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Dalya Anwer Ali Dede
Master, Department of
Education, Arabic Language
Teaching, Republic of Turkey
Gazi University, Ankara,
Turkey

The explicit source and the implied source and the difference between them

Dalya Anwer Ali Dede

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Abstract

This article aims to study Arabic sources derived from trilateral and quadrilateral verbs, determining the type of each in terms of whether they are auditory or visual, and then categorizing them as either explicit or implied. It seeks to understand the significance and meanings of each type, as some convey meanings and connotations that others cannot. Hence, one cannot substitute for the other in a sentence, as each carries distinct meanings or connotations that the other does not. The general rule states that when the structure changes, the meaning changes. This is the essence of the article, which is to elucidate the semantic and conceptual differences among source types.

Keywords: Arabic sources, trilateral verbs, quadrilateral verbs

Introductions

The researcher delving into the topic of Arabic sources may initially assume that the explicit source and the implied source serve the same purpose in a sentence, and that the rulings governing one are identical to those governing the other. However, upon closer examination, it becomes apparent that the explicit source is entirely different from the implied source. The explicit source indicates the event without specifying the tense, whereas the implied source, composed of the root letters and the verb, indicates both the event and the tense, denoting the past, present, or future depending on its attachment to the past or present verb. The meaning varies in each sentence based on the root letter attached to the verb, with some serving for emphasis, others for wishing, and others for justification. Each tool has a role to play in the sentence that the other cannot fulfill, carrying meanings that cannot be conveyed by another tool.

Furthermore, the explicit source is presented as a conception, where the listener perceives the meanings and connotations of the sentence, while the implied source serves as confirmation of the assumed meanings, along with other purposes fulfilled by each type.

Explicit Source and Implied Source: The Difference

Source: The source of a verb consists of its letters, whether expressed verbally or implied, indicating an event devoid of tense. For example: (He knew knowledge), (He struggled a struggle), (He sought forgiveness by making supplication). It is always accusative, as the action is applied to it, rendering it the direct object.

Is the verb derived from the source or is the source derived from the verb?

The answer to this question varies among scholars and grammarians. The Basrians believed that the verb is derived from the source, and their reasoning is as follows.

1. The source indicates an absolute tense, while the verb indicates a specific tense, meaning that the absolute is the origin and the specific is the derivative. Therefore, the source is the origin and the verb is the derivative.
2. Since the source is a noun, it does not require a verb after it, whereas the verb must have a subject (The doer). The verb cannot stand alone, whereas the source can, making what stands alone more fundamental and what does not stand alone more derivative.
3. The verb indicates both the event and the tense, while the source only indicates the event without the tense. If the source were derived from the verb, it would also have to indicate both the event and the tense. Since this is not the case, it indicates that the

Corresponding Author:
Dalya Anwer Ali Dede
Master, Department of
Education, Arabic Language
Teaching, Republic of Turkey
Gazi University, Ankara,
Turkey

source is not derived from the verb, but rather the verb is derived from it.

However, the Kufans believed that the source is derived from the verb, and their reasoning is as follows

1. The verb is the active participant, while the source is the acted upon, as the verb acts within the source, and the active participant is ranked higher than the acted upon.
2. The source serves to emphasize the verb, making it the confirmed, and the confirmed has a higher rank than the confirmer.

Therefore, the verb cannot have two sources because the verb cannot be derived from two sources, nor can two verbs be derived from one source.

Ibn Tulhah believed that both the source and the verb are original in themselves, and neither one is derived from the other.

Types of Sources

1. Explicit Source

This is a source that is explicitly stated without the need for interpretation. The explicit source is derived from trilateral and quadrilateral verbs according to specific rules for each. Trilateral verbs are divided into two types: standard sources and auditory sources. As for the derivation of quadrilateral (Four-letter), quintilateral (Five-letter), and sexilateral (Six-letter) verbs, all of them are standard, meaning they follow specific rules without deviation.

