Abstract

Conclusion and the Study Results

This study has included an introduction and three title, and has discussed within the introduction the kinship and prestige of Ti tribe among other ones, especially the linguistic side. Within the introduction, it has also dealt with the linguistic evidence and its authentication in proving the grammatical rules as well as the types of evidences and the grammarians position towards them. In addition, it has handled the poetic evidence and its time frame, and the grammarians position from evidences with various narration in addition to their position from the anonymous poetic evidences. It also has moved to the necessity in poetry and the extent of considering it in terms of the structure of grammatical rule and has shown the grammarians opinions towards it in addition to the position of the scholar from it.

The study has attained the following conclusions:

First– regarding the evidences documentation and its attribution :

١– Grammatical evidences with the same narration and attribution of Ti tribe have been mentioned and there is any controversy it attributing them to Ti tribe. The study has investigated ninety-nine evidence. This shows the linguistic position of Ti and its impact on Arabic grammar.

٢– Grammatical evidences has been mentioned but with the same attribution and different narration. This difference is a linguistic fact which has its justification. This narration difference has led to either proving the evidence or canceling it. The number of such evidences was nineteen.

٣– These mentioned Grammatical evidences has been attributed to poets of Ti and to other poets and they have the same narration. The study has proved what grammarians had confirmed and agree with the famous linguistic characteristic of Ti. The number of such evidences was nineteen.
These evidences with different attribution and narration have been attributed to Ti. The study has proved what grammarians had confirmed and what the scholar had authenticated in terms of its attribution to Ti tribe. The number of such evidences was twenty.

Second: regarding the morphological sides :

١- Ti has used the long structure (in the forms of verbs and nouns) as well as the short one but through the evidenced attributed to them, they tend to use the short structure.

٢- Ti, unlike Arabic, suggested different forms of plural such as the plural of “covenant” “methak”, is “covenants “miatheek”, also “safa” is “soffa”, and the plural of “thief” “alles” is “thieves” “allsout”, this is what distinguished Ti accent from the other ones.

٣- Ti formulates the noun of time & place in addition to “m verbal noun” of the trilateral verb which starts with “w-3” take the form (mafaal), while in Arabic it is formulated by the form (mafel) by breaking the letter “ain”.

٤- Ti omits one of the similar letters if the letter “L” is fixed in its construction on the Sukuun without any move, for instance “felt” (ahsat), they pronounce it as (ahsast) “I felt”.

٥- The accent of Ti tribe has characterized, unlike other accents, by differentiating between masculine and feminine in some nouns by adding “T” of feminine to the masculine noun as: (man ”ragol”–woman”ragola”), whereas all other accents use another word from different form to refer to feminine (man ”ragol”–woman emraah)

Third: regarding the grammatical characteristics :

١- The accent of Ti is unique in terms of using the fixed construction. the verbal noun (eh) has mentioned fixed in
construct on Alfath denoting akfof” depending on a line for Hatem Altaay which is narrated in another narration which denoted temptation “Ighraa”.

٢- Nouns of the form (faa’al) in Ti tribe poetry as the Higazi approach which is fixed in construct on Alkasr as (geda) and (barber– Hallak)

٣- Ti inflect “if- laou” instead of fixing it in its construction. It has nunation by Alfath so we use (w– waou) to be in the case of accusative according to the line of Abi–Zbeid Altaay.

٤- The emphasis “Tawkeed” of the present tense verb may occur after the additional (what– ma) which doesn’t proceeded by (ein) according to Hatem Altaay line.

٥- The fixed construction of indefinite Monadah depending on the line of Alternah Bin Hakim.

٦- The word (if– layta) mentioned inflected in the line of Abi–Zbeid Altaay

٧- The time adverb (zarf) “at– ladah” which in case of place adverb denotes “at– enda” in most cases is fixed in construction, however it is mentioned with Kasrah in a line attributed to a man from Ti

٨- The subject may be nominative by omitted verb according to the line of Alborg Bin Msaher Altaay.

٩- The nominative of frequent (no– la) of negation according to the line of Amer Bin Guain Altaay.

١٠- The nominative of verbal noun with Kasrah in prayer whereas the other case is accusative but it is mentioned nominative in the poetry of Abi–Zbeid Altaay.

١١- the accusative of the adjective “Almoshabaha” to the active participle, to its “ma’mol” according to the saying of Abi–Zbeid Altaay
fourth: regarding the unique linguistic characteristics of Ti:

A – the morphological characteristics:

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- Ti uses the long and short structure in fixing in construction nouns, verbs, verbal nouns and plurals, but it tends to use the long structure
- Only Ti which reversed “E- ﻁ” to be “A- ی” if what proceeds it has Fathah as (stayed)
- Ti replaces “alsad” with “taa” as “thief”
- Ti had a special approach in the feminization of some nouns as “man- ragol” to be ragola with “ة” at Ti.
- The addition of “ة” to the word to refer to feminine as “scorpion- alakrab”, however it’s often used without “ة”
- The deletion of feminine “ة” from some verbs relating metaphorically to the feminine subject

B – the grammatical characteristics:

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- Ti has a special approach in adding the verb to the dual and plural subject where dual and plural letters are added to the verb which is known as the language of “the fleas have eaten me- akalony albaragheth”
- Only Ti tribe has the relative pronoun which the grammarians called it “this- zo of Ti”.
- Ti agree with classic Arabic in using the demonstrative pronoun “that- zaleka” to refer to the abstract and the concrete, however often “that- zaka” is used with the abstract.
- The combination of particle of attention “ha” with the particle of address “ك- kaf” has mentioned in Hatem Altaay poetry which is the only evidence that grammarians quoted to Tarfa Bin Alabd
- “yes- gayr” denotes “yes- na’am” at Ti.
- Ti replaces “the- al” with “M- em”