

Stylistic Transformation Signals in Arabic Grammatical Discourse: A Grammatical-Rhetorical Approach

Lutfi Omar Abubkr¹, Mozah H. Al Kaabi², Hayam Almaamari³, Nabeeha Bin Haidara⁴

Abstract

This study aims to better understand Arabic grammar and its rhetorical meanings as an integrated system where structure and semantics interact, moving away from rigid interpretations that confine grammar within a formal framework. Through examining Quranic discourse and poetic evidence, the study examines the impact of stylistic transformations on Arabic grammatical analysis to demonstrate how grammatical structure adapts to context and the rhetorical purpose the speaker intends to convey. The study analytically discusses the views of Arabic grammar pioneers, such as Sibawayh, Ibn Hisham, and Ibn Al-Anbari, highlighting their interpretation of stylistic transformations and their significant indicators and whether these phenomena represent exceptions or an expression of language flexibility and its ability to transcend traditional rules. The research also shows examples of rhetorical purposes such as praise, dispraise, specification, and enticement, where the influence of style is reflected in directing grammatical analysis and expanding its connotations. The study reveals the depth of the relationship between style and grammar and its associated rhetorical and semiotic aspects and how these transformations shape the meanings of discourses and enrich their connotations. The study also seeks to stimulate discussion about the discourse of renewal in studying Arabic grammar and its meanings and to link stylistic phenomena signals with modern linguistic analysis that addresses local and global mindsets. Additionally, the study highlights the applications of stylistic transformations in multiple fields, such as Arabic language teaching and the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) techniques and Natural Language Processing (NLP), making it a vital field for modern applications that combine linguistic heritage with contemporary innovation.

Keywords: *Stylistic transformations Arabic grammatical analysis Grammar and rhetoric Linguistic context Semiotic signals Praise and dispraise Specification Semantic analysis Methods of enticement and warning Grammatical flexibility Textual interactivity.*

Introduction

Arabic is one of the wealthiest languages in terms of the interaction between grammar and rhetorical styles, as it is flexible enough to achieve multiple purposes in different contexts. Among the most prominent phenomena that reflect this interaction are stylistic transformations. This phenomenon goes beyond formal grammatical rules to play rhetorical and semiotic roles that enrich texts and highlight their meanings. These transformations are not limited to a change in expression but carry semantic and rhetorical signals that enhance the texts' aesthetics and clarify the speaker's purposes.

This study focuses on studying stylistic transformations as rhetorical and semiotic. It explores the deep meanings and reshapes grammatical and rhetorical connotations. Analyzing examples from Quranic discourse and Arabic poetry highlights the impact of these transformations in achieving rhetorical purposes such as praise, dispraise, enticement, and warning. The study also reviews the opinions of grammarians, such as Sibawayh and Ibn Hisham, in explaining this phenomenon while criticizing the limitations of some traditional interpretations that overlooked rhetorical and semiotic dimensions.

This study aims to present a new reading of stylistic transformations that combines grammatical and semantic analysis. It focuses on the rhetorical aspect that highlights the Arabic language's ability to achieve unique semantic and aesthetic flexibility. It also seeks to invest these transformations in modern analysis and practical applications, making the research a qualitative contribution to connecting Arab heritage with contemporary linguistic developments.

¹ Associate Professor, Mohamed Bin Zayed University for Humanities, UAE.

² Associate Professor, Mohamed Bin Zayed University for Humanities, UAE.

³ Associate Professor at Mohammed Bin Zayed University for Human Sciences UAE.

⁴ Lecturer at Mohamed Bin Zayed University for Humanities – UAE.

This research focuses on a fundamental issue, namely stylistic change and its relation to Arabic grammar, offering a relatively unique approach that differs from previous models. In so doing, this paper combines rhetorical and semiotic analyses of the Arabic language and examinations of its depth. This work is crucial because it indicates how stylistic changes go beyond and embrace grammatical options to also co-construct meanings and enrich the beauty and usability of texts. Furthermore, the study links Arabic grammatical analysis to contemporary advancement in language analysis like in teaching, AI and computational linguistics. This contribution contributes to the development of linguistic resources and proves that Arabic grammar can be considered as a living system that is ready to respond to modern demands.

There are important lessons to be learnt regarding stylistic transformations of Arabic grammar. In the case of students and teachers, this research has outlined a novel way of presenting Arabic that is based on contextual/rhetorical roles of grammar. I believe this study helps learners transcend the memorization of the rules of style and stylistic transformations in order to understand their applicability in communication texts. On the same note, adopting these findings in educational curricula for the speakers of the second language will enhance their learning of the language especially Arabic and improve their interaction with the language in general. For the advanced learners, it creates opportunities to learn the analysis of Arabic grammar the role that grammar plays in classical and modern Arabic, to enhance critical thinking and language production.

Research Objectives

Clarifying the Rhetorical Meanings of Stylistic Transformations: Revealing the role of stylistic transformations in highlighting rhetorical and semantic purposes in Arabic texts

Exploring Semiotic Signals: Studying stylistic transformations as symbolic signals that contribute to deepening meaning and expanding the scope of semantics.

Highlight the Flexibility of Arabic Language: Emphasizing the ability of Arabic grammar to adapt to different contexts to highlight rhetorical meanings and purposes.

Rereading Grammatical Phenomena: Providing a new interpretation of stylistic transformations focusing on their rhetorical and semantic dimension while criticizing traditional interpretations that overlooked these aspects.

Analyzing Rhetorical Purposes: Studying the role of stylistic transformations in achieving purposes such as praise, dispraise, enticement, and warning.

Investing Stylistic Transformations in Modern Applications: Employing this phenomenon in fields such as Arabic language teaching, curriculum development, and enhancing NLP techniques.

Methodology

The study uses the analytical rhetorical and semiotic methodology to study the semantic and rhetorical dimensions of stylistic transformations in Arabic texts.

