

Summary

The phenomenon of the Defective in Arabic is widespread and scattered in the topics of grammar and morphology, and therefore the scholar sought to collect its scattered parts, explain its rules, draw its properties in a comprehensive manner to uncover the truth about this phenomenon, its causes and origins, its routes and its extensions all over the heritage of Arabic past and present, and its structural and contextual transformations.

The subject came in two parts and a conclusion, preceded by (an introduction to the dissertation), where the scholar handles the ancient and modern efforts in articulation and what that has to do with defective words.

The two main parts of the dissertation are presented by the scholar as follows:

Part I : Types of the defective in Arabic, in two chapters :

Chapter I: The defective : parts and characteristics , in two topics:

Topic I: the defective and the derivable: terminological introduction . The scholar dealt with the definition of the two terms (defective) and (derivable) and other derived terms that influenced the study of grammar, past and present with the knowledge of some of the extensions of the term in the linguistic heritage of the world.

Topic II: the classification of the Defective, in two issues:

The first issue: The importance of classification and Standards. The importance of the classification is to save the language from falling prey to confusion.

Based on (morphological structure) and (construction) standards, the scholar felt that the types of the defective can be divided into four main sections and sub-section, namely:

Section I: Noun. Section II : Defective verbs.

Section III: Verbal Noun and Sounds. Section IV: particles .

The second issue: The Properties of the Defective:

The scholar presented the detailed sub- types of the defective, and treatment of morphological characteristics and the synthetic effects that grew out of them, which allowed to detect the points of intersection and interaction between both circles of the two systems: morphological and syntactic in Arabic.

Chapter II : Structural Formation of the Defective.

The scholar indicated that the word (Formation) fits the first generational phase of the defective so that the generated word is considered as an entry to a series of standard derivables to which the term (Derivation) is quite applicable.

PART II: Paths Changes between Defectiveness and Description.

The scholar dealt with the contingent changes on the word with defectiveness and description in two aspects from the defective to the descriptive, and vice versa on three levels: semantic and morphological and syntactic, in two chapters:

Chapter I: Structural changes from the Defective to the Descriptive , in two topics :

Topic I: The Semantic Transformation of the Structure.

Topic II: The verbal transformation of the structure.

Chapter II :The impact of the Position on Structural changes between the Defective and the Descriptive.

The scholar dealt with the conditions of both defectiveness and derivation in certain cases like attribute, circumstantial phrase, appositive and specification case... and the impact of position on the changes occurring between defectiveness and description and vice versa.

Between the paths of transformation there generates a third one where the word deviate between the poles, where it falls prey to the two enemies: defective and descriptive.

The Scholar treated these three aspects , controlled via position in two topics:

Topic I: Position between defectiveness and derivation conditions.

Topic II: Position interpretations in conflict between Defectiveness and Description.

This research has yielded a number of results, including:

First: Research has proven that the theory of (root and branch), applied by our veteran grammarians on (derivation)case has a high interpretive capability, which enabled the scholar to apply it on the types of the Defective in Arabic, and that in turn resulted in:

- A. The sub-types of the Defective are proven not to be on the same level of Defectiveness.**
- B. That each type of the Defective is a model origin and an archetype carrying all the main features of the type to which it belongs, and that's why our grammarians make it the cornerstone of their definitions.**

Second: The scholar presented an all inclusive classification combining comprehensively all types of the Defective in Arabic instead of being dispersed in the grammatical works.

Third: Research has proven that there is an inter-attraction between (generic nouns) and (defectiveness), and also between (defectiveness) and (improvisation) and (oral) and (non- transposition) and (position) and (resumption) and (invention) and (circulation) and (ambiguity), and those are all attributes inherent in (generic noun) with variation in the percentage found in all its types.

In return, we found clear inter-attraction between (derivables) and (analogy) .

Fourth: If the defective is original in nouns it is contingent in actions by way of construction, for instance : (if only حَبْذَا), or its special use recurring mostly with oral defective verbs like (seldom قَلَّ) to denote negation or to by limiting their use with a specific noun, for instance the use the past tense of the verb (Be He Blessed تَبَارَكَ) attributed to the word (God).

Also among the reasons of the defectiveness of verbs is putting them to perform a specific meaning, for example (How good!, How bad!) , but time may have a role in freezing some verbs by mortifying some of their conjunctions ,like the present tense of (equal يَسْوَى) with neither a past nor an imperative.

Also using the verb in a general grammatical meaning instead of using particles ,such as the negation in (not), and wishing in(maybe) , and exception in (except)... and others, as well as the existence of more than one reason for the defective in a single verb.

Fifth :The research that the authenticity of each letter in the structures of (significance particles) reflects one of the deepest linguistic defectiveness, where we find both attributes of (defectiveness, and construction), that what brings them together is the fact that(defectiveness) means that word structure takes just one image in its morphological composition, also (construction) means the word's ending takes just one kind of syntactical mark, with no causing factor.

Sixth: The scholars effort also shows that in Arabic - exclusively –there are three principal lines of the alternate changes between defectiveness and description: semantic and structural, and positional.

For each main track there were two sub-aspects of description to defectiveness and vice versa.

Seventh:Research has also shown that time kept inside the structure of the word had a profound impact in the transformations from descriptive to the defective, the word - with prolonged time – is so subject to defectiveness that all traces of description may disappear in the traditional and contemporary uses as we have seen in the word (desert), whose structure include times of transformation.