



GRAMMATICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA IN THE POETRY OF ABDUL WAHHAB AL-BAYATI

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	11 th May 2025	This research aims to study the linguistic and grammatical usage of one of the most prominent Iraqi poets in the modern era, so that his poetry would be an argument for adherence to grammatical and morphological rules. I adopted the descriptive approach, which is concerned with describing the grammatical phenomenon and applying it to the poetic text. Through it, the most important grammatical and morphological phenomena in Al-Bayati's poetry were extracted. One of the most important results that the research reached was that his poetry dealt with many grammatical and morphological phenomena, and his poetry did not contradict the grammatical and morphological rule. This is the reason for its consistency, and made his poetry popular among scholars of different literary, critical, rhetorical, grammatical, and morphological specializations.
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THE INTRODUCTION

Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati is considered one of the most prominent poets of the modern era. He is one of the pioneers of free verse, and is famous for his patriotic stances. His poetry is distinguished by the strength of its words and the eloquence of its expression and the correctness of the grammatical rule. Therefore, it was a subject for discussion, scrutiny, and study. In this research, I took a grammatical approach.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

- A study of linguistic usage in Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati's poetry.
- Revealing the grammatical and morphological phenomena in the poetry of Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

As for the method I adopted as a means of study, it is the descriptive method, which is concerned with describing the linguistic phenomenon and applying it to the text under study. In this work, I relied on three main pillars of which it is composed, which are:

The theoretical aspect: represented by the grammatical rule.

-The practical side: represented by poetry. Al-Bayati.

- The link between theory and practice, and the resulting support for the grammatical rule or its deficiency.

Research plan:

This research required dividing it into an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion, followed by a list of sources and references, as follows:

- The Introduction.

-The first section: It consists of two requirements:

1- The first requirement: the grammatical phenomenon and its definition.

2- The second topic: Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati and his poetic status.

-The second section: Grammatical phenomena in Al-Bayati's poetry.

-The third section: Morphological phenomena in Al-Bayati's poetry.

-Conclusion.

-List of sources and references.

The first topic:

1- The first requirement: the grammatical phenomenon and its definition.

A- Linguistic definition: "The thing became apparent with the fat-ha: it became clear. I prevailed over the man: I defeated him. I conquered the house: I ascended it. I made someone known: I announced it. God made him known to his enemy. I made the thing clear: I made it clear. We made it clear, meaning we walked at noon."⁽¹⁾

The linguistic definition refers to the meaning of clarification, and that "Something that is known to the eye, or is within the senses.

B- The technical definition: Al-Jurjani (d. 816 AH) in his book Al-Ta'rifat defined the phenomenon as: "The apparent is the name for speech." "The intended meaning appears to the listener in the same form, and is open to interpretation and specification."⁽²⁾ In grammar, the phenomenon indicates that the tool used or the movement is clear and prominent in speech. Among the definitions of the grammatical phenomenon is also: "The rules that..." "AAr" It includes the states of words, both singular and compound, and its goal is to protect the speaker and writer from error in formulating speech according to correct Arabic speech, or it is rules that aim to establish standards for correct usage and distinguish incorrect usages."⁽³⁾

Based on the above, the grammatical phenomenon prevents errors or mistakes, and the rule, whether grammatical or morphological, serves as a standard that is established for the correct use of the language, and it also clarifies what is not correct to use.

2- Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati and his poetic status:

The poet Abdul Wahhab Ahmed Al-Bayati was born in late 1926 in Baghdad, the cradle of Arab science and culture. He grew up there, lived his early life, and received his education. After completing the first stages of education, he joined the College of Higher Teachers' College in Baghdad, from which he graduated in 1950. He then worked as an Arabic language teacher in secondary schools in Baghdad.⁽¹⁾

Al-Bayati had many political positions, and because of those positions and opposition to the ruling authority, he remained a homeless person who did not enjoy a happy life, as he was thrown into prisons. After his release, he left Iraq for a number of Arab countries, and then returned to his homeland, Iraq, in the middle of 1985, and held the position of Director of the Department of Authorship, Translation and Publishing in the Iraqi Ministry of Education.⁽⁴⁾

His poetic output:

