Conditions for Using Means of Emphasis from The Point Of View Of Grammar and Stylistics

Mullasadikova Nigora Miramonovna*

International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan

Abstract: Knowledge of the subtle features of the language plays an important role in improving the efficiency of speech. There are three types of sentences in Arabic, depending on the situation of the listener. The expected results from these types of offers are also considered to be different. Usually the speaker distinguishes the type of speech he uses based on the situation of the listener. A speaker who seeks to convince the listener in his speech must know how to enhance the content of speech. Depending on the situation of the listener, it is determined how many means of assertion can be used in a sentence. There are more than 50 types of them in Arabic. One of them is considered to be an amplifying application. In this article, the author reflects on the concept of amplification and its types, as well as the features in its use. At the same time, he comments on the concept of amplification and its application in Arabic. He explains the opinions of classical scholars on this issue mainly on the basis of Qur'anic verses.

Keywords: Speaker's Goal, Listener's Position, Assertion, Amplification Meaning, Amplifying Applications

Introduction

It is not enough to speak with confidence in order for the speech to be effective, it is necessary to use certain words or tone so that there is no doubt. In this situation, the meaning is enhanced by tone based on the characteristic of the Uzbek language(Zabinski, 2022). It is also shown that meaning can be emphasized by means of special words. In Arabs, persuasion is usually done by means of emphasis. The feature of using the means of emphasis is approached from a grammatical and stylistic point of view(Abdelkader et al., n.d.).

In general, the concept of "emphasis" in Uzbek is special broadcasting; strictly assigned word, sentence; broadcast, note or confirmation: note, confirmation (Begmatov E. and authors. 2020) is evaluated. Thus, "emphasis" refers to the fact that a statement or event is emphasized so strongly that it cannot be removed from the listener's memory, or that it is emphasized in order to explain it well(Kandharkar et al., 2023).

In Arabic, the word "emphasis" is made from two different roots and has similar meanings(Södergren & Hallgren, 2023):

- وَكَّد – يُوَكِّدُ – تَوْكِيدٌ ÿзагидан و ك د
- أَكَّد – يُوَكِّدُ – تَأْكِيدٌ ÿзагидан أ ك د is made in the form and both express the meaning of emphasis.

Methodology

Although these two terms represent the same meaning, they are usually used when talking about various decisions and agreements on political, economic and social issues. أَكَّد وَكَّد – يُوَكِّدُ – تَأْكِيدٌ – form is used, and in the sense of persuading a statement or an oath – يُوَكِّدُ تَوْكِيدٌ form is selected (الفيومي، 1990) . Also, sentence structure factors designed to dispel suspicion in grammar تَوْكِيدٌ it is correct to call it (ابن المنظور, 1378). As a grammatical term, the word emphasis or emphasis is used when something needs to be emphasized. (الرازي, 1990) (Siddique et al., 2021).

As a term, according to Jurjani's definition, the meaning of one word is strengthened by another word. (الجرجاني, 1996)(Lundstrom, 2019).

1. The word emphasis has two meanings:
2. التقرير – firmly placing the spoken word in the memory of the listener
3. التأكيد – enhance the meaning of the word

Sulayman Fayod says that "emphasis is a subordinate clause used to make the content of the sentence understandable for the listener, and it is used in one of the three conjunctions after the word it is emphasizing(Stradling, 2019)." (فياض, 1995). Abdulhadi Fadliy defines that emphasis is repeating a word with words or meaning. (الفضلي, 1980). According to Zamakhshari, "any repetition is repetition, that is, strengthening, and any repetition is emphasis(Pihlaja, 2019)."