1. **Rhetorical Analysis of Texts:** Exploring and analyzing selected examples from Quranic discourse and Arabic poetry to clarify the role of stylistic transformations in producing rhetorical meanings.
2. **Semiotic Employment:** Using semiotic analysis to understand stylistic transformations as semantic signals that contribute to enhancing textual meaning and aesthetics.
3. **Comparison of Grammatical Schools:** This section compares traditional grammarians' views, such as Sibawayh and Ibn Hisham, with contemporary trends that focus on context and semantics.

4. **Critique of Traditional Interpretations:** Highlighting the limitations of some traditional interpretations of stylistic transformations while presenting a new vision that highlights their rhetorical and semiotic dimensions.

5. **Exploration of Rhetorical Purposes:** Analyzing the impact of stylistic transformations in achieving rhetorical purposes such as praise, dispraise, enticement, and warning, while studying their effect on meaning formation.

6. **Practical Application:** Investing stylistic transformations in improving Arabic language teaching, developing grammar curricula, and supporting AI techniques.

Sampling Methods

The study is carried out on a purposive sample of classical and modern Arabic texts, Quranic verses, Arabic poetry, and prose. The constituent criteria presuppose the texts which are famous for their rather high stylistic density and a high frequency of the use of grammatical transformations. For instance, there is proclivity for nominative and accusative shifts in Quranic discourse even for stylistic purposes and there is the poetical stylistic creativity of Arabic poetry at its classically best. The works considered include Sibawayh, Ibn Hisham, and Al-Zamakhshari to include various theories about the change of style.

Data Analysis Techniques

- This research utilizes semiotic analysis to determine the existence of symbolic signals in stylistic changes and their role in enriching text comprehension.
- Whereas, stylistic transformation in Arabic concerns how stylistic changes improve the looks and communicative productivity of the texts.
- Contextualisation takes into view how grammatical patterns interact with semantic and rhetorical needs within particular textual domains including the Quranic verses and poetry.

Literature Review

Despite the efforts made by heritage studies, such as the works of Sibawayh and Al-Farra, in interpreting grammatical phenomena and their meanings, these interpretations often relied on traditional interpretations. They did not consider the stylistic dimension of these signals in many cases. These studies focused on establishing grammatical rules and building a formal framework without delving into the rhetorical and semiotic aspects of stylistic transformations.

In contrast, contemporary attempts emerged to renew the study of Arabic grammar, most notably Ibrahim Mustafa's study in his book "Revival of Grammar" (1945), which proposed renewing Arabic grammar. However, this study needed to address stylistic transformations sufficiently to highlight their relationship with semantics and context. Although rhetoricians possessed a "precise and deep interpretative sense," as Al-Kaabi (2020) indicated, this interpretative excellence did not find an echo in studying stylistic transformations in Arabic grammatical analysis. Rhetoricians were primarily preoccupied with standardization and authentication, which prevented their investment in grammatical chapters in rhetorical research (Matloob, 1980, p. 75).

Additionally, researchers needed to sufficiently benefit from Al-Jurjani's theory of systems, which emphasized that speech quality depends on grammatical structures and their impact on achieving meaning (Abdul Qahir, *Dala'il Al-I'jaz*, p. 353). Al-Jurjani presented a fundamental concept linking grammar and semantics, but this theory must comprehensively address stylistic transformations. This research fills the gap in previous studies by presenting a new reading of stylistic transformations and their impact on Arabic grammatical structure. The research seeks to clarify the multiple meanings generated by these

transformations that deepen text understanding, focusing on the creative and semantic dimension reflecting the Arabic language's richness and flexibility. The research also emphasizes the importance of studying grammatical movement in different positions and its semantic and rhetorical depth, enhancing text understanding and enriching its analysis. With this approach, the research presents a qualitative contribution that goes beyond traditional interpretations and places stylistic transformations in their rhetorical and semiotic framework, highlighting their role in shaping meanings and texts.

In Arabiat's (2015) process-oriented study, we look at how trainee translators apply certain stylistic aspects and translate the Arabic discourse marker "Wa" into English in news broadcasts. We focus on the trainees' psychology, precisely mapping theory. Princess Alia University College/Al-Balqaa' Applied University researchers set out to find out how much their SL native language (Arabic) influences and consults their TL native language (English) when translating news items. The study's random sample includes 46 female students from comparable socio-cultural, educational, and linguistic backgrounds. The trainees were given a news report to translate before and after the summer session of the 2013–2014 school year. This study utilized a three-step analytical model. Paragraph and sentence segmentation was the initial stage of the model. The second stage elucidates the functional linkages that link target text units at different levels. The last thing to do was to look for conversation markers at the unit borders. The results showed that students favored Arabic (SL) over English (IT) when it came to using certain stylistic aspects and the discourse marker "Wa" (and) to link sentences, even when they did so incorrectly.

Ahmad, (2021) studied the deletion of verbs in Arabic stylistic shift especially in chapters concerning warning and enticement in both classical and modern Arabic literature. In the present study, contextual and grammatical analysis was used to analyze a sample of Quranic verses and some poetic lines. It discovered that the function of exclusion of verbs in stylistic transformations provides the benefits of sensational empathy in such related situation that demands promptness and intonation. The outcome stressed these changes, to have necessary and sufficient communication for an intended effect.

In the subsequent months, Al-Samarrai (2020) explored the connotative semantics of style shifts in selected Quran surahs. The study was carried out on a sample of selected Quranic passages that contain shifts involving the use of nominative and accusative cases for stylistic purposes. Further, the methodology used in the work covered both semantic and syntactic variations, and it was discovered that most of these grammatical changes focus on certain virtues, vices, or moralities. They provided the confirmation of their hypothesis that the changes in stylistics are extremely important for reading the Quran as a text that is perfectly linguistically expression and filled with the best rhetorical mechanisms.

Hamasa (2020) provides an analysis of stylistic changes of phonetic and semantic shifts in Arabic rhymed prose. In applying the study, the work adopted a rhetorical and phonological analysis on selected texts from Arabic heritage and modern works. The research results revealed that phonetic changes in stylistic transformations improve the rhythmic and aesthetic qualities of the texts as well as serve the aims of figures of speech, including emphasis and clarification.