For the validity of its function, several conditions are required

- a) It must be mansub (Accusative), meaning it must be acted upon. For example: (To revive the patient).
- b) It must be added to another word. For example: (Your fulfillment of the right is obligatory upon you).
- c) It must be preceded by. For example: (Surely Umm Al-Mughirah knew that I had struck her, so I did not hold back from hitting, being heard).

This type of source is exceptional in terms of structure and usage, such as in the examples

" (I was amazed by the bad fortune of the gods).

" (and from leaving some of the callers poor).

Meaning: I was amazed by the fact that the gods' fortune is bad, and by the fact that leaving some of the callers poor.

The explicit source is parsed according to its position in the sentence. One sign of the explicit source is that it can be replaced by a verb with (That) or a verb with (What).

The explicit source acts like its verb, meaning it raises a doer if its verb is essential, and raises a doer and puts an object if its verb is transitive. For example.

"(I admire the diligence of Sa'id). In this example, is accusative in speech because it is added, and it is nominative in position because it is the doer, as "" is derived from the essential verb "".

An example of a transitive verb itself

(Your disobedience, O father, displeased me). In this example, is accusative in speech because it is added, and it is nominative in position because it is the doer, and is the source derived from the verb.

An example of a transitive verb with a preposition

" (Your passing through areas of doubt has displeased me). In this example, is accusative in speech because it is added, and it is nominative in position because it is the doer, and is the source derived from the verb.

It is permissible for the doer of the explicit source to be omitted, such as

(I was pleased with the honoring of the workers). In this example, is accusative in speech because it is added, and it is accusative in position because it is the object, as is the source of the verb.

The explicit source is parsed according to its position in the sentence.

2. Implied Source

This is a source that is not explicitly stated in wording, but is inferred from the root letter and what follows it. It is composed of a root letter (referred to as the connected letter) and the sentence that follows it (referred to as the connection of the connected letter).

It is permissible to interpret it with an explicit source, and the implied source is parsed according to its position in the sentence.

Root Letters

1. An accusative particle that comes with the present tense verb, making it accusative. For example. (Learning is good for you). Here, (You learn) is the implied source in the nominative case as a subject. It can also come with the verb, as in. (I was pleased that you succeeded). Here (Your success) is the implied source in the nominative case as an object.
2. A particle similar to a verb that enters nominal sentences as a subject and predicate, making the subject a noun and raising the predicate as its predicate. For example. (I knew that knowledge is light). Here, (Knowledge is light) is the implied source in the accusative case as an accusative object.
3. **بِ** A verbal noun that comes with the past tense verb, such as. **"التَّجَرَ الحُرُّ ما وَعَدَ"** (The free man fulfilled what he promised). Here, **"التَّجَرَ الحُرُّ وَعَدَهُ"** (The free man fulfilled his promise) is the implied source in the accusative case as an object.

It can also come with the present tense verb, as in

(I am pleased with what you do). Here (Your action) is the implied source in the nominative case as a subject.

It can also come with an adverbial meaning if it contains the meaning of the adverb, such as.

(I will work as long as I live). Here (the duration of my life) is the implied source in the accusative case as a time adverbial object.

It can also enter nominal sentences, such as

(By the Lord of the heavens and the earth, it is certainly truth, just as you speak). Here, (Like your speaking) is the implied source in the genitive case as a possessive adjunct.

4. An accusative particle that enters with the present tense verb, making it accusative, usually indicating purpose. For example.

(The worker works to earn). Here (For earning) is the implied source in the genitive case as a purpose.

5. A verbal noun that comes after the verb (To wish) expressing a wish. For example.

(The prisoner wishes to be released). Here, (The release of his imprisonment) is the implied source in the accusative case as an object.

6. The equal It comes after the word (equal) and is used to reconcile between two actions. For example.

(It's the same whether you warn the ignorant or not). Here, (his warning or absence thereof) is the implied source in the accusative case as an object, and the second implied source is in the nominative case as an apposition to the first.