Emphasis was divided by scholars of the classical period into two main parts::
1. General
2. Hos

The general type was considered to be related only to syntactic meanings, not intended for adult purposes. In Nahv science, it is also called by the term Sinai. The special type is related to the sciences of narration, and is also found in istilah with the terms spiritual or takrir. Special emphasis is further divided into two categories(Buhaiova, 2019):
1. Emphasis through words and meaning
2. Emphasize only through meaning

In "Rahman" surah, the topic of man and jinn is covered in 31 places فَبِأَيِّ آلَاء رَبِّكُمَا تُكَذِّبَان it is considered that the verse is repeated in terms of wording and meaning. Through this method of repetition, it is emphasized that God has given man a blessing or directed him to the path of blessing. Emphasis through non-literal meaning, which is the second form of specific emphasis, is very common in the Qur'anic verses. It, in turn, is divided

into two types: "Mufid" and "Ghayru Mufid", and in the "Mufid" type, there is a spiritual emphasis, and in the "Ghayru Mufid" type, two different words are used that indicate the same meaning(Pahlavannezhad et al., 2023).

The subject of emphasis is studied in Arabic in connection with the fields of nahw, balagat and usulu-l-fiqh(Tatarević, 2020).

Linguistic scholars have not paid much attention to studying the issue of emphasis. They are subordinate words that are functionally incompatible or semantically unrelated to verbal and moral emphasis (التوابع) added topics such as determining, explaining and connecting, and focused only on the change of agreement, but did not pay special attention to other factors that perform the function of emphasis in the content, therefore, the specific features of the topic were not fully revealed in the science of grammar(Carneiro, 2023). So, emphasis is divided into two independent groups, verbal and spiritual emphasis, and their boundaries are defined. It is considered that verbal emphasis is represented by repetition of words and sentences, and spiritual emphasis is represented by repetition of meaning(Natsume, 2020). Ukbari analyzes the use of emphasis in the structure of the sentence "إنَّ" he believes that the presence of preposition does not leave the need to emphasize the sentence by repeating it twice, that is, the sentence is shortened and emphasized by means of preposition(العكبري، 1995) .

Grammatical topics in the science of puberty "علم المعاني" covered in the field. About the semantic science of modern scientists "إن علماء المعاني هم النحاة الحقيقيون - the scientists of the science of meaning are real nahvists" and describe this science as a continuation of nahv - a higher nahv (المهزومي, 1964). Unlike philologists, they pay attention to the fact that the sentences correspond to the requirements of the situation first of all(Hamawand, 2023). Circumstantial requirements are determined by the purpose of the speaker, the situation of the listener, and the situation(Baranova, 2021).

Adolescence scholars pay special attention to the issue of words and meaning, and consider meaning to be something they have lost, and they also pay special attention to the issue of emphasis, which is itself dependent on meaning. They call any statement that accurately or falsely reflects reality a "news" statement. (الهاشمي، 1999) . It is said that news sentences are divided into three types according to the listener's situation, and they are as follows(Harrison, 2023):

1. Primitive
2. Student
3. Negative

The distribution of sentences in this way is determined by how the listener reacts to the content of the sentence. For the listener, what he hears is new, and if he accepts it as it is, such speech is called "primitive"(Tatarević, 2020). If what is being said arouses distrust

in the listener, if he looks at the content with suspicion, then the sentence is aimed at persuading him and dispelling his doubts. Such a sentence is called "talabi" and it is considered necessary to use a means of emphasis in its structure

(الهاشمي، 1999) , for example:

إِنَّا إِلَيْكُم مُّرْسَلُونَ (س. يس، 14)

Indeed, we are messengers to you (sent to the faith).

In situations where the listener is expected to completely reject what he has heard, the speaker is required to convince the listener of his statement anyway, and he needs to use several means of emphasis to convince him of his statement. This type of sentence is called a "negative" sentence in adult science, for example:

إِنَّا إِلَيْكُمْ لَمُرْسَلُونَ   (س. يس، 16)

We are indeed messengers (sent) to you

So, in the science of puberty, the subject of emphasis comes from the situation of the listener, unlike the science of language, it is analyzed within the framework of more than ten topics without distinguishing between verbal and spiritual.

In Usulu-l-Fiqh, the emphasis is on passing judgments based on the Qur'anic verses. For this, it will be necessary for experts in the field to feel the true meaning of the verses, to take into account the linguistic and non-linguistic rules of the text. According to Methodists, if the text of the Qur'an is the source of judgment, its language remains the original basis of judgment.

