hamed Kassab, 2012) said, "I deleted "his head with the sword "cut a piece of it" and to delete the thing is to cut it from the end **Ibrahim Mustafa** (Cynthia B., et al.,2019). The researcher sees through the dictionaries noted privosuly, that the linguistic meaning of the material (deletion) revolves around: the meaning of cutting from the limb in particular, subtraction and projection, in addition to throwing and multiplication (Cynthia B., et al.,2019).

In terminology, deletion is referred to as a projection of part or all of a guide, and this projection, whether part or all of a speech must be accompanied by mental evidence indicating deletion. *Ibn Hisham*, (al-Muwaylihi, **2018**) He did not mention explicitly the definition of deletion. Perhaps what emerges is that deletion: "is the omission of some elements of the text for a graphical purpose, with evidence of deletion" (Elin, et al., 2017). As for Sharif Jurjani, he pointed out that: "dropping a light cause such as (will not) from Mmaelen to remain (Mvai) to be transferred to (Foulen) and delete (will) from Foulen to remain (Fow) and transferred to (Foul) is called deleted" (al-Muwaylihi, **2018**)

The researcher believes that ((Jurjani)) through this text, demonstrates the most important aesthetics of deletion, and shows through the description of him: that the non-mention (deletion) may be in more explicit and informed of pronunciation and mention, and silence for the benefit is an increase of benefit, which is showed I shall state from the disclosure. (Christine M.2005)"Halliday and Roqaia Hassan" defined deletion as: "relationship within the text, and in most examples there is the presumed element in the previous text, meaning that deletion is usually a tribal relationship" (Allbaugh,**2017**) and shows by their definition;



deletion is a textual relationship, takes place within the text, With evidence or presumption in the previous text, this is what makes it a tribal relationship, that is, an underlying element.

The rhetoric mentioned a range of reasons for deletion distributed in the research to delete the predicate, delete predicate, and delete some belongings verb, and the most important of these reasons are the following: (Allbaugh,2017; Dayton,2016)

1. Precaution against tampering based on the apparent, if what is deleted can be understood and understood by the recipient, without mentioning it in the pronunciation.
2. Imagine injustice to the strongest evidence of mind and pronunciation.
3. Test the attention of the recipient or the extent of his acumen, when it is possible to dispense with an explicit indication of the word intended (Harris,2016).
4. Notification of the glorification of the name by means of the preservation of his name, not to mention his Majesty.
5. Notification of contempt for the name and contempt and disregard of the tongue from mentioning his name, through the illusion that the tongue should be preserved, as well as the mention of obscenity and naked names (Kjeldsen,2018)
6. Preservation of the tongue is a fact about the mention of deleted and content with the evidence.
7. Ability to deny the deleted, when there is a need for this denial, and claim the intent of others.
8. Intended to thrill the thumb, to come after the statement healing longing movement to knowledge. (Kjeldsen,2018).

Deletion in the Arabic language, whether audio or standard, is the means of reducing the weight of the pronunciation of the word within the linguistic environment, and therefore we find that the linguists have set some standards that should govern the structure of the deletion of them (Steen,2016)

1. This deletion does not lead to confusion of another word, so that the words are similar, which leads to confusion of meanings.
2. Deletion does not result in a rejected image or heavy verbal images. (Steen,2016)
3. Deletion does not lead to ambiguity in the context.
4. That there is evidence of the deletion, in order to be considered to exist in the sense
5. It should be noted that the original in all the recycle of all types to be in the speech to indicate what is deleted (McGinnis,2018),

And that evidence of deletion are many, including:



Grammar Industry

The Almighty God Said: (they said, God!! You still remember Yusuf!!) Grammarians can appreciate in such (no) i.e.: God!! You don't stop. And so if I say: I swear to God I do so, then I lied because I mean, I swear to God I do: I swear to god I do not do, it must be estimated (no) in such a structure, if you want to divide by the act you want to do, you should say: God to do as well, which is simplified in the science of grammar (McGinnis,2018).

The Indication of the Meaning

The meaning may be evidence of deletion and the deleted, because the meaning is valid only by him and is not correct without the words, as the Almighty says (O you who believe, handle yourselves, this is who is lost does not harm you if you are guided) which means you have to (reform) yourselves. (Charles,2007).