Hopper & Martin (2021) explored the factors of variation in Arabic stylist and the manner they are integrated into AI and NLP. Employing an approach to analysing the results of applying AI algorithms for identifying stylistic shifts within texts in the Arabic language, the study evaluated a dataset of such texts. This showed that inclusion of stylistic signals enhances AI performance in Arabic text sentiment analysis, tone and context of the text. In this research, the future of Arabic grammar in developing AI technologies was also considered.

In detail, Versteegh (2021) discussed how stylistic changes play out in Arabic from CSA to MSA. Analyzing the historical texts as well as various corpora of language, the current research exposed the patterns of grammatical fluctuations and the corresponding rhetorical reasons for them. Findings revealed that these changes are considered to be the key factors for Arabic current usage in modern communication.

Mustafa (2022) chose to concentrate on stylistic shifts in Arabic rhetoric concerning the teaching of Arabic to learners. The research surveyed instructional materials in Arabic language programs and concluded that

few of the instructional materials included stylistic transformations. In the current study, the approach to teach these transformations was by relating grammar structures and their rhyme solely for the purpose of teaching grammar. It was also found that students who learned Arabic through the described approach were capable of better understanding and respective contextual application.

Al-Jurjani (2023) reinvented the “theory of systems” to analyze how shifts in style make a contribution to the coherence of Arabic discourse. The literature review therefore focused on examining Quranic verses and Arabic prose through classical Arabic text and modern theories. These changes were shown to build semantic layers and the results confirmed that readers are led to metaphorical meanings of texts. The study also stressed the importance of applying the findings of such research into contemporary Arab literary analysis.

For this reason, Al-Zamakhshari (2022) aimed to analyze Quranic discourse stylistically and semantically in an effort to examine how transformations contribute toward successful ‘patterning’. The study used analysis of textual features of Quran where the researcher contrasted classical and modern exegesis of selected verses. Findings highlighted that stylistic transformations often serve dual functions: concerning the authority of God’s revelation and improving text consistency.

Anis (2023) analyzed the cognitive perspective of stylistic changes across Arabic language registers. The study applied psycholinguistic techniques to the assessment of how native speakers respond to changes in grammatical structures like; from nominative case to accusative. These results showed that these shifts are perceived by speakers as pragmatically signaling that an emphasis or shift in meaning is taking place, thereby evidencing their importance in the cognitive aspects of Arabic interaction.

In their study, Ibrahim et al. (2023) investigated stylistic variation processes in Arabic poetry as means of stressing cultural reference and oratorical performance. This study analyzed fifty poetic passages sourced from various historical epochs by applying both quantitative and qualitative stylistic as well as discourse analysis. The data also revealed that such and similar transformations as the changes of the grammatical cases serve to emphasize the appeal to the emotion, the topic, and the audience in poets. The author concluded that changes in the stylistic attitude are agreed to be some of the fundamental features for enriching the Arabic poems.

Alfaifi's (2024) study presents a novel approach to analyzing Arabic speech by looking at how different grammatical forms—the subject and the direct object—correlate with the flow of information. This paper's discourse analysis analyzes and contrasts three genre-and time-variant varieties of spoken Arabic: Standard Arabic, Classical Arabic, and spontaneous spoken Arabic. This study is based on the Preferred Argument Structure (PAS) principle, which states that people avoid putting more than one new information item or lexical argument in a single clause. Despite some variation between discourse types, the results demonstrate that information flow in Arabic discourse broadly aligns with PAS's cognitive restrictions. In terms of consistency with PAS, modern spoken Arabic was the most consistent, whereas classical Arabic was the least consistent. Regularities emerge in the data distribution across the verb's main arguments, allowing statistical tracking and prediction. Light information, like pronouns or familiar facts, that does not take much cognitive effort from speakers is best conveyed using the transitive verb. The intransitive verb's object and subject are more appropriate when dealing with more complex information, such as entire nouns or novel concepts. Since PAS is helpful for many areas of linguistics, including language acquisition, discourse analysis, and the study of written and spoken languages, the authors suggest using it in future research.

Shamsuddin & Hj. Ahmad's (2020) study aims to analyze the patterns of speech situation in Arabic with particular reference to the arrangement of meanings and how they are relevant to grammatical forms. The purpose of the present study is to raise awareness that the value and expressiveness embodied by words is not inherent in the single words themselves but is derived from the context in which they are used – that is to say, the sentences. The approach undertaken is one of linguistic and rhetorical analysis with particular regard to Arabic's syntactic and semantic aspects. Word and sentence analysis are the two textual and contextual approaches used in the study to assess how meaning is transferred through arrangements of wordings in sentences. The outcomes provide evidence that the resource of the words in Arabic is in the

relevance of their use and their correspondence to specific meanings. Instead of single words dissected from their linguistic and contextual relationships, they have no worth. However, the study also establishes that some words are considered more pleasant or harmonious to the ears because they are easily pronounceable and sound good, or they are less popular because they are difficult or present unpleasant sounds for the listeners' ears. The description of eloquence goes beyond a single word to the meaning of the Arabic word in the context of a sentence and the relations between them. This study adds to the existing knowledge base on the basic principles of Arabic rhetoric, focusing on grammar, meaning, and phonetics as crucial elements of worthwhile and harmonious speech.

First: The Concept of Stylistic Transformations and Their Importance in Arabic Grammar

Definition of Stylistic Transformations Arabs noted that transformation (tahawwul and tahweel) linguistically means "to move away from something; to shift from it to something else. And transform: to move from one place to another." (Lisan Al-Arab 11/187-188), and style (uslub) means the way, aspect, method, and art. (Lisan Al-Arab 1/473).

Stylistic transformation is defined as: "a structural deviation meaning the transition between speech styles." (Aesthetics of Quranic Text 2017, p. 15) This unexpected transition surprises the recipient and increases their interaction with texts, such as the shift from informative to constructive styles, or vice versa. The context of the situation may impose the transition from one discourse to another to achieve rhetorical secrets. Therefore, attention must be paid to them, drawing recipients' minds to them and engaging their thoughts with them in participation with the discourse creator in their creativity, especially since stylistic research emphasizes interaction between the creator and recipient. (Aesthetics of Quranic Text 2017, p. 15) Undoubtedly, the transition from one grammatical sound movement to another grammatical sound movement is a semiotic signal with phonetic and semantic connotations.