Al-Bayati was a brilliant genius. Unparalleled, where it is revealed "His poetic talent was revealed at the time. Early" He has a number of poetry collections, including, but not limited to:

- Angels and Demons, published in 1950.
- Marginalized Pitchers, 1954.
- Glory to the Children and the Olives, published in 1956.
- Letter to Nazim Hikmet, published in 1956.
- Poems in Exile, published in 1975.
- Twenty Poems from Berlin, published in 1959.
- Words That Never Die was published in 1964, along with other collections of poems. These poems were collected in one collection of poems called (The Collection of Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati), published by Dar Al-Awda in Beirut in its first edition in 1972.⁽⁵⁾ After a long journey of creativity and a career full of achievements on all levels, he passed away in 1999 at the age of seventy-three. He died and was buried in the Syrian city of Damascus.⁽⁶⁾

The second section: Grammatical phenomena in Al-Bayati's poetry.

I will address this topic in a number of grammatical phenomena found in Al-Bayati's poetry in the following sections:

The first requirement: Grammatical phenomena in nouns.

The second requirement: Grammatical phenomena in verbs.

First: The first requirement: grammatical phenomena in nouns:

First: The phenomenon of deletion:

⁽¹⁾- Al-Sahah, the Crown of the Language and the Correct Arabic, Abu Nasr Ismail bin Hammad Al-Jawhari Al-Farabi (d. 393 AH), edited by: Ahmed Abdel Ghafour Attar
publisher: house Science For millions-Beirut, Edition: Fourth 1407H- 1987M2/732.

⁽²⁾- Definitions, Al-Sharif Al-Jurjani, edited by: Muhammad Siddiq Al-Minshawi, Dar Al-Fadhila, Cairo, Egypt, 3rd edition, (no date), 1/143.

⁽³⁾Dictionary of Contemporary Arabic, Ahmed Mukhtar Omar, Alam Al-Kitab, Cairo, Egypt, 1st ed., 2008, p. 1342.

Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati, Questions of Poetry and Modernity, Dr. Saleh bin Abdul Aziz, a research paper published in the - (1)
Journal of the College of Dar Al-Ulum, p. 1085

.See: History of Poetry in Iraq, Jassim Al-Hasak, Dar Al-Faraed, Beirut, Lebanon, (n.d.), 1997, 2/285 - (2)

Al-Babtain Dictionary of Contemporary Arab Poets, Abdul Aziz bin Saud Al-Babtain Foundation for Poetic Creativity, Kuwait, - (3)
2nd ed., 2003, 3/550

A- The linguistic definition of deletion: "To delete something means to cut it off from its edge."¹⁾

B- Technical definition It is represented by what Sibawayh went to in his saying: "Know that they delete words even though their origin in speech is other than that, and they delete and replace them. So what is deleted and its origin in speech is other than that: lam yakun, la adra, and the like."²⁾

Sibawayh's words lead to the various types of deletion, which are the deletion of nouns and verbs, and the omission of verbs. He explained how to infer what is deleted, which is what is known as the root and the branch.

1- **Delete the subject**, This is represented in Al-Bayati's saying:³⁾

The longing for death, life, and the world

The word (lahefa) came as a deleted predicate, which is (she), and it was understood from the context.

Another place where the subject is deleted is Al-Bayati's saying:⁴⁾

Her voice still flows from the unseen

The deletion is estimated as: "This is her voice that has not ceased."

It was mentioned that among the reasons for deleting the subject is that this "is due to reasons, including: taking precautions when playing around by leaving out what is not necessary to mention, and that is what gives the speech strength and beauty."⁵⁾ I tend towards this opinion because deleting the subject here is not necessary for its presence in the linguistic structure, and deleting what is not necessary for its presence is one of the reasons for strengthening the speech. Perhaps if it had remained, it would have been considered redundant and would have led to weakening the linguistic structure.