The praise of deletion in its place was decided by the former grammarians, linguists and rhetorists as well and the Arabs used the deletion for brevity, abbreviation and contentment simply to say if the addressee knows the intent therein. (Charles,2007). Siboe has acknowledged that in his book and Khalil ibn al-Farahidi, showed the lightness of speech that arises from deletion and believes that that lightness must be binding as long as it does not lead to confusion of meaning in the mind of the listener, and the addressee knows what was omitted from the speech The Romanian is brief Speak and raise them an affair (Steen,2016).

Baqlani believes that deletion is better than mentioning because the soul gains all the doctrine in the intent. However, Abdul-Qaher Jirjani distinguished from scientists praise and mentioned the virtue of deletion and expression of its impact on the self so he put in (evidence) a chapter of deletion as he says (and maybe a deletion is a good necklace and rule of Tajweed) Dr. Mohammed Hussein Abu Musa believes that Abdul-Qaher al-Jurjani has blown into the door of deletion spirit of beauty (Harris,2016) as he says: (... In this way, which reveals the eloquence of deletion Balancing between deletion and mentioning in the shrines required for deletion as Abdel-Qaher went to guide his eloquence and show its value ... It does not tell us explicit words, but guides us to go back to ourselves and to balance between two images. We realize rhetoric well and find what's good using our taste) (Harris,2016).

That Abdul-Qahir inimitable way has been passed by those who came after the rhetoric and interpreters and tried to weave with the pattern Ibn Al-Atheer describes the brief omission in saying :(It is a kind of noble speech that is related only to Knights of rhetoric and led to its mission and prayed and hit at the highest degree with the highest mug, and that's for its high state) (Harris,2016).

Our scholars have set precise controls on the evidence of deletion, so as not to interpret all the Qur'an interpreted: the grammar Ibn Ibn Hisham (d. 761 AH / 1360 AD), in this, approved eight conditions for deletion, which in its entirety revolve in the existence of the understanding; including the existence of current evidence (Edward, et al.,2019).

B. Second Requirement: Purposes of Deletion

Findings were based on the intended objectives of the speakers when they deleted. As for the purposes, the distant objectives intended by the speaker when they tend to delete was examined. Just as the reasons for the deletion of me by mentioning and detailing the saying of grammatical people in it, it was found that the purposes were exposed to the rhetoric, and they detailed the saying in it; as (Umar, 2019) - for example - believes that the purposes dealt with graphs and interpreters, and it is not the work of grammarians, (Umar, 2019) and the purposes of deletion are:

1. Mitigation

Many of the apparent reasons for deletion have the purpose of mitigation, as frequent use requires deletion; desire to mitigate; such as the confluence of the inhabitants, the difficulty of pronunciation, and also find mitigation in the depressor, and delete Hamza, and proverbs. "And they say no one, no one is here. All of this has been deleted and replaced with the knowledge of the addressee" said *Sibawayh*, (*Structure and Function*,2003).

2. Briefness and shortness of speech:

Many types of deletions result from the desire of the speaker to achieve abbreviation and briefness; when constructing the verb for the unknown, the subject is deleted, and linguists note several purposes, including abbreviation and conciseness. (Majchrzak, and Rebecca,2017)

3. Breadth

It is a type of omission for brevity and abbreviation, but it results in a kind of metaphor because of the transfer of the word from a rule to have a verdict is not true, for example, delete the additive and the establishment of the additive to its place (Howe,2013)

4. Amplification and bone because of ambiguity

Such as the Almighty said: (even if they came and opened their doors), the answer was deleted; because the description of what they find is not endless;