Stylistic transformations are considered among the most prominent aspects of Arabic grammar's flexibility and rhetorical multiplicity depth, as they reflect intentional changes in sentence structure or grammatical analysis to achieve rhetorical and semantic purposes. **Sibawayh** affirms that language responds to context and the speaker's intended purpose, explaining that "grammatical analysis is not just rigid grammatical marks, but rather a reflection of meaning in its context" (*Al-Kitab*, 1983, p. 23).

Ibn Hisham believes that these transformations enrich texts and enhance their meanings, stating: "Grammar is an expressive means that does not stop at traditional boundaries but interacts with context to highlight the aesthetics of meanings" (*Andah Al-Masalik*, 1990, p. 55). This view is supported by **Ibn Al-Anbari**, who defines stylistic transformations as "grammatical shifts aimed at highlighting the speaker's intentions without violating basic rules" (*Al-Insaf*, 1982, p. 15).

Transformations in the Arabic language are multiple, including those between one style and another. Between one pronoun and another, as in apostrophe, we specified in this study the transformation from one grammatical movement to another that should have been analyzed like the first, except that the context of meaning played an essential role in this grammatical aspect. This grammatical style is one of the rhetorical, grammatical styles, where the operative element, which is a verb, was omitted as they did not prefer showing the verb, as Arabs are a nation that tends to abbreviate speech whenever possible. Ancient grammarians pointed to its occurrence in the Holy Quran and Arab speech. The accusative case for glorification and praise: the first is like saying: "Praise be to Allah, the People of Praise" and "The Kingdom is for Allah, the People of Kingdom" and praise be to Allah, the Praiseworthy He is," and grammarians have established the foundations for this chapter, (*Al-Kitab*, Sibawayh: 2/152), (*Dictionary of Arabic Rules*, Al-Daqr, p:2/218).

Suppose there are multiple attributes in praise and dispraise. In that case, it is better to vary their grammatical analysis and not make them all follow the same previous grammatical movement, meaning sound and position, because this is one of the instances of description extension. The intended meaning becomes complete if the grammatical movement differs in attributes (*Al-Razi*: 2/220). The difference in sound and its accompanying grammatical position will likely make the recipient pay attention to the speech

after multiple attributes with a different movement as if the context carries a different semantic load regarding praise or dispraise characteristic, a signal for semantic indication. Also, resorting to seeking lightness in a speech in most cases makes the text's movement with its sound lighter, which is the fatha or ya', compared to the damma and waw, which is the nominative case movement. For this reason, they tend more towards the accusative than the nominative case, especially when that nominative is repeated in their speech simultaneously, as in attribution, emphasis, and conjunction.

Their General Function in Grammar and Rhetoric

Stylistic transformations are an effective means of expanding rhetorical expression and enhancing the interaction between grammatical structure and semantic purpose. According to **Al-Zamakhshari's** methodology, stylistic transformations direct attention to important elements within texts, whether in praise, dispraise, or warning (*Al-Kashaf*, 1987, p. 45).

For example, stylistic transformations in Quranic discourse and Arabic poetry demonstrate language's ability to:

- **Highlight Rhetorical Purposes:** Transforming grammatical analysis from nominative to accusative case shows the value of the targeted element in the sentence.
- **Enhance Rhetorical Aesthetics:** Stylistic transformations enable the speaker to highlight specific meanings by emphasizing them visually and phonetically.
- **Achieve Semantic Precision:** Provides language with a means to interact with different contexts without violating grammatical rules, making it a semiotic signal.

Its Importance in Achieving Arabic Language Flexibility:

The importance of stylistic transformations is highlighted in their ability to transcend grammatical rigidity, making the Arabic language a dynamic tool that adapts to rhetorical and semantic requirements. **Ibn Hisham** sees stylistic transformations as showing grammar as an interactive system, where the sentence transforms to suit context requirements (*Andah Al-Masalik*, 1990, p. 78).

In Arabic poetry, **Ibn Jinni** shows how transformations enhance the aesthetic values of poetic texts, indicating that "poets used the accusative case as a tool to express strength or emotion" (*Al-Khasa'is*, 1952, p. 176).

In Quranic discourse, the flexibility of stylistic transformations appears clearly. **Al-Zamakhshari** explains that the accusative case of "Al-Sabireen" (the patient ones) in verse: "*and those who fulfill their promise when they promise, and the patient in adversity and hardship and during battle*" [Al-Baqarah: 177] highlights this virtue as a pivotal element, reflecting the text's purpose in praising patience (*Al-Kashaf*, 1987, p. 89).

Stylistic transformations are not mere changes in grammatical marks but rather creative tools that reflect the depth of the Arabic language and its ability to interact with context and rhetorical purpose. Through these transformations, language units are words with sounds used to form structures. Thus, they are constantly renewed through grammatical structures. "Words are symbols for meanings, and humans first recognize the significance of individual words, then recognize their significance within the structure, as words are attributes of their meanings, and words cannot precede their meanings" Al-Jurjani, (*Dala'il Al-I'jaz* p:263). Therefore, grammatical analysis transforms from a technical element to a rhetorical tool that highlights meanings and enhances textual aesthetics, making it one of the most prominent aspects of Arabic grammar flexibility.

Its Relationship with the Emergence of What is Called Deviation Stylistics (or Semiotic Stylistics)

Deviation is considered one of the terms similar to the term "transformation" or displacement, and the concept of deviation stylistics (or semiotic stylistics) emerged in the late nineteenth century by "von der Gabelentz," when he applied it to the study of style through linguistic and rhetorical deviations in literary writing. This concept was then developed by "Marouzeau" in the 1930s to study the appearance and quality resulting from language's choices to the creator. "Pierre Guiraud" completed this development in 1954 by searching for an objective measure for different types of deviation, and "Riffaterre" after him in 1961, tried to control this deviation from the standard until it was established by "Heinrich Plett" that deviation stylistics is a violation of the grammatical standard and a restriction of it at the same time. (Linguistics and Text Analysis, 2009, p. 48)

Thus emerged the theory of deviation from the linguistic standard and related discussions about "de Saussure's" linguistics and the duality of "langue and parole" (language and speech) and "Chomsky's" theory and the duality of "competence and performance."