2- **Deleting the predicate of the subject** Among the places mentioned for deleting the predicate of the subject in Al-Bayati's poetry:⁶⁾

**My song is my chant and it is
the essence of my feelings**

**If it weren't for her brilliance, I
wouldn't have known my truth**

The evidence in the previous verse is the deletion of the predicate of the subject, represented by his saying: "Had it not been for the presence of its brightness." The predicate here is necessarily deleted, because the grammarians "committed to deleting the predicate after 'had it not been for the presence of its brightness.'"⁷⁾ The news here is general and was estimated by the word "existent," and the deletion here indicated brevity and conciseness, and this was a desire of the creator for brevity, and also it did not cause any defect in the meaning, because there is no defect or deficiency in the meaning, and this is what the grammarians confirmed.

3- **Delete the verb:** What was mentioned about the deletion of the verb and the subject in Al-Bayati's poetry ⁽⁸⁾:

Sometimes I see a soul like yours in splendor and brilliance

The evidence here is the deletion of the verb (I see) from the poet's saying: (I see a time I see), "because of the clear knowledge of what was deleted" ⁽⁹⁾ The deletion here was due to considerations including the correctness of the poetic

Encyclopedia of Creative Arab Figures in the Twentieth Century, Khalil Ahmad Khalil, Arab Institution for Studies and Publishing, Beirut, 1st ed., 2001, 1/185

Lisan al-Arab, Muhammad ibn Makram ibn Ali, Abu al-Fadl, Jamal al-Din ibn Manzur al-Ansari al-Ruwaifi'i al-Ifriqi (d. 711 - (2)

.(AH

.Marginal notes: by al-Yaziji and a group of linguists, Dar Sadir, Beirut, 3rd edition - 1414 AH, 9/39

.The Book, Sibawayh, edited by Abd al-Salam Harun, Al-Khanji Library, Cairo, 3rd ed., 1988, p. 45 - (3)

The Complete Works, Abd al-Wahhab al-Bayati, Arab Institution for Studies and Publishing, (n.d.), 1995, p. 15 - (4)

.The Complete Works, Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati, p. 56 - (1)

.Rhetorical Methods, Ahmed Matloub, Publications Agency, Kuwait, 1980, p. 161 - (2)

.The Complete Works, Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati, p. 62 - (3)

Explanation of Al-Kafiya Al-Shafiyya, Ibn Malik, edited and commented on by Abdul Moneim Ahmad Haridi, Umm Al-Qura (4)

.University, Makkah Al-Mukarramah, 1st ed., 1982, 1/353

.The Complete Works, Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati, p. 62 - (1)

The Compendium of the Compendiums in Explaining the Collection of Compendiums, Jalal Al-Din Abu Al-Fadl Abdul - (2)

.Rahman Al-Suyuti, edited by: Abdul Aal Makram, Dar Al-Buhuth Al-Ilmiyyah, Kuwait, 1975, p. 262

meter, as if the verb had been mentioned it would have disrupted the meter, and in order for the context to be consistent, the presence of the verb (I see) might cause boredom in the soul, and the verb, due to its repetition twice in the same poetic line, and the presence of what indicates it.

- 4- Deletion of the letter: The deletion of the letter in Al-Bayati's poetry is represented by the deletion of the letter of address, as in his saying ⁽¹⁾:

Oh my God, her eyes, is that what see

The vocative particle (ya) was deleted from the poet's saying: (Rabbah), and what is meant is: O my Lord. The vocative particle was deleted here because the vocative ya indicates distance, and the poet intended closeness and supplication. The deletion is a kind of emphasis on the meaning intended by the poet.

Second: The phenomenon of advancement and delay:

The basic rule, or the common rule in constructing a nominal sentence, is that the subject precedes the predicate. Sibawayh permitted this and gave an example of it, saying: "I am Tamimi, and the one who hates you is hated, and the man is Abdullah, and the shame of your description."⁽²⁾As for the Kufians, they refused to place the indefinite predicate before the definite subject.⁽³⁾

Among the places where the predicate is presented so that the predicate is indefinite and the subject is definite is Al-Bayati's saying:⁽⁴⁾:

You are a flower in the spring of my life

The indefinite predicate, which is the word "flower," precedes the definite subject, which is the word "you." The reason here is to emphasize what comes first, and that the poet intended to liken his beloved to a flower.

Among the positions of advancement and delay is presenting the predicate before the subject, in the case of the predicate being (Quasi-sentence), and the subject is definite.