They are "التأسيس أَوْلَى من التأكيد", believe that the basis of judgment is superior to its emphasis. In this matter, Omidi also said that "from the point of view of being beneficial, the basis of judgment comes before emphasis.""(الآمدي، 1375ه) Establishment, for methodologists, is the basis of linguistic rules for the meaning that needs to be conveyed, but is not known to linguists. If the structure dominates with its originality, emphasis is considered subordinate to it.

Scholars combine lessons on the basics of jurisprudence with linguistic lessons. But when teaching certain issues, these two lessons are separated. The issue of emphasis is also one of the issues that will be dealt with separately. Because its rules are considered to be a matter of nature at first sight, but the text of the Qur'an requires a separate study in terms of content, structure and logic of the verses.

In the method, the topic of emphasis is divided into two independent parts - verbal and spiritual emphasis, as in Nahv science. Although this topic is similar to the approach of nahw and puberty scholars, it has a separate jurisprudential orientation. They paid particular attention to the wording and form of the emphasis and rejected some of the ideas and issues presented in the speech. Some of their issues have been expanded in their

scope, where they analyze the topic holistically. In the method, the types of spiritual emphasis are more widely covered(Подгайская & Удинская, n.d.).

In Arabic الصفة - determiner, البدل - interpretive, التوكيد - emphasis العطف – binder, عطف البيان - explanatory topics "التوابع" – is studied in the group of subordinate words. Emphasis is divided into two types based on its effect on the content and its characteristics:

❖   التوكيد اللفظي – emphasis expressed through words

❖   التوكيد المعنوي – emphasis of meaning

(الزمخشري, 1998) it is called "تكرار غير صريح" and "تكرار صريح" Emphasis again

Verbal emphasis, according to scholars of the classical period, is the repetition of words or phrases in a sentence due to the need for emphasis. Verbal emphasis is "the repetition of a noun, verb or letter in a sentence, as well as noun or verb phrases in order to attract the attention of the listener or to force him to listen and/or not to forget what was said" (1998 ,الزمخشري). The following types can be repeated in verbal emphasis:

Repeated emphasis of the name: الله الله...

1. Emphasis of the verb: صمم صمم الشعب العربي على تحرير أرضه

2. Emphasis of the letter: نعم نعم سأحضر

3. Emphasis of the verb sentence:

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا يَوْمُ الدِّين ثُمَّ مَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا يَوْمُ الدِّين (س. الانفطار، 17-18)

Jalaluddin Suyutiy "even if a word is a combination of additions or other types of phrase, sentence or word, whether it is a clear or unclear, apparent or hidden noun, verb or letter, repeated use in the sentence, and in some cases even repeated three times, to the same chosen word Verbal emphasis occurs when synonyms are used together (السيوطي، 1998).

كَلَّا إِذَا دُكَّتِ الْأَرْضُ دَكًّا دَكًّا وَجَاء رَبُّكَ وَالْمَلَكُ صَفًّا صَفًّا   (س. الفجر 21-22)

Result and Discussion

Among the scientists, considering that there is a difference in content and form of this method of emphasis, various disagreements have arisen regarding its application. In particular, the scholars of linguistics did not limit their research on the form aspect of verbal emphasis. These studies include the following aspects(Hussain et al., 2024) :

1. Repetition of the word to be emphasized:

كَلَّا إِذَا دُكَّتِ الْأَرْضُ دَكًّا دَكًّا

Ibn Malik believes that when emphasizing a compound pronoun in this type of emphasis, it should be repeated together with the word it is connected with. In order to prove this point, he analyzes the following sentence:

أنا أبي أأكد أني أكرمتك أنت ، أبي أأكد أني أكرمتك أنت

In this sentence أكرمتُك if we take the combination separately, we translate it as "I respect you". If it is permissible to emphasize the compound pronoun added to the verb أكرمتُكَكَ cannot be said, but when the situation requires emphasizing this pronoun, it is considered necessary to add a personal pronoun equal to its person, number and gender. In result أكرمتك أنتَ it can be said. However, because Ibn Malik believes that the word that is emphasized in verbal emphasis should be repeated, the above emphasis is considered as a condition. Because in verbal emphasis, the word to be emphasized must be repeated, it is considered another type of emphasis when it is combined with another word, and this emphasisأكرمتك أكرمتك It is right to say that he believes and his opinion "مررت بك" if it is necessary to emphasize the compound pronoun in the phrase, it must be used together with its auxiliary "مررت بك بك" considers it correct to say. He says that this requirement is the same for all cases, only when the sentence is repeated, it is possible to act according to the situation (عقيل، 1990).

1. Emphasis is placed on the weight or content of the word to be emphasized. The last letter of the second word chosen to complete the content must be the same as the letter of the word being emphasized, and if one of them is separated, the meaning will be incomplete. Accordingly, this species is further divided into three categories:

2. If the second word expresses an understandable meaning - هنيئا ومريئا Both words in the phrase express the meaning of appetite. مريئا The last two letters of the word and the word pattern are the same as the previous word. Therefore, it is considered within the scope of the topic.

3. If the meaning is not clear - in this type, the second word may not have the same meaning as the original word. But the word is used to make it beautiful when it is used twice or to strengthen it when it is close to each other in meaning. Examples of this type include:

    عبس وبسر - twitching and mysterious

    حسن وبسن – Hasan and Bashan

4. Expresses unusual meaning

    حبيث ونبيث - in the sense that he threw out, showed (1378 ،ابن المنظور)

    So, verbal emphasis means the repeated use of a word in a sentence, regardless of its function as a part. That is, the stressed clause can be a possessive, a participle, or a secondary clause, and through repetition, stress can form a verb.

    For example:

    هذا عمر عمر – This is Omar, Omar

    رأيت زيدا زيدا – I saw Zayd, Zayd.

    مررت بعمرو بعمرو. – I passed by Amr, Amr

In the first sentence above, the subject is emphasized by the participle, and in the second and third sentences, the object is emphasized by the complementizers.

Usually verbal emphasis can also be applied to a whole sentence. If the highlighted word is a noun or a letter or a sentence, it is given in direct sequence(Tatarević, 2020).

For example:

emphasis of the name – علي علي لم يضحك

letter emphasis – لا ، لا أبوح بالسر

sentence emphasis – جاء علي، جاء علي

If the hidden possessor of the verb is emphasized, it is expressed by separating the personal pronoun directly after the verb. For example:

you came – جِئْتَ أنتَ

we stood up – قُمنا نحن

– يَا آدَمُ اسْكُنْ أَنتَ وَزَوْجُكَ الْجَنَّةَ (س. البقرة، 35)

O Adam, you and your spouse live in paradise.

The verb can be expressed sequentially by verbal emphasis, as well as by placing it after other clauses in the verb sentence. For example:

قام زيد قام – by placing it after another clause

قام قام زيد – by placing the sequence in the verb phrase

زيد قام قام – by placing them consecutively in a noun phrase

Verb moods are also subject to the above rules:

stand up – قُم قم

sit down – اجلس اجلس

ثلاث تحياتٍ وإن لمْ تَكَلَّمَي   ألا فاسْلَمِي ثمَّ اسلمي ثُمتَ اسلَمِي

Synonyms can also be used to express emphasis. In this case, a synonym equal to the meaning of the highlighted word is chosen. For example:

أتى جاء علي

Conclusion

A person who hears the statement "Ali has come" may suspect that "maybe it is someone else", in this case it is necessary to use some means of emphasis to make the listener lose his doubt about the message and to strengthen his full confidence in the content being emphasized. Verbal emphasis serves to strengthen this confidence.

In conclusion, there are various disagreements in linguistics on the issue of verbal emphasis. These differences are caused by the approach that the form and content of the formation of verbal emphasis can be appropriate, as well as unusual.

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