Section Two: Types of Deletion

First: deletion on the subject

The grammarians have divided the speech into baptism and waste, and note that the four mayors are the inchoative and the enunciative, the act and the actor, and that the relationship between each of them is attribution, and that what remains after that is replaceable waste, In other words, a sentence in Arabic can be satisfied with an inchoative and denunciative as a nominal sentence, and a verb as an actual verb,. This may suggest that the Arabs were not interested in the waste as much as in the mayor, but this word is repulsive, because they have been interested in all parts. For example, if the verb is constructed of the unknown and the object or other source, preposition, entrapped or eradicated, this is the force of their care to this waste. (Jeffrey T., 2012). Thus, Abu al-Fateh ibn Jannah confirms in the (al-Muhtasib) in his interpretation of the words of Al-mighty god: "The day we say to the hell" (Jeffrey T., 2012) as he says: This is evidence of our saying: Zaid was beaten, and so on, we did not leave the perpetrator to be ignorant, but because the care was devoted to mention of the occurrence of the act in excess – whether the actor was known or not – for the reading of the group "the day you say". This confirms the power of care by the effect, and then says: It is very care to the effect that they came with acts attributable to the effect, and did not mention the actor with it towards: the colour of the man went pale, this is as the referencing the verb to the actor (William C., and Sandra,1987).

Al-Anbari says: ((If he said: What is the actor? It is any name mentioned after the verb, and that verb was assigned to that name, such as: (Zaid stood), and (Amr went). The difference between him and the effect: It was posed: Can they be reversed and the difference be a reality? The answer is detailed below:

- I. Is that the verb has only one actor, and has many predicates, if proven, and that the actor less than the predicates, the lifting is heavier and lighter open give the least heavier, and the lightest, to be the weight of lifting the balance of the lack of the actor and the lightness of the opening balancing of the lot of effect)) (William C., and Sandra,1987)
- II. The actor is like a debutante, and the debutant is raised
- III. The actor is stronger than the predicate. Therefore, the actor that is the stronger is given the lifting, and the predicate that was the weakest was given the monument.
- IV. The actor is first and lifting comes first, and the predicate comes last, and the monument comes last, so the first was given to the first, and the last to the other.
- V. This question is not necessary, because it was not for any purpose other than the difference and that has happened (Jeffrey T., 2012).



Al-Mobrid mentioned in the brief entitled "the door of the predicate with no actor mentioned" and mentions its rule, which is the lifting, such as: Ziad was hit; Abdullah was wrongs, because you omitted the actor, and every verb needs an actor (William C., and Sandra,1987).

Others call it "a door of what has no actor", the clarification of this in the book is sufficient in the way he said: the predicate of what did not name the actor, all the predicate of deleting the actor, and was established in its place, and the condition that the formula change the verb to an act being done" (Young,2019). However, the matter has settled on the name of the "deputy for the actor", (William C., and Sandra,1987) and the SPI owner reduces the use of the term deputy for the actor as the first and shortest of the words of many of the grammarians "the predicate that did not name the actor," because of his sincerity: "Ziad was given a Dinar", and the lack of sincerity on the envelope, and any other acting on behalf of the actor (Young,2019).

With regard to the distinction between destruction and deletion in the actor, we find Ibn Muddah al-Qurtubi criticizes this confusion between the two terms and their use in one sense, and differentiates between them, saying: "The actor atrophied and not omitted", (William C., and Sandra,1987). Wherever it can be estimated conscientiously conspicuous they mean what is necessary, and omitted what can be dispensable. Dr. (Ahmed Abdul Sattar al-Jawari) pointed out that in saying: . It is known that attributing crying to heaven and earth together and it is not for the sky to cry, nor from the nature of the earth to be crying. A sign of the will to use a metaphorical mind, the sky for its truth and cry for the truth as well as the earth, and described the sky and the earth as crying, or deny crying as in verse, requires that this attribution was stuck in the perception of the bereavement, and informed in the filming of the coming down, when those hastily took without Diathesis or ready. This counterpart is much in the mental metaphor of the Qur'an (William C., and Sandra,1987).