Al-Zubaidi says about this: "If you wish, you can put the object in the genitive case first and put the subject noun back. You say: In the house is your brother. Your brother is the subject and its predicate is what precedes it."⁽⁵⁾Among the poetic instances in which the semi-sentence predicate is presented before the definite subject, is Al-Bayati's saying:⁽⁶⁾:

**In your eyes
starlight**

The noun and preposition came at the beginning of the previous line (inYour eyes), and its grammatical position is in the nominative case as

an advanced predicate, and the subject is the word (light), and in this position it is definite with the addition

One of the situations of advancement and delay is that the predicate of a quasi-sentence precedes the indefinite subject. Grammarians have made this advancement obligatory. So, in this type, the predicate is presented and the subject is

The Complete Works, Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati, p. 50.. - (3)

The book, Amr bin Othman bin Qanbar Al-Harithi by allegiance, Abu Bishr, nicknamed Sibawayh (d. 180 AH), Researcher: - (1)
Abd Al-Salam Muhammad Harun

.Publisher: Al-Khanji Library, Cairo, Edition: Third, 1408 AH - 1988 AD 2/12

See: Al-Insaf fi Masail al-Khilaf bayna al-Nahwyin al-Basriyyin wa al-Kufiyyin, by Abu al-Barakat al-Anbari (d. 577 AH), along (2)
with the book al-Intisaf min al-Insaf, by Muhammad Muhyi al-Din Abd al-Hamid, al-Sa'adah Press, 4th ed., Egypt, 1380 AH - 1961
.AD, 1/65

.The Complete Works, Abd al-Wahhab al-Bayati, p. 55 - (3)

al-Wadih, Abu Bakr al-Zubaidi (379 AH), edited by Dr. Abdul Karim Khalifa, National Society Press, University of Jordan, - (4)
.1382 AH - 1962 AD, p. 32

.Complete Works, Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati, p. 77 - (5)

delayed, and grammarians give it the rule of obligation, because the subject is indefinite or a specific indefinite noun.¹⁾ An example of this is what Al-Bayati said:²⁾

My colors are like the talismans of horses

The preposition and the noun in the genitive case were mentioned at the beginning of the previous verse (like talismans), and their grammatical position is in the nominative case as an advanced predicate, and the subject is the word (colors), and in this position it is indefinite, and this is what all grammarians have gone with.

The second requirement: grammatical phenomena in verbs.

First: The intransitive verb: It is the verb that is satisfied with raising the subject and does not extend it to a direct object. Sibawayh said: An example of that is: Zaid went, and it is called (the intransitive)³⁾ And since the subject is part of the verb, it is never deleted, but is hidden, and therefore there is a strong connection between the verb and its subject, and therefore the subject does not come as a sentence. Ibn al-Hajib explained the reason for it not coming as a sentence as it is governed, and everything that is governed never comes as a sentence, and it is necessary to make it singular. The intransitive verb was repeated many times in Al-Bayati's poems, including his saying:

The clouds shine, but I do not lightning

The verbal sentence with the intransitive past tense verb in the previous verse is the sentence (the clouds shine), as the verb (shine) came intransitive as it was satisfied with raising the subject, which is (the clouds), and did not extend it to a direct object.

Second: Transitive verb:

It is the verb that does not only raise its subject, but also puts one or more direct objects in the accusative case. Sibawayh stated this in his book, under the name of the subject whose verb takes it to a direct object, and he gave examples of that, including: Abdullah hit Zaidan, so hit is the transitive verb, Abdullah is the subject that takes it to a direct object, and Zaidan is the direct object.⁴⁾

The direct object has many forms. It may be an explicit noun, a definite or indefinite noun, an implied verbal noun, or a sentence.⁵⁾ These images were mentioned in Al-Bayati's poetry, and examples of the transitive verb are:⁶⁾

He guides my steps and erases my sorrows

The verb (leads) here is transitive with a direct object, and the subject is a hidden pronoun that can be understood as "he." The verb (erases) is also transitive, and the subject is a hidden pronoun that can be understood as "he." (Asai) is its subject.

Third: The verbal sentence with a transitive verb that has two objects, the original of which is a subject and a predicate.