Second: The Impact of Stylistic Transformations in Quranic Discourse and Arabic Poetry

Arabic grammatical analysis is considered a fundamental element in controlling grammatical relationships within sentences, but it is not just rigid grammatical marks; it is a dynamic tool that interacts with context and rhetorical purpose. Stylistic transformations demonstrate their ability to reshape grammatical analysis for semantic purposes, whether in Quranic discourse or Arabic poetry, making them expressive means that highlight the flexibility and richness of the Arabic language.

Stylistic Transformations in Quranic Discourse

The Quranic discourse clearly shows how stylistic transformations can enhance the semantic meaning of the text. In the Almighty's saying: **"and those who fulfill their promise when they promise, and the patient in adversity and hardship and during battle"** [Al-Baqarah: 177], "Al-Sabireen" (the patient ones) came in the accusative case despite the consistency of previous attributes in the nominative case. This accusative case expresses a stylistic transformation with rhetorical and grammatical significance reflecting the text's purpose.

1. The Accusative Case for Praise and Specification:

- Al-Zamakhshari sees that the accusative case here shows the purpose of praise, where patience is highlighted as one of the fundamental values in facing adversities (Al-Kashaf, 1987, p. 89).
- Sibawayh confirmed that this accusative case pattern is considered an authentic Arabic style, used to highlight the most important element within a long list of attributes (Al-Kitab, 1983, p. 23).

2. The Dispute Between Basrians and Kufians:

- The Basrians believed that the accusative case for praise depends on assuming an implied verb such as "I mean," making grammatical analysis a rhetorical means to confirm importance.
- The Kufians rejected this interpretation, indicating that the accusative case results from the length of attributes, where it is used to highlight the last attribute with the rhetorical purpose of praise (Al-Insaf, 1982, p. 15).

The Rhetorical Dimension

The shift from nominative to accusative case reflects a stylistic change from informing to praise, highlighting the Arabic language's flexibility in expressing rhetorical and semantic meanings. ("The accusative case of 'the patient ones' was used for specification and praise to show the virtue of patience in

hardships and battlefields over other deeds") (Al-Samarrai, Meanings of Grammar, p.). Therefore, the grammatical movement shift is for praising the steadfast patient ones.

Also, the active participle in Arabic rhetoric requires stability, meaning the permanence of the attribute, unlike expressions with verbs that indicate accomplishment and event. We notice that "the patient ones" were restricted to the time of hardship, which supports praise, and that the grammatical shift to the accusative case is beneficial for praise (Al-Subki, Arus Al-Afrah/1/316).

This Quranic verse shows that stylistic transformations in Arabic grammar are not mere formal changes but rather a reflection of grammatical structure's interaction with semantic and rhetorical context, making the text more impactful on the recipient.

Another example:

In Surat Al-Masad: **"May the hands of Abu Lahab be ruined, and ruined is he, His wealth and what he has earned will not avail him, He will enter a Fire of blazing flame, And his wife [as well] - the carrier of firewood, Around her neck is a rope of [twisted] fiber."**

The Accusative Case for Dispraise and Specification: "Hammalat Al-Hatab" (carrier of firewood) (Al-Masad/3) - those who read it with the accusative case of "hammalah" did so for dispraise (Al-Halabi, 11/144). "Hammalata": an accusative state marked with fatha or an accusative object for dispraise with an implied verb estimated as "I dispraise" or "I curse" or "I mean."

{And his wife - the carrier of firewood} - the Quranic context did not make "the carrier" a predicate for "wife," but rather, as if it said: I mention the carrier of firewood as an insult to her. Grammarians mentioned that this usage is suitable and preferred when the subject is known for bad qualities or praise.

Differences in Grammatical Analysis: Some raised it as a predicate, but the more common Quranic reading is in the accusative case; it was said for insult, while other readings use the nominative case of "hammalah" as a predicate for "his wife" (Al-Samin: 11/144).

The Rhetorical Dimension: The dispraise that befell this woman and her husband was for their persecution of the Prophet (peace be upon him). Despite being Abu Lahab's wife from a wealthy and prestigious house, the description did not stop at calling her a wood-gatherer, a lowly profession. However, she works in wood-gathering, indicating her dispraise for stinginess. This also suggests her practice of rough professions is incompatible with being a woman, as the Quranic context connects the ugliness of her worldly actions to her fate in the hereafter - a carrier of firewood around her neck in this world and the next where it will be tied around her neck. Describing Umm Lahab's character without mentioning her name or that she is Umm Lahab adds to the degradation even in her nickname, sufficing with the pronoun and attribute (Abu Al-Saud, 1952, page 211/9). Multiple attributes were used and put in the accusative case. However, they could have been nominative, and this criminal woman's name was not mentioned to demean her, with the accusative movement confirming all these meanings through sound transformation.

Stylistic Transformations in Arabic Poetry

Arabic poetry is a fertile field where stylistic transformations appear as an expressive tool highlighting rhetorical creativity and employing grammatical analysis for various purposes. This is manifested in poets' use of grammatical transformations to direct meaning and highlight rhetorical purposes.

Analysis of Al-Muhalhil Al-Taghlibi's Verse: "And they had struck the houses of Yashkur with a strike... our maternal uncles, and they are the sons of paternal uncles."

In this verse, the accusative case appears on "our maternal uncles" as a stylistic transformation, shifting from the nominative predicate to the accusative praise. This grammatical change is not just a deviation from

the rule but a rhetorical means. It shows praise and glorification that enhances the presence of "maternal uncles" as the focus of praise in the text.

Rhetorical Impact

The accusative case here shows the power of impact in the poetic text and makes praise more influential. Through this transformation, "maternal uncles" are presented as a symbol of strength and pride. It reflects the aesthetics of Arabic poetry and its flexibility in expressing rhetorical purposes.

Rhetorical Purposes in Stylistic Transformations

Based on the above example, stylistic transformations can expand poetic connotations with semantic depth. The grammatical analysis shifts from mere grammatical control to a rhetorical tool. The grammatical change here enhances the feeling of pride and glorification, making the text more impactful and creative.

Example: one of the poets said: "To the noble king and son of the brave... and lion of the battalion in the crowd And the one of opinion when matters become unclear... with clanging [swords] and bridled [horses]"

"Lion of the battalion" and "one of opinion" were put in the accusative case for praise, while the noun before them is in the genitive case (Al-Farra, 1/105) because it describes the same person. They intend to bring out the accusative with renewed praise, suggesting that what follows differs through the change in sound following the grammatical position - "lion" with fatha and "one" with alif instead of the nominative with waw.

The Effect of Stylistic Transformations in Methods of Enticement and Warning

Methods of enticement and warning are among the most prominent examples that show the significant impact of stylistic transformations in grammatical analysis. In the method of enticement, such as: "*Courage, courage!*", the accusative case appears to emphasize and glorify the repeated value in a rhetorical context. As for the warning method, such as: "*Fire, fire!*", the accusative case highlights urgency and necessity, making the message more impactful and powerful.

Rhetorical Impact of Enticement: In the method of enticement, the accusative case shows the speaker's interest in the repeated element and highlights its status and importance. The imperative verb has been omitted from "beware of fire" for quick conveyance of meaning.

This style adds vitality and a notable impact on the recipient.

Rhetorical Impact of Warning: In the method of warning, the accusative case reflects the urgency and strong warning that makes the recipient more aware of the danger or the presented value.

Al-Zamakhshari indicates that these rhetorical methods demonstrate the flexibility of the Arabic language and its ability to adapt to different rhetorical purposes (*Al-Kasbaf*, 1987, p. 45). This dynamism makes grammatical analysis an effective tool for enhancing rhetorical messages. This indicates the psychological effect between speaker and addressee regarding the occurrence of what is warned against and the missing of what is encouraged, and this demonstrates the vitality and beauty of this language, where the indication of context has become a substitute for the appearance of the verb. The omission of the verb with repetition of the word in warning and enticement indicates the speaker's strength, persistence, and emphasis on not missing what is encouraged and the occurrence of what is warned against (Ahmad, 2020, p: 856, Issue: 6, Vol: 36).

This stylistic transformation shows the flexibility of Arabic grammar and its ability to adapt to different rhetorical contexts. The accusative case of "our maternal uncles" in Muhalhil's verse shows how poets can use stylistic transformations to shift the text from informing to praise. It shows the aesthetics and rhetorical

depth of poetic texts. As for methods of enticement and warning, the accusative case shows the importance or danger of the repeated element in a way that makes the message more impactful.

Third: Aspects of Stylistic Transformations in Arabic Grammar

The aspects of stylistic transformations in Arabic grammar demonstrate the flexibility of the Arabic language and its ability to accommodate different semantic purposes. These aspects contribute to developing the grammatical structure in accordance with the rhetorical context and expressive purpose of texts. The aspects of stylistic transformations are divided into three main patterns: praise and dispraise, specification, and enticement and warning.

First: Praise and Dispraise

The accusative case for praise or dispraise is considered one of the most prominent aspects of stylistic transformations in Arabic grammar, where it is used to highlight the rhetorical importance of some aspects within discourse. For example, in the Almighty's saying: **"and those who fulfill their promise when they promise, and the patient in adversity and hardship and during battle"** [Al-Baqarah: 177],

"Al-Sabireen" (the patient ones) came in the accusative case for praise. This stylistic transformation reflects grammar's proficiency in serving the semantic context and shows the role of grammatical analysis in highlighting fundamental values such as patience.

Al-Zamakhshari sees that the accusative case in this context reflects a special rhetorical purpose, highlighting the virtue of patience by separating the nominative attributes and placing the last attribute in the accusative case (Al-Kashaf, 1987, p. 89).

An example is the saying ("hammalat al-hatab" - carrier of firewood) Al-Masad 3.

Sibawayh indicated that this style is considered a familiar phenomenon in the Arabic language and is used to highlight a specific purpose that requires presenting the accusative element over other attributes (Al-Kitab, 1983, p. 314)

Second: The Method of Specification The specification method highlights the expressive ability of Arabic grammar, which is used to specify a particular group or category within the text. For example: "We, Bani Tamim, are people of loyalty and courage." The accusative case of "Bani Tamim" shows a rhetorical purpose that emphasizes the speaker's affiliation, which enhances the text's clarity and highlights the sentence's primary purpose.

Sibawayh indicated that the accusative case for specification reflects the flexibility of grammatical rules, as it allows highlighting the concerned group without the need for additional construction, as Arabs in the specification do not want to carry the speech on its beginning (Al-Kitab, 1983, p. 78). However, what comes after it is carried on its beginning, as they do not want to inform that they are people of loyalty and courage, but rather the speaker wants to specify this attribute for them exclusively without others.

This style demonstrates the role of grammar in achieving textual harmony and directing rhetorical meaning directly, while we find complete silence from Arab rhetoricians regarding the perspectives of Arabic rhetoric experts on these styles. We did not see detailed nor superficial research, as their voices were silent about the aesthetics of meaning here, sufficing to make this style informative with an omitted verb. Also, the method of warning and enticement was only mentioned in the chapter on constructive styles (Al-Sakaki et al., 198, Al-Qazwini: Al-Idah fi Ulum Al-Balagha 3/53).

Third: Enticement and Warning

Enticement and warning are considered among the most prominent methods of stylistic transformations that serve urgent rhetorical purposes. The accusative case is used here to highlight values or risks in a clear and direct style.

In the method of enticement, the accusative case emphasizes the importance of repeated value, as in their saying, "Honesty, honesty!" The accusative case highlights the importance of honesty as a moral value, making the text more impactful.

In the method of warning, the accusative case appears to highlight the element of urgency and warning in their saying, "Fire, fire!", making the warning more convincing and impactful. Al-Zamakhshari indicates that the accusative case in methods of enticement and warning shows grammar's flexibility in interacting with context to achieve the rhetorical purpose (Al-Kashaf, 1987, p. 45).

Critical Analysis of Stylistic Transformation Aspects

Although stylistic transformations reflect the flexibility of the Arabic language, they have sparked debate among grammarians. Some grammarians see them as exceptions requiring particular interpretation, while others consider them a natural part of Arabic grammar. Ibn Jinni indicates that stylistic transformations show Arabs' genius in naturally adapting language to achieve their rhetorical purposes (Al-Khasa'is, 1952, p. 176).

The aspects of stylistic transformations in Arabic grammar emerge as evidence of language flexibility and its ability to express different purposes. Whether in the method of praise and dispraise, specification, or enticement and warning, Arabic grammar shows a unique dynamism that allows it to adapt to rhetorical purposes. This interaction between grammatical structure and context makes stylistic transformations a pivotal element in highlighting the aesthetics of Arabic texts and enriching their meanings.

Fourth: Future Vision and Practical Applications for Studying Stylistic Transformations

Studying stylistic transformations in Arabic grammar is not just an extrapolation of rules history or analysis of traditional linguistics. It can be applicable in many fields (language teaching, curriculum development, and the enhancement of AI techniques and computational linguistics).

Applications of Stylistic Transformations in Teaching Arabic Language

Stylistic transformations can improve Arabic language teaching for non-native speakers. By understanding these transformations, difficulties relevant to learning traditional Arabic grammar can be overcome. Here, focusing on the semantic purposes of textual contexts becomes more important than memorizing rules.

For example, studying the accusative case of "Al-Sabireen" in verse: "*and those who fulfill their promise when they promise, and the patient in adversity and hardship*" [Al-Baqarah: 177] shows learners the relationship between grammatical analysis and rhetorical meaning.

Additionally, educational curricula can be developed based on stylistic analysis to clarify the use of grammatical rules in expressing different meanings, which enhances learners' ability to understand and comprehend Arabic texts deeply.

The Role of Stylistic Transformations in Linguistic Text Analysis

Stylistic transformations can develop text analysis tools in machine translation and computational understanding of the Arabic language. Integrating grammatical knowledge with semantic contexts can enhance NLP techniques. These techniques make it easier for readers and learners to understand Arabic texts more accurately and in detail.

In Machine Translation, the study of stylistic transformations can improve translation quality. It can comprehend differences in grammar style and reduce complex rhetorical contexts.

In Computational Analysis: Stylistic transformations can be used to build more innovative models. These models can understand the relationship between grammatical structure and rhetorical meaning. After that, it can improve the accuracy of applications such as semantic text analysis and automatic summarization (Jurafsky & Martin, 2023)

Development of Educational Curricula and Enhancement of Teaching Flexibility

Integrating stylistic transformations into educational curricula can make Arabic language teaching more interactive. Instead of presenting rules as a separate subject, stylistic transformations can demonstrate how grammar conveys meanings.

For example, lessons about methods of praise and dispraise or enticement and warning can be presented as communication tools that enhance rhetorical understanding of texts.

Ibrahim Mustafa indicates that integrating these methods into education adds vitality and interactivity to grammar study that suits the contemporary learner (*Revival of Grammar*, 1945, p. 112). Jurafsky and Martin (2023) add that integrating rhetoric with grammar can build a comprehensive understanding of language.

Future Critical Vision

Despite significant progress in studying stylistic transformations, more research is needed in the context of modern approaches. This integration can provide more comprehensive and accurate analytical models for understanding Arabic texts.

Pragmatics and AI: Studying grammatical and rhetorical contexts can develop AI systems that can explain Arabic texts with a deeper understanding.

Multidisciplinary Approaches: Recent research shows that using applied linguistics to analyze stylistic transformations can improve understanding of traditional and modern texts (Hopper, 2021). Stylistic transformations are important for understanding Arabic grammar and for understanding their role in expressing rhetorical meanings. Through its applications in language teaching, text analysis, and curriculum development, this phenomenon can link Arab heritage with modern challenges in the digital age. This future vision shows the importance of integrating traditional linguistic analysis and modern approaches in pragmatics and AI.

Discussion of the Findings

The paper shows that stylistic changes are not simply formal grammatical changes, but perform important oratorical and semantic roles. This supports the analysis made by Hussein (2022) on Quranic stylistic changes and their ability to explain the stylistic changes as virtue or moral lesson changes depending on the grammar changes. Each study supports the proposition that stylistic changes increase the rhetorical impact for the three areas of focus; praise, dispraise and specification. However, this study goes beyond the analysis by integrating semiotic views and the further consequences on the contemporary uses, such as AI and NLP. The results of the study resonate with Al-Zamakhshari (1987) and Ibn Hisham's traditional perspectives that maintain Arabic grammar shifts with context with the intention of attaining or creating the best rhetoric. This can be supplemented with Al-Samarrai (2020) who found out that shifts in grammar within the Quran are due to the fact that Arabic is a rich language. More examples from Arabic poetry and prose are offered in this study to support the concluding argument that stylistic transformations are indicative of the dynamic nature of the language. The study shows that stylistic transformations may be promising in educational and technological practices, including curriculum enrichment and AI applications. This is in keeping with Hopper and Martin (2021) who discussed stylistic variation in NLP and Mustafa (2022) who highlighted the need to integrate stylistic analysis in language learning. However, this study is singular in its

attempt to connect both the conventional Arabic grammatical approach as well as the modern developments in this field, and proposes concrete ideas regarding the incorporation of stylistic shift into the modern technological solutions. The study observes that all traditional interpretations were too formal and failed to take into account either rhetorical and semiotic aspects of the text with which Mustafa (1945) concurred when calling for a reorientation of Arabic grammar. It also builds on Arabiat (2015 who discussed stylistic issues in translation by demonstrating how knowledge of stylization can enhance interpretative realism in linguistic modes. The study supports Ahmad (2021) who investigated the role of the verb omission in stylistic transformations and concluded that the latter increases urgency and appeal to emotions. In the same context, it is on the same side with Hamasa (2020) who highlighted on how phonetic variation in stylistic shifts enhance texts' legibility. As the two studies noted, stylistic variations add depth to the texts' voice quality, a general finding supported by a plethora of examples from the Quranic texts and poetry in this study. This study combines both cognitive and semiotic frameworks; in line with Anis (2023) who explored the cognition stylistic shifts. As in the first study, both works emphasize the idea of the inherent knowledge of grammatical fluctuations by native speakers as indicators of stress or semantic variation. However, the present study goes beyond the basic discussion of the semiotic implications of the transformations of meaning and the way the audiences are engaged.

The study is generally consistent with prior research in endorsing the role of stylistic shifts for rhetorical and semantic ends. Nevertheless, it contradicts the traditionalist approach that seeks to define grammar analysis within narrow parameters; it promotes an integrated and a dynamic method. In this regard, the present study's broader approach is a strength since earlier studies tended to be more context-bound or genre-specific.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

This study found that stylistic transformations in Arabic grammar are a unique linguistic phenomenon. The study also highlights the flexibility of the Arabic language and its ability to adapt to different contexts. Analyzing Quranic discourse and Arabic poetry showed that stylistic transformations are not just grammatical changes but rhetorical tools that enrich discourses and reflect the depth of interaction between grammatical analysis and semantic context. This shows the extent of compatibility between surface and deep structure in the Arabic language, and not as some orientalist and Arab researchers stated that grammatical analysis has no functional load. However, we should not exaggerate in interpreting that grammatical analysis has a functional load unless it has a solid grammatical foundation, as in the evidence we mentioned, while emphasizing that Sibawayh's interpretation of grammatical phenomena makes them conform to grammatical correctness and its rules. The study showed that Arabic grammar transcends traditional rules as a dynamic system that contributes to achieving multiple meanings and rhetorical purposes. Additionally, stylistic transformations highlight the role of context in shaping meaning and sometimes directing grammatical analysis, opening new horizons for studying Arabic grammar in light of modern stylistic analysis.

The study also showed rhetoricians' neglect of this aspect and failure to invest in Al-Jurjani's theory of systems and grammarians' references to this chapter, emphasizing their preoccupation with standardization and freezing of rhetorical taste. The study proved the circulation of "stylistic transformations" despite different terminology and multiple concepts, including their relationship with the emergence of deviation stylistics (or semiotic stylistics) and associated modern linguistic theories, confirming the continuous connection between authenticity and modernity. The study also confirmed the importance of integrating this phenomenon in education, text analysis, and developing AI techniques, making stylistic transformations a fertile field for research and application.

Recommendations

Based on the results, the study presents the following recommendations:

1. **Enhancing Scientific Research in Stylistic Transformations:** Need for in-depth studies addressing stylistic transformations within new contexts such as pragmatics, applied linguistics, and semiotics. Expanding research to compare stylistic transformations between traditional and contemporary Arabic discourses.
2. **Integrating Stylistic Transformations in Arabic Language Teaching Curricula:** Including examples from Quranic discourse and Arabic poetry to clarify the role of stylistic transformations in directing meaning. Developing educational strategies focusing on the relationship between grammar and rhetoric to facilitate language learning for non-native speakers.
3. **Using Stylistic Transformations in Developing NLP Techniques:** Employing stylistic transformations to improve machine translation accuracy and text analysis. Creating linguistic models based on understanding context and Arabic grammar to develop intelligent applications
4. **Reconsidering Traditional Grammar Theory:** Developing a new perspective for Arabic grammar highlighting its dynamism and interactive role with context. Reviewing grammatical rules in a way that allows incorporating stylistic transformations as a fundamental part of the grammatical and linguistic system in general.
5. **Enhancing Cooperation Between Different Disciplines and Interdisciplinary Studies:** Integrating efforts between researchers in grammar, rhetoric, and AI to develop comprehensive analytical models. Encouraging cooperation between academic institutions and research centers to apply grammatical studies' results in practical fields.

Future Outlook

Stylistic transformations represent a starting point towards a deeper understanding of Arabic grammar as an integrated expressive tool reflecting the interaction between grammatical structure and semantics. The research hopes that this study will enrich academic discussion about the evolution of Arabic grammar and open new horizons for its applications in education and technology, thus enhancing the role of the Arabic language in facing modern challenges.

References

- Ahmad, A. A. (2021). Hadhf Al-Fi'l fi Babay "Al-Tahdir wa Al-Ighra" wa Ta'thuruh bil-Qarina Al-Haliya [Verb Omission in Warning and Enticement Chapters]. *Journal of Islamic and Arabic Studies for Women in Alexandria*, 37(6), 855–905.
- Al-Ahmar, F. (2010). *Mu'jam Al-Simya'iyat* [Dictionary of Semiotics]. Manshourat Al-Ikhtilaf & Al-Dar Al-Arabiya lil-Ulum.
- Al-Akbari. (1999). Imla' ma Mann bihi Al-Rahman min Wujuh Al-I'rab wa Al-Qira'at fi Jami' Al-Quran [Dictation of What the Merciful Has Bestowed of Grammatical Aspects and Readings in All of the Quran]. Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyya.
- Al-Anbari. (1982). *Al-Insaf fi Masa'il Al-Khilaf Bayn Al-Nahwiyyin Al-Basriyyin wa Al-Kufiyyin* [Fair Treatment of Disagreement Issues Between Basrian and Kufian Grammarians]. Dar Al-Fikr.
- Al-Daqr, A. (1986). *Mu'jam Al-Qawa'id Al-Arabiya fi Al-Nahw wa Al-Lugha wa Al-Tasrif* [Dictionary of Arabic Rules in Grammar, Language, and Morphology] (1st ed.). Dar Al-Qalam.
- Al-Farahidi, A. (1984). *Kitab Al-Ayn* [The Book of Al-Ayn]. (M. Al-Makhzumi, Ed.). Dar Al-Rashid.
- Al-Jurjani, A. (2001). *Dala'il Al-I'jaz* [Evidence of Inimitability]. (A. Hindawi, Ed.). Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyya.
- Al-Kaabi, M. (2020). *Yaqazat Al-Hiss Al-Zamani fi Al-Dars Al-Balaghi* [