In the words of the Almighty (He said that I loved the love of the good from the mention of my Lord until it was hidden by the hijab) (Tarihi says here that she borrowed at night means that the sun did not hurt her, and the Arabs do it if to speak what shows. In the words of the Almighty (He said that I loved the love of the good from the mention of my Lord until it was hidden by the hijab) (Tarihi says here that she hid at night means that the sun disappeared and there was no more mention of it, and the Arabs used to do this if there was what indicated this in the words(al-Muwaylihi,2016). Al-Tabari agrees with al-Turaihi when he interprets (until it has been hidden by hijab) : until the sun has disappeared with the veil, it means: the sunset is absent in its absence, that is, the sun has disappeared from behind a green sapphire. (Charles, 2007) He is also referring to this meaning in his saying: (until it has been hidden by hijab) i.e., the sun has a veiled hijab, but it was about the sun and if it is not mentioned, it has already been shown to mention the sun, so the synagogue was right (al-Muwaylihi,2016).

Second: The Predicate

"The verb has an association with both the actor and the predicate and its diversity varies. Its association to the actor to inform him of his occurrence, not only to his presence in himself, and its association with the predicate to indicate its occurrence on it" (al-Muwaylihi,2016).

The predicate is omitted for several purposes, including:

1. Briefing with Inclusion
2. Download infringer verb necessary
3. Abbreviation

One of the examples mentioned in Al-Tarihi's interpretation is what he referred to in the words of the Almighty (let him call his ally) (Young,2019) and the meaning (the people), and this meaning was repeated in the words of the Almighty (and ask the village in which we were) and the meaning here ask the people of the village and Al-Tabari agrees with Al-Tarihi In this sense, Al-Tabari has pointed to this by saying: let him call his support. In the Almighty saying: (let him call his ally) i.e. the people of his ally, i.e. his council and pointed to the metaphor and he declared his relationship and analyzed the meaning that the launch of the name of the case. Al-Beqaa expanded the interpretation of the verse and pointed out that what is meant by (the ally) the people of the ally and then confirmed his words analyzing the verse and its implications by saying: "In addition to this metaphor of luxury and majesty that is hidden ... Rather, they are proud of their people and the closest of the pride of the people of his ally, the people who meet during the day ... The Almighty said about him taking that ugly face: "let him call" a distress call to him, that is, the people who were meeting with him during the day talking in a place where some of his supporters and clan are calling for him to be saved. And it was said in Abu Jahl, who said to the Prophet - peace be upon him -: "do you threaten me, I am the most valley club" The verse came down as a threat to him and incapacitated him, meaning: Let him call the people of his club to support him if they can. In the words of the Almighty (and drink in their hearts the calf with their blasphemy) (Young,2019).. as Al-Turaihi pointed to the deletion of the predicate which is the (love) of the calf in their hearts «And drink in their hearts calf», that the love of calf has entered and the penetrated into their hearts so it merged in them, and the original love of the calf has omitted the summary and deletion in many like him in the Qur'an because it is a kind of Budaiya, and described it with drinking because whoever wanted to confine love or loathing borrowed the name of the drink because he it has the easiest route in the body, and therefore the doctors said water ride food and medicines.



Third: Deletion of the Added

It is very much in the Qur'an... Examples of the verse (owner of the day of religion) and appreciation: the owner of the provisions of the day of religion, and Turaihi pointed to the places of deletion of added in the saying of The Almighty god (or promoted in the sky) i.e. in the sky ascents, so he deleted the added here almighty god says (or promoted in the sky) means: or ascend in a stairway to heaven, but it was said in the sky, but amounted to it not in it, because the people said: or live in peace to heaven, so I entered "in" to speak to indicate the meaning of speech.

Results

1. The linguistic meaning of the material (h, y, q) in various lexicons is about: the meaning of the pieces of the limb in particular, subtraction and projection, in addition to throwing and multiplication.
2. Deletion is referred to in the term as projections of part of speech or all evidence, and this projection, whether part of speech or all must be accompanied by mental evidence indicating deletion, and usually indicate the designation of deleted.
3. This research found that ((Jurjani)) has been interested in some aesthetics of deletion, and shows through the description of him: that the non-mention (deletion) may be in the positions of disclosure and reported from the pronunciation and male, and silence on the benefit is an increase of benefit, which is demonstrated and demonstrated by the disclosure, and these A deep insight into the rhetoric.
4. Concerning the distinction between deletion and deletion in the actor, it is found that the language and rhetoric have distinguished between them in the actor, that is, "the actor is atrophied and not omitted", wherever it can be estimated with a hidden conscience.



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