Sibawayh devoted a chapter to these verbs, and as is known, Sibawayh did not specify the word of the verb, but rather said the agent who does so-and-so. In this chapter, he mentioned that the verbs that take two objects are originally the subject and the predicate, and the agent in them takes two objects, one of which cannot be dispensed with. He explained that by saying that it is necessary to mention the first object for knowledge and clarification of what the state of the first object has settled upon, whether of doubt or certainty, and that they need each other just as the subject needs the predicate.⁷⁾ These verbs are specific to entering into the subject and the predicate, so the subject comes as

.. (1) See: Al-Khasais, Ibn Jinni (392 AH), edited by Muhammad Ali Al-Najjar, Dar Al-Huda, 2nd ed., Beirut, Lebanon, 1/299

.See the previous reference, p. 7 (2)

See Huma' Al-Hawami' Sharh Jami' Al-Jawami' Fi Ilm Al-Arabiyyah, Al-Suyuti (911 AH), edited by Muhammad Badr Al-Din Al- (3)

.Na'sani, Dar Al-Ma'rifah, Beirut, Lebanon, 2/81

See: Amali Ibn Al-Hajib, by Ibn Al-Hajib (646 AH), edited by Dr. Fakhr Saleh Sulayman Qadara, Dar Al-Jeel, Beirut, 1409 AH - (4)

.1989 AD

See: The Complete Works, Al-Bayati, p. 81 (5)

(4)- The Book, 1/34.

(5)- Mughni al-Labib an Kutub al-A'arib, Ibn Hisham al-Ansari (761 AH), edited by Muhammad Muhyi al-Din Abd al-Hamid, al-Madani Press, Cairo, 2/214.

(6)-Complete Works, Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati, p. 77.

The Book, Sibawayh, 1/39-40 - (1)

.Secrets of Arabic, Abu al-Barakat al-Anbari (d. 577 AH), Dar al-Arqam ibn Abi al-Arqam, 1st ed., 1999, 110 - (2)

Commentary by al-Rida on Ibn al-Hajib's Kafiya, by Rida al-Din al-Istrabadi (686 AH), edited by Dr. Abd al-Aal Salem - (3)

.Makram, Alam al-Kutub, 1st ed., Cairo, 1421 AH - 2000 AD, 5/153

.The Meanings of the Qur'an, by Abu Zakariya al-Farra' (d. 207 AH), Alam al-Kutub, 3rd ed., 1401 AH - 1977 AD, 1/193 - (4)

The Clearest Paths to Ibn Malik's Alfiyyah, edited and commented upon by Barakat Yusuf Haboud, who titled his work: The - (5)

.Lamp of the Traveler to the Clearest Paths

Reviewed by: Yusuf al-Sheikh Muhammad al-Baq'a'i, Dar al-Fikr for Printing, Publishing, and Distribution - Beirut, 1/294

its first object, and the predicate is its second object. Given that the two objects are originally the subject and the predicate, it is not permissible to limit one of them to one of them, since one of them must have the other, just as the subject must have a predicate and the predicate must have a subject.¹⁾

But the Kufians believe that the second object is parsed as a state.²⁾ A, and in this regard Al-Farra' said: "And every verb that you place on nouns that have objects is in the accusative case as a state. 0000 From this I saw the people standing 000 and I think the people are standing."³⁾

-Actions of the heart: These verbs fall into two categories, and the reason for naming them this is because their meanings are fixed in the heart.⁴⁾ The first section of it: Verbs of (certainty). In this section, the relation of the second object to the first object is achieved, and the meaning of that is making the news certain. The verbs of this section are: (saw, knew, found, found, and learned). As for the second type of those verbs, they are verbs of probability, and from their name they indicate doubt, so in them the relation of the second object to the first is not reached. The verbs of this section are (thought, thought, imagined, claimed, and made meaning believed, argued, and gave). Among those verbs mentioned in Al-Bayati's poetry is his saying:⁵⁾

Why do I see the lamp choked by the hand of severe cold?

In the verse, it is clear that the verb "saw" has two objects, the original of which is the subject and predicate. The verbal sentence is: (I see the lamp in the hand of the cold)

Verb: I see.

Subject: a hidden pronoun that can be understood as "he."

The lamp: the first direct object in the accusative case, marked by the visible fat-ha.

Hand: a second direct object in the accusative case, marked by a fat-ha.

The third section: morphological phenomena in poetry Al-Bayati

This topic comes in Two requirements:

-The first requirement: the abstract and the augmented in poetry Al-Bayati.

The second requirement: derivatives in poetry Al-Bayati.

First: The first requirement: The abstract and the augmented in poetry Al-Bayati.

The first to define the verb was Sibawayh, who said about it: "Examples that took the form of events of nouns."⁶⁾ By examining the books of the modernists, we will find that they provided an explanation for Sibawayh's definition, and they provided definitions of the verb, and among these definitions: "It is an important linguistic material in the construction of the sentence, and it is nothing more than an event that takes place in different tenses that differ in the past, as they differ in the present and future, and it expresses the agreement and composition of these tenses with each other."⁷⁾

The verb, based on its structures, is divided into simple and augmented.

1- The bare verb:

- The simple triliteral: It is what has three letters, all of which are roots, and none of them is deleted except for a morphological reason. In order to know the states of the verb in terms of stripping and augmentation, scholars have established a number of controls through which the structures of the simple triliteral verbs with their present tense are known, and this is through the transformation in the forms. Sibawayh divided the verbs into three structures. Sibawayh says: "Fa`ala yaf`ulu, Fa`ala yaf`ilu, and Fa`ila yaf`ulu."

-Fa`ala yaf`ulu: It comes in the sound and defective forms from the hollow and defective waw, and it indicates several meanings, including the meanings of request, such as: Ṭalaba yatlubū, and calm: qa`ada yaq`ūd, and from that is what was mentioned by Al-Bayati in his saying (⁸⁾:

I still remember the night she ran away

The verb "haraba" is in the form of "fa`ala".

.The Complete Works, Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati, p. 83 - (1)

.The Book, Sibawayh, 1/12 - (2)

The Verb, Its Time and Structures, Ibrahim Al-Samarra'i, Al-Risala Foundation for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, - (1)

.(n.d.), 1983, p. 17

.The Complete Works, Abdul-Wahhab Al-Bayati, p. 87 - (2)

.The previous reference, p. 92 - (3)

-Fa`ala yaf`ilu: This verb comes from the sound, the sound, the hollow, and the defective, and it has several meanings that it indicates, such as: steadfastness, such as: habāsā yahbisū, and it may indicate a request, such as: sāda yāsīdū. This intransitive verb has been mentioned in many places in Al-Bayati's poetry, including his saying ⁽¹⁾:

I dried the grapes of youth, so what

The witness here in Al-Bayati's statement is that the verb (I dried) jaṭafa yujāfifu.

- Fa`ala yaf`ulu: It occurs in the sound, weak, and doubled forms, but it does not come from a hollow root. This verb indicates several meanings, including: abandoning something, such as yasā yasā, attachment to something, such as hawā yahwī, movement and disturbance, such as nashā yanshāsh. Among the examples of this mentioned in Al-Bayati's poetry is his saying:

And wrapped himself in the shepherd's cloak, escorting him

The evidence is the poet's saying: (taffa), and its present tense is yaltafu, and the verb is intransitive and sound.

The above were the most famous types of the simple trilateral verb with its present tense, because they came in accordance with the original rule.

2- More actions:

Scholars have attempted to limit the letters that are frequently used as extra letters, and they have presented many studies on this. What they have arrived at through tracking and induction is that they have limited the extra letters to ten letters that they have collected to make it easier to know them, and they are grouped in: (saltamooniha), while Al-Radi Al-Astarabadi went on to say that:

"These additions are not a constant analogy. For example, you cannot say in the word 'zaruf': 'azraf', and in the word 'nasara': 'ansara'. For this reason, al-Akhfash was refuted for analogizing 'azanna', 'ahsaba', and 'akhala' to 'a'lama' and 'ara'. Likewise, you do not say 'nasara' or 'dakhala', and likewise in other chapters. Rather, in each chapter, it is necessary to use the specific word, and likewise to use it in the specific meaning."⁽²⁾

The additions in verbs have importance and purposes, including:

-Adding meaning: This is represented by adding the present tense letters to the beginning of the verb so that it becomes a present or future meaning, such as: I write, we write, he writes.

Increased annexation, meaning the increase in a structure to be of the same weight as another structure, such as: waw kawthar.

Increased compensation: such as the ta' in zandaqa, because it replaces the ya' in zanadiq.

Exaggeration and abundance, and the same applies to the increase of the letter "mim" in "rizqum."

- Increasing the possibility: such as adding the hamzat al-wasl to be able to pronounce the consonant, such as: istaqim.

- Increased clarification, such as the silent ha' in the word "raa", from the verb "raa".

It is noted that the purposes of the aforementioned increase have benefits that are either verbal, such as the addition, or semantic, such as the alif of the agent, because: "If it were not like this, it would be in vain."⁽³⁾

-The trilateral verb is further divided into three sections::

1-More by letter:

And from it is what was mentioned in the weight (fa`ala), and in this meaning the saying of Al-Bayati was mentioned ⁽⁴⁾:

She deposited what loyalty dictated in her lines

The verb (I do) MoreHamzaAnd it was reportedT increaseHere is the meaning of exaggeration and multiplication.

2-More With two letters:This Type from The trio on five Types:

-more Hamza in First And the letter taa after Fa'ih And it is built on(make up He makes up).

-more Alif And the letter Nun in First, like:(effervesce-He gets excited).

-more The letter Ta in First And the letter taa after Fa'ih And its construction(make up He makes up).

-more The letter Ta in First with weakening The eye And its weight Activate Activate.

And what rose from Evidence on buildings previous, Al-Bayati's saying⁽⁵⁾:

The wine was confused by him, and the cup was spoiled

The verb (antakhaba) and its present tense (yantakhaba) are on the pattern (ifta'ala), so the ta' is an extra letter at the beginning after its fa', just as the previous poetic line also has an extra fa' with two letters, which are (ta' and doubling) in his saying: (confused From him Wine, And elected The cup

The verb(Confused)More With the letter taa and doubling, And He reported weakening here meaning multiplication And exaggeration.

3-More By three Letters, And this Formulas Reply on four Formulas, And it is:

⁽²⁾- Explanation of Shafiyyah Ibn al-Hajib, Muhammad ibn al-Hasan al-Razi al-Istrabadi, Najm al-Din (d. 686 AH), with an explanation of its evidence by the eminent scholar: Abd al-Qadir al-Baghdadi, author of Khizanat al-Adab, who died in 1093 AH, edited by: Muhammad Nur al-Hasan - Muhammad al-Zafzaf al-Arabiya, Muhammad Muhyi al-Din Abd al-Hamid, Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyyah, Beirut - Lebanon, year of publication: 1395 AH - 1975 AD, 1/25.

⁽³⁾- Explanation of Shafiyyah Ibn al-Hajib, al-Istrabadi, 1/83.

⁽⁴⁾- Complete Works, Abdul Fattah Al-Bayati, p. 91.

-Istifala Increase Hamza and the letter seen And the letter taa And it comes necessary And transitive.

-Actions Increase Alif after sample with weakening His mother no He is unless necessary.

-I do it:And it comes necessary And transitive.

-Af'aw'al:And it comes necessary And transitive

And Formulas More By three Letters Which rose in Al-Bayati's poems¹:

(We wake up)

The verb here is augmented with three letters, and its past tense is (woke up).

The second requirement: derivation

Scholars have differed on the derivation, as some have said: group from Grammarians, Of them Hebron, And Sibawayh, and Abu Amrou, and others to The saying that:"some The word Some of it derivative, And some of it not derivative"⁽²⁾, And I have Relatives to glass that it He said: "that The word entire derivative"⁽³⁾.

The most likely in issue Derivation, gesticulate attic public The money changers he that some The word derivative, And some The other not derivative⁽⁴⁾.

- 1- **Active participle:** And he is a description derivative; For indication on from He did actually, And It differed- Scientists While I miss you From him name actor on sayings three; she:
 - the first:that it derivative from the past, He said So Sibawayh(the name on an act active), And he followed him in that The cooler, And the glass, And son bird⁽⁵⁾.
 - the second:that it derivative from Present tense He said With this son The lamp, And supported him Al-Jurjani⁽⁶⁾.
 - the third:that name actor derivative from Source, This doctrine son eyebrow, And son What is with you⁽⁷⁾.Among the poems that were mentioned for the active participle of the triliteral verb, is what Al-Bayati said:

**Illusions, how he took revenge
on me**

**For your eyes to see the
hunter**

The active participle in the previous verse is (hunter) from the triliteral verb "hunting".

Name actor from not The trio In progress on He did it, like:better:Mohsen, And set off, He is starting point And extract, He is:extractor, child rose name actor from not The trio In Al-Bayati's poems, including his saying:⁽⁸⁾:

In a cage of lonely gold

The word (muwhish) is an active participle of the non-triliteral verb (awhaash), the first letter of which is damma and the letter before the last letter is kasra.

- 2- **name The effect:** he name derivative from source verb The building For the unknown; For indication on from He fell attic verb, as It is mentioned The money changers that it may It is formulated from The trio on weight effect, And not The trio So it will be By substitution character Present tense Mim Closed And open what before The other, And that say Al-Bayati⁽⁹⁾:

**The one who plays the singer's
string**

And ask the stories of youth

The word (manghum) mentioned in the above verse is a passive participle of the verb (nughima), which here is from the triliteral root, as the passive participle of the non-triliteral verb also appears in Al-Bayati's poems, such as his saying:⁽¹⁰⁾:

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- (1)The Complete Works, Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati, p. 90.
 - (2)The Complete Works, Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati, p. 277.

- (1)Huma' al-Hawami', al-Suyuti, 6/231.
- (2)The previous reference, 6/231.
- (3)Huma' al-Hawami', al-Suyuti, 6/234.
- (4)See: al-Hawami', al-Suyuti, 6/234.

-See: al-Kitab, Sibawayh 4/448, al-Muqtabas, Muhammad ibn Yazid ibn Abd al-Akbar al-Thamali al-Azdi, Abu al-Abbas, known as al-Mubarrad (d. 285 AH), edited by Muhammad Abd al-Khaliq Azima, publisher: Alam al-Kutub - Beirut, 2/113, Sharh al-Jumal al-Kabir, al-Zajjaji, 2/402.

- (5)See: Al-Usul, Ibn al-Sarraj, 1/123, Al-Ta'rifat, al-Jurjani, p. 42.

- (6)See: Al-Usul, Ibn al-Sarraj, 1/123, Al-Ta'rifat, al-Jurjani, p. 42.

- (1)The Complete Works, Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati, p. 98.
- (2)The previous reference, p. 93.

.The Complete Works, Abdul Wahhab Al-Bayati, p. 120 - (3)

The swamp of history, the sad land, and the men

The word (swamp) mentioned in the previous poetic line is a passive participle of a non-triliteral verb.

- 3- **Formulas exaggeration:** Name actor may turn to formulas; Indicates on The abundance And exaggeration, And It was reported that Formulas in Al-Bayati's poetry, examples of which include his saying:

A piece of Umm Sade's heart

The word (sadi') is of the weight (fa'il), and it indicates exaggeration and abundance.

CONCLUSION:

- Al-Bayati's poetry is one of the most prominent poems through which the most prominent grammatical evidence can be known.
- Al-Bayati did not violate the grammatical rule; therefore, his poetry is consistent and the focus of attention and interest of scholars.
- that origin in Al-Qaeda Grammar that Comes The subject Firstly, Secondly, the news But from Phenomena Grammar Incoming in hair Al-Bayati phenomenon presentation the news And delay The subject And he came that in photo Many, From it:that He is the news nobody The subject knowledge, And present the news(semi The sentence), The subject knowledge, that He is the news semi sentence, The subject nobody.
- And Phenomena Incoming in verbs Transgression verb And its necessity.
- did not It is empty hair Al-Bayati from buildings verb The trio With its weights(an act-an act-an act).
- rose name actor from verb The trio on weight(an act), And not The trio on weight(He did it).
- Al-Bayati's poetry did not lack the passive participle from triliteral and non-triliteral verbs.
- Exaggerated forms were present in Al-Bayati's poetry, and came in standard meters.

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