The two common verbal particles in this context are (ena, ma), which come with the past and present tense verbs, respectively. For example.

(I am pleased with what you did yesterday, I am pleased with what you do now or tomorrow).

It is more common for "ena" to accompany the present tense and "ma" to accompany the past tense. This is because "ena" with the present tense transfers the verb twice, to the verbal noun and the recipient, whereas it only transfers the verb to the verbal noun, and whatever is stronger in changing the meaning of something is stronger in changing its wording.

The difference between the explicit gerund and the implied gerund

1. The explicit gerund has no tense, while the implied gerund has a tense, such as.

- "I like your presence" (Explicit gerund - no tense).
- "I like that he succeeded" (Implied gerund - for the past).
- "I like that you will attend" (Implied gerund - for the future).

2. The explicit gerund indicates the action along with its characteristics, whereas the implied gerund indicates the action alone without its characteristics, such as:

- "I like your way of eating" (Explicit gerund - the way of eating).
- "I like that you eat" (Implied gerund - the act of eating itself).

3. The explicit gerund indicates the necessity of the action in meaning, while the implied gerund indicates the permissibility of the action, such as.

- "Your traveling is good for you" (Necessary).
- "That your brother travels is good for him" (Permissible).

4. The explicit gerund deletes the subject with it, whereas the implied gerund does not delete the subject with it, such as.

- "Or feeding on a day of severe hunger" (Explicit gerund).
- "That your brother travels is good for him" (Implied gerund).

5. The explicit gerund requires the preposition "for" with it, whereas the implied gerund does not require the preposition "for" with it, such as.

- "I came to you for your desire in me" (Explicit gerund).
- "I came to you that you desired in me" (Implied gerund).

6. The explicit gerund requires prepositions with it, whereas the implied gerund does not require prepositions with it, such as.

- "I admired your standing up" (Explicit gerund).
- "I admired that you stood up" (Implied gerund).

7. If both an explicit gerund and an implied gerund appear in a sentence, it is preferable to start with the explicit gerund first, then the implied gerund. This is because the explicit gerund is stronger than the implied gerund; an explicit gerund is a noun, and a noun indicates certainty, while an implied gerund is a verb, and a verb indicates change and renewal, and a noun is stronger than a verb.

8. The explicit gerund indicates certainty, while the implied gerund indicates permissibility, such as.

- "He has a cry, the cry of a thirsty person" (Explicit gerund - the act of crying).
- "He has the permission to cry like a thirsty person" (Implied gerund - the permission to cry).

9. The explicit gerund does not clarify the meaning clearly, while the implied gerund has clear indication with it. This is because each letter in the implied gerund has a specific indication, such as (Ena) indicates affirmation, (Ena) indicates reception, (Ma) indicates the status when entering into the present tense verb, (Lao) indicates wishing, (Kae) indicates justification, for example.

- "I am pleased that you go, I am pleased that you went, I am pleased that you are a goer, I am pleased that you go, I am pleased that you went, I am pleased that you will go, I am pleased that you went, I am pleased that you did not go" (Implied gerund).

10. The explicit gerund has one form and indication, while the implied gerund has varied indications. This is because we can come up with the verb, the actor's name, the object's name, the resembling adjective, the exaggeration form, and the preferred name, each form indicating its meaning in occurrence, existence, multiplication, preference, and others, for example:

- "I like that Muhammad is hitting, hit, hittable, hitter, hit" (Implied gerund).

11. Some solid verbs do not have an explicit gerund while they have an implied gerund, such as:

- "And it may be that their term is near" (Implied gerund).
- "And man has nothing except what he strives for" (Implied gerund).

12. The explicit gerund does not have a rank among the types of knowledge, while the implied gerund is considered one of the types of knowledge, as they considered the implied gerund in knowledge like the judgment of the pronoun.

