

# Emphasis Method in the Thirtieth Part of the Holy Quran

Rafid Difar Erayer

**Abstract---** *This research dealt with the method of affirmation in the thirtieth part of the Holy Qur'an, as it dealt with the definition of the term assertion language and terminology, and the first topic dealt with (assertion types), while the second topic dealt with (moral affirmation and affirmation in extra letters and affirmation of letters and affirmation of the source and affirmation with some vocalizations) while the third topic dealt with (Emphasis by methods).*

**Keywords---** *Emphasis, the Noble Qur'an*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Emphasis is two languages, it is said: affirmation and affirmation by Hamzah and pure wawa, and affirmation: source and toil, and affirmation: assertive source and the benefit of affirmation is empowering the meaning in the same speeches and removing the mistake in the interpretation. There is hardly a hadeeth from it, and because of its frequent circulation, it has become remembered with intent or unintentionally. The grammarians urge the affirmation within the disciples to discuss briefly, and Ibn Genie when examining the assertion does not exceed the limits of verbal assertion or moral affirmation as the grammarians did not discuss assertion in a separate chapter, but rather They researched him among the tools they were exposed to in their books "because they would not have catered to him had it not been for his money related to the worker, and By dependence of the worker, and the worker is overpowering, and by this they are from the living topic the most powerful and life aspect, and the aspect that they were concerned with was based on the basis of refining to include words for her with us who are certain, and they are the words of assertion familiar to the grammarians: the soul, the eye, no, both, and their likes)

And idiomatically: Emphasis on two strikes, one of which is the repetition of the first by the word, and the second is repetition of the first in its meaning, which is on two multiplications, one for addition and generality and the other for confirmation and mastery and verbal assertion by repetition of a particular and moral what is specific words are the self, the eye, no, both, all, all In general, the letters of affirmation are: that, that, blame for initiation, blame for oaths, noon affirmation, and affirmation is brought in to enable the thing in the soul and strengthen its command, and Ibn As four said about him: It is a term intended to enable meaning in the soul or remove doubt about the hadith or the one who talks about it and the assertion comes in multiple forms and forms according to the place and context and his address to him from his knowledge of Goodness, denial, hesitation, delusion or suspicion of an issue that has not been fixed in itself.

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## II. CHAPTER ONE: TYPES OF CONFIRMATION

1) Verbal Assertion: It is called explicit refining, which is the first refining of the word, and it is running in the name, verb, letter, sentence, appearance and implicit and it is removed to remove doubt and hesitation and fix it in the mind of the addressee., personal pronoun.

A. Name: Repeating the name by the same word, and that the certainty is identical to it in the definition, denial, individuals, Deuteronomy and plural. The Almighty said: "Those who are for their prayers are forgetful, those who are narrated" (1). Repeat the attached name (who) that pertains to the hypocrites in their omission of prayer and its delay to its time while they see people with their prayers if they attend and purify them if they are absent. And by repeating the attached name with the conscience of the elevation (they) the verse indicated the removal of the suspicion that the hypocrites had in their command to God Almighty Almighty affirmation came to expose their hypocrisy with this verbal assertion

B- Confirmation in nominal terms: It is intended to repeat the beginning and the news. The Almighty said: (And I do not know what the day of religion is, then I do not know the day of religion) and the Almighty said: "For with hardship is easy, with hardship is easier".

The nominal composite sentence of the transcript, her late name and her advanced knowledge to confirm the Messenger (PBUH) confirmed the message and spread it. With every narrow fragment and with every narrow fragment it is an amusement for the Messenger to stabilize and communicate his message, and therefore I repeated to remove doubt to verify this.

T- Emphasis in the name of the verb: The names of the verbs in Arabic are based on the past, the present tense and the command, and some of them are audio and standard, from the names of the past tense verb (hehe, diaspora, batter, fast, and shikan (approaching)), as the Almighty says: "Hehiyat, he is not what you promise" Where the name of the past tense verbally confirmed

W- Emphasis already: The Almighty said: "Abi Lahib's hands are repented and repent" () where the previous verb (repentance) preceded by the letter of sympathy Wow does not prevent affection. Islam.

C- The actual sentence: It means the repetition of the verb and the subject like the Almighty saying: "No, they will know, then no."

H- The nominal sentence: Repetition of the beginner and the report. The Almighty said: "For the hardest is easier, the hardest is easier.

The nominal sentence of the beginner and the news confirmed the prominence of the transcriptase verb (the) whose news was presented on his name and that would not have been had it not been for the softness of the words documented by affirmation

X- Emphasis on the letter: - By repeating the letter, but if it is a preposition, it should be repeated with a sewer, because it has no meaning and no benefit from it without a sewer name.

It is the repetition of the letter, the Almighty saying: (We have to return to them, then we have to reckon with

them), where the transcribed letter was repeated and the words were confirmed in the style of the palace.

D- Emphasis on the circumstance: where the circumstance of time is repeated towards the Almighty saying: (And that day came with hell, that day a man will remember, and I have the remembrance), that day an circumstance of time added to his likeness (day, since) and the Tanween envision Awad

Y- Emphasis on conscience: We affirm with the pronoun of the raising of the speaker, addressee, absentee, and conscience of the monument.

The Conscience We are a repetition of the conscience of the speakers (Na) related to the transcript, which is a repeat of it for the purpose of confirming the words that it is the book of the Creator and no one else who is committed to preserving it throughout the ages.

The confirmation by numerical adjectives: one, one, two, two confirm the denial and express these words a subordinate obituary for sure and raised and traction and it is not permissible to submit it to the certain Almighty said: (And God said: Do not take two gods but he is one God) (1). Among the affirmation that was not included in any of the verbal or moral affirmation is what Ibn Faris revealed in his book Al-Sahbi in the Jurisprudence of Language and called it (the door to satiation and affirmation), as he said (The Arabs say ten and ten, that is twenty), and this is an increase in the affirmation, including the Almighty saying: (So fast three days In Hajj and Seven, if you return those ten full), but this denial said the probability that one of them is obligatory is either three or seven then confirm and remove the illusion (2).

### **III. CHAPTER TWO**

2- Moral affirmation: It is the restoration of meaning in another word towards your saying: I passed with more of his soul, so this is right for the speaker to speak to him in the wake of doubt from him and from his speeches and she says: I passed with more of his soul, as you say: I passed in more than I do not doubt and the moral affirmation has specific terms such as:

Each, all, general, soul, eye, nope, both, whole, whole, unanimous, and these words are sublime consequences of the possibility that come after the certain knowledge and is followed by an elevation, a monument, and a preposition, and it is required for it to be related to it a pronoun that is certain for sure and its convergence in remembrance and feminization, individuals, deity and pluralism, And if you apply for sure, then express it according to its location from the sentence, but it is not without the smell of assertion.

The Almighty said: "He is the one who sent His Messenger with the guidance and the religion of truth to show it over the whole religion and he is sufficient for God as a martyr, where he affirmed the whole word in a moral affirmation to denote inclusion and contacted the pronoun. The grammarians emphasized that "all" confirms knowledge without conditions, and "every" does not occur in confirmation of negligence.

The Coffins and Al-Afash have permitted the assertion of negligence if it is limited or when necessary, and the visionary prevented it. And the Almighty said: (And they accept what all of them have brought) (), which is confirmed morally by the pronoun of lifting, Nun Al-Niswa, so all of them came up following them, and the female conscience was called distraction, the preposition is increased in the words of the same and appointed to confirm. As

for both, and both: they are to emphasize the Muthanna, both to the masculine Muthanna and both to the feminine Muthanna provided that no single after them comes, and in that case they do not benefit the affirmation and express according to the place about: (Thawbb both created) so they both express here a second principle raised by a thousand because it is attached to the Muthanna and it is with the news of a nominal sentence in The subject of raising news for the first beginner, and these two terms express the Arabization of the shortened name by estimating the sign of the Arabic over a thousand if no conscience relates to it. ) So, all together, a moral affirmation of the conscience of The monument of distraction is erected because it is attached to the collection of the Peaceful Masculine, and no conscience or pronouncement of it was related to him, and he uttered every precedent for it, including the Almighty saying: (So all the angels glorified the whole) And if all the pronoun is not related to his word and his position comes immediately, the Almighty said: (And hold fast to the rope of God all and do not separate), and from what came from these words other than moral affirmation, but rather expresses according to its location and Almighty saying: (The grace of the Mujahideen with their money and themselves over those who are down ), Themselves came a nickname for their money and every object in advance of his action.

***Emphasis in Extra Letters: which is: B, from, kef, what, no, if, that.***

1. Al-Ba: It is a preposition that confirms assertion if it precedes by denying that it occurs in a news that is not and what is Hijazi, or it entered into the words of the soul and a mere actor and enough actor. I contacted Al-Ba with the word Majesty, which is redundant, and God is the subject of a cursed verbal object raised locally, as the accentuation increases in the standard exclamation if it comes with the actual formula (I do with it), which is required in the syntax of the sentence, and the exclamation point of it is a verb.
2. From: an extra preposition, to increase it, preceded by negative words, questioning, forbidding, marveling or praising, as the Almighty says: (and what one has of grace is rewarded) See from breakfast). It came (from) the extra included in the subject of the verbal variation of the rhetoric, which is intended as a local because it was preceded by (what) the negation is not working. And it entered into effect, and he blew it out verbally because it preceded the questioner, and it entered two names.
3. Al-Kaf: an extra preposition that emphasizes assertion if he communicates with a word of proverbs or proverbs towards the Almighty saying: (And the eyes are set like proverbs of hidden pearls). And the Almighty said: (And like those who spend their money seeking the pleasure of God's affirmation and affirmation from themselves as the paradise of usury struck by a shower), I added Al-Kaf to call her with a word like to confirm the words, because Al-Kaf is a letter indicating the analogy that he sings about, like and proverbs in depicting the simulated scene, so Al-Kaf came to reinforce it and strength for her.
4. What: After the tools of the assertive and non-assertive condition, and after the erected sources and between the neighbor and the criminal, the Almighty said: As for the human being who has been afflicted by his Lord, he honors and blesses him. And from its occurrence between the neighbor and the criminal, the Almighty said: (From what a few have become regretful) and it came after any policewoman in the Almighty saying: (Which of the two seasons did you spend, there is no aggression against me).
5. No: an extra letter to confirm the negation. It is required for him to precede words in exile and to sympathize with a single or a similar sentence and to precede with a letter of sympathy, waw, towards the

Almighty saying: (What he has of strength and no victory) In the noble verse are two plus letters: (who or not) The first was preceded by negation, and the second preceded by the negation and the letter of sympathy, Wow.

***Emphasis in Letters: It is that, that, Blame Assertion, may, either***

1-That: a similar letter is already inserted into the noun sentence, the former places a name and the second raises a report to it, and it is located at the beginning of the speech or after the saying. Al-Suyuti said of the affirmation by saying that it is useful to repeat it twice, and if it meets that, and the blame was like a repetition of the sentence three times, it works that it is heavy and diluted, and denotes the affirmation because it is in the confirmed meaning. The Almighty said: (Those who disbelieve Our revelations are the owners of the pessimist), if the sentence was stripped from that the method would have been informative received by the disbelievers by believing or denying it and would not confirm that they have proven that this is inevitable and removed from their minds what they doubt or refuse to accept.

The Almighty said: (This is in the first newspapers), I entered that the assertion is based on a nominal sentence originating from a beginner, and the news of its name is based on the place of a monument, and it was reported by the semi-sentence of the neighbor and the sewer. It is narrowed and does not stand with it.

2-That: that the assertion lies in the middle of the sentence and that it comes more often with infringing acts, and when its relief is softened, its name is an important conscience, the Almighty said: (And those who believed and did righteous deeds have said that they have gardens under which rivers flow). Gardens of metaphor for them in the hereafter do not mix with the slightest doubt. It came lightly in the Almighty saying: (They called on the companions of Paradise that peace be upon you were not empty of them while they coveted), the name of which is the pronoun of his appreciation, and the sentence and the nominal sentence are then in the place of raising its news.

**1- The Almighty said:** (And know that you are righteous), and from what you poured into it, God Almighty said: (We revealed it on the Night of Power). And upon decoding the slaughtering, it is that we come and that Hamza is open after the preposition (that your Lord revealed it to her), and from what came With it, after an act that erects the two actions of the Almighty saying: (He reckons that it is his money, he immortalized him) So the source is verified from that, and her name and telling her is to fill my effect according to.

**2- It may be:** a letter of inquiry that confirms affirmation if it enters the past verb and in the event it enters into the present tense verb then it is called a letter of reduction except what is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an it is a letter of assertion, the Almighty said: (He who succeeded in recommending). The Almighty: (God has helped you with full moon and you are humiliated) meaning that you are victorious with your small number, so the blame on (may) is the blame of the open section and the section is destined before it, and from what you entered into the present tense and the affirmation stated the Almighty saying: (We may see the volatility of your face in the sky) (6).

**3- The Affirmation Lam:** The affirmation of affirmation will be open and enter in the name of that and its news and the beginning and the news and that the conditionality and the conscience of the chapter, the Almighty said: (And it is on that for a martyr), and the affirmation signed in the name of the backside because its news is almost

like a sentence and this is what is required to enter it In the name of it, the verse is confirmed with certainty, as if it had been repeated three times. And God Almighty said: (You have to keep), likened to the sentence in the place of raising the news that the presenter and her name, Hafiz, are recently affiliated with the ruler and have been associated with the words of the affirmation, and from entering it on the news that the Almighty saying: (The book of the ungodly is in a prisoner) and he calls the syntactic grammar. On the news that (the slide) for the hatred of the meeting of two instruments of affirmation and they are that, and the blame was glided to the news, and its entry to the news is an increase in the assertion. The Almighty said: (I am returned to the ritual), and from its entry, the conditionality is the Almighty saying: (No, if it is not finished, we will not spit on the corner). And from entering it on the beginner (and for the hereafter, it is better for you than the first) Rugged section, called L emphasis on entering the afterlife Debutante L initiation and inflectional effect of her.

And from entering it on the news, such as your saying: (To waste the impotence), you entered the blame on the news to present it to the beginner, and you enter the affirmation on the separate conscience that falls between the beginner and the news, or between the transcribers and the unconcerned conscience of the expressions, except the affirmation of affirmation in the palace.

**4- As for:** a preference letter that includes the condition meaning that no matter or thing is entered into the nominal and actual sentence, the Almighty said: (As for whoever gives, pays, and believes in al-Husna, we will make it easier for the left, and as for who is miserly and dispensed with a lie in al-Husna, we will make it easier for the left-wing) (8) where she entered as for the nominal sentence The name with which the abbreviated one is related is expressed by its abolition, and its answer is accompanied by the abolition of linking the condition of the condition with the sentence of the condition and the Almighty saying: (As for the orphan, it does not defeat, but the questioner does not collapse, but by the grace of your Lord, it happened).

**5- Noun Emphasis:** A letter has no place in it from the expressions that confirm the present verb and do the verb and does not confirm the past because the non-affirmation requires the time of reception and the heavy affirmation is more assertive than light, and they are called the heavy heavy and (it is like the refining of the verb three times and the light is similar to the refining it twice) ( And to confirm the present tense with three rulings: obligatory, permissible and abstaining, it affirms obligatory if it is located in the oath of the oath, whether it is apparent or predestined related to the verb affirmed indicating the reception and the oath of the oath is open. The Almighty said: (to be installed according to a dish) Because it is located in the answer to the section evidence The open blame, which in turn increased the assertion, and the Almighty said: (No, if it is not finished, we can help with the forelock)

Al-Zamakhshari said: And I wrote it in a thousand on the ruling of the situation and the villages of Sufin by strict noon. It is apparent that it is a light affirmation in the guide to drawing the Qur'an by setting the M that symbolizes the flaps, i.e. the static non-flips to the M, for the coming of the B afterwards, and with the heavy ones, the flipping is not permissible because it is mobile.

And what the refraining from because of its occurrence in the oath of the oath was said: The Lord will give you and you will be satisfied (9). The present tense affirms that it is permissible if it is preceded by a request such as interrogation, prohibition, presentation, and abstention, for the matter, wishful thinking, or promotion, or if the

conditionality is incurred with what (either) and what came from the formula for the final request, the Almighty said: (And you will not be among the polytheists). The policewoman inculcated with the excess, and the Almighty saying: (Either you get old with one or both of them, do not say to them PF and say to them a generous saying) (10) The present tense came stressing the intent of heavy assertion to emphasize and tighten the words to reach the old age of the parents and the weak state of it.

#### **6- Confirmation with the Source:**

It is the name referring to the event, and the absolute verb is called a certain verb, provided that it is not described, added or counted, because these three conditions indicate the type of verb and they are complementary to the completion of the meaning and the statement of the intent and the absolute verb from the nouns of the names and comes from it if it denies the Almighty saying: (If earthquake The Earth is its earthquake) (11), God Almighty said: (And God spoke to Moses as a talk) It is a confirmation of the verb.

#### **7- Emphasizing Some Words:**

A- Confirmation with the established sources: Really, sure, absolutely, absolutely, absolutely, absolutely.

He does not mention her actions, as she sings it because the verbs are deleted and brought with them to remove suspicion and confirm the words. These words express an absolute effect towards the Almighty saying: (These are truly believers) (12), and from him the Almighty said: (Then you will see it with an eye of certainty) where an eye has arisen from Source and meaning that you will see it and see it for sure.

B- Emphasis by not negating the sex and its singular name: no negating the sex denies the general sex a text that is not possible and exile by it takes absolute negation, so it will be with its singular name as a single word, so the singular name comes after it and becomes part of it because it is built, and it is called no exoneration, and its examples are: no doubt, There is no doubt, there is no escape, no crime, inevitably, no escape ...) The Almighty said: (No offense that they are in the hereafter they are the losers) (13).

### **IV. THIRD CHAPTER/ EMPHASIS ON METHODS**

1-The method of the section: The department has three pillars: the letter of the section, the divisor of it, and the divider thereof and of its letters: B, W, and T, and B are the origin and enter the apparent and implicit because the verb of the oath is necessary in need of transgression in the B in your saying to God to do and believe in God and swear in God and the contagious letter Among these letters is Al-Ba (14), (the Mighty and Glory be divided by His creatures for the splendor of their creation and honor, splendor and glory) (Almighty said: (And the disputes drowned, the activists are energetic, and the praises are glorified before the races) Allah the Exalted, the Exalted, swore by the disputes, i.e. The souls had the slightest suspicion of suspicion, so the assertion came by the department, and the accusation might meet M and condition meaning: (both While not over for a scorching) (15).

2- The method of minors: One of the methods of the palace, which means the restriction: but, the negation and void exclusion, and the definition included in the news, and the presentation of the terms of delay and conscience of the chapter.

A- Negation and void exclusion: If the speech is exiled and the excluded are deleted, the Almighty said (they stayed only on the eve or overnight). He emphasized the verse in the style of the palace, whereby the period of their broadcasting was limited to an eve or daytime without another time and after the enumeration tool except a circumstance of time did not mention the excluded From him to be eve from him or director.

The Almighty said: (Do not speak except those authorized by the Most Gracious, and He said rightly) (16) the verse limited to speaking in the hands of God to those whom their Lord authorized them and none other than them.

B- It is called: All, blind and blind, if confirming the assertion is called short, so the Almighty said (it is only one transgression), where the initiator and you address the palace is the Messenger (PBUH) to the warning and warning of those who fear it and fear it. In the second verse the short pronouncement of the separated pronoun is the return to The blow is not only one blow, but rather benefits the palace, because it is in a certain sense, otherwise it is as if to say that you are only a precursor and what is nothing but an exodus.

T- The pronoun of separation: separating the beginner with the news or between the operators of the abrogators to confirm the words in the palace. The Almighty said: (Those are the infidel infidels) (). Because it depends on him to find interest and indicate that the second is a news that does not follow, and some of them call it a pillar, because it supports the first and confirms it and strengthens it by clarifying what is meant by it and allocating it and fulfilling his command to assign the news to him and to remove the attribute and the rest of the disciples (17) towards the Almighty saying: (Those are the best of the wilderness).

W- minors with the definition family: You enter the news without working for it other than to emphasize the limit and limit the meaning to it only to the Almighty saying: (That day is right) () and the Almighty saying: (Hell is the shelter) where I entered the definition of the news in The above verse is limited to the meaning on it.

C- Minors by submitting what is called delay: forwarding and delaying is a method of Arabic that the speaker intends not to impart new meanings that were not in the usual arrangement before resorting to the introduction of a single and other delay. It is evident that it does not come to serve the meaning alone, but rather the word also exceeds it (18). And Al-Jarjani said about him: (It is a section of many benefits. The benefits of good and wide discharge are far-fetched, and it still turns you away from his wonderful and ends you to Latifa.

1- Presenting the news on the beginner: The rank of the first beginner, so if you delay it to the second position and it is a specific knowledge or denial that is close to the knowledge, then you have presented it with the right of delay, then you presented it to the shortest words and the meaning on it towards the Almighty saying: (To your Lord its end) (), advance the news in The verse mentioned is permissible because the beginning is knowledge and the news is almost a sentence, and it is obligatory to present it to the minors in Panama and the void exception or the creation of exclamation towards: (God knows).

2- Presenting the object of his verb: the subject of the subject of the object is subsequent to his verb and to abstain from this arrangement, the speaker intends to achieve one of his goals, including fixing and allocating speech and removing any doubts and hesitations that the addressee may have, and the presentation may be to care for the breaks, proportionality, glorification and longing for the predicate and caring for it and others. Towards his



Almighty saying: (Then the path pleased him) (19) And God Almighty said: (And everything we have counted is a book), where the object is presented and its right to delay its action for the sake of meaning to it

The Almighty said: (As for the orphan, do not be oppressed. As for the questioner, do not fall apart) (20). The object of it is signed after the preference, which includes the meaning of the condition, is preceded by his doing a duty for the purpose of affirmation, care and attention to it, and linking the answer to the condition with fulfillment.

3- Presentation of the semi-sentence: it means the belongings or supplements of the actual sentence towards the Almighty saying: (Today, those who have believed from the infidels laugh) (21), where the palace was achieved by presenting the circumstance of time today over its action (laughing) and the semi-sentence of the neighbor and the offender of the (infidels) and the purpose Achieving assertion in the palace and limiting speech.

## V. MARGINS

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