13. The explicit gerund is conceptual while the implied gerund is affirmative. The conceptual means perceiving the vocabulary, that is, the presence of the image of the thing in the mind, while the affirmative means perceiving the relationship in an acceptable and acceptable way, so the conceptual is a prelude to the affirmative.

As for the difference between them in terms of parsing

1. The explicit gerund can occur in a genitive construction, which is not possible with the implied gerund. For example:

- "I came after you left" (not permissible with the implied

- gerund).
- "Abu Hayyan went to the health clinic to narrate it, as trustworthy narrators reported it from the Arab in their saying: 'I come after you stand up.'
2. The explicit gerund is used in a warning context with the word "ieaee" (Beware), and the conjunction "wa" (And) must be mentioned in this case. Its occurrence with the implied gerund may or may not include the conjunction "wa". For example.
- "Beware, and one of you should not delete the rabbit."
 - "Beware that one of you deletes the rabbit."
3. The explicit gerund can be described, whereas it cannot be done with the implied gerund. For example.
- "I like your calm walking".
 - "I like that you walk calmly" -."
4. The explicit gerund cannot serve as the direct object of verbs that take multiple direct objects, while the implied gerund can. This is because the implied gerund, originally being a clause, has its meaning derived from the citation, with the particle placing it in the singular, unlike the explicit gerund, which is singular by nature. For example.
- "I anticipated your standing up."
 - "I anticipated your standing up."
5. The explicit gerund cannot serve as a predicate of the subjunctive particle "asa" (Perhaps), whereas the implied gerund can. For example.
- "May Allah have mercy on you " (Not permissible).
 - "May Allah have mercy on you."
6. The explicit gerund can stand in for an adverb of time, while the implied gerund cannot. For example.
- "I came to you at the time of Asr prayer (Permissible).
 - "I came to you to pray Asr (Not permissible).
7. The explicit gerund can function as an absolute object, whereas the implied gerund cannot. For example.
- "I rejoiced greatly (Permissible).
 - "I rejoiced that I rejoice (Not permissible).
8. In the emphatic style (Emphasizing the action with the gerund), the explicit gerund is used to emphasize the action and to specify its type and number, while the implied gerund is not used for this purpose. For example.
- "The student succeeded greatly (For emphasizing the action).
 - "The student succeeded brilliantly (For specifying the type).
 - "The student succeeded twice (For specifying the number).
9. The explicit gerund can stand in for its verb, while the implied gerund cannot. For example.
- "Patience, O Al-Yaser."
10. The explicit gerund may have the subject and the object ambiguous and unclear, whereas the implied gerund has them clear. For example.
- "I was displeased with Mohammed's punishment" (Mohammed could be the subject or the object).
 - "I was displeased that Mohammed be punished"

(Mohammed is the subject).

Conclusion

In conclusion to this article about the gerund, we can infer that the gerund is a timeless event, acting as a past verb action, raising a subject if its action is obligatory, and raising an object if its action is transitive. It can also take prepositions by itself or with prepositional phrases.

The gerund acts as a verb when it is possessed or unpossessed, with or without the definite article "al".

For the gerund to function, it is necessary for it to act as a substitute for its verb, or it should be suitable for replacement with "an" and the verb, or "ma" and the verb. If the gerund indicates a state, it is suitable for replacement with "ma", and if it indicates progression or reception, it is suitable for replacement with "an".

In the recipient of the gerund's action, the gerund's object cannot precede the verb except in one case: if the gerund acts as a substitute for its verb. For example, we say " or in cases where its object acts as an adverb or a quasi-sentence, such as in the verse "and"".

The definite gerund does not act for its action, nor does it specify the type or the number of occurrences, nor does it act for diminutiveness or for an event that does not require a specific action. The intended meaning of the gerund might be the noun rather than the event.

When describing the gerund after its action, it is necessary for the description to come after completing its action. Therefore, it is not permissible to say "but rather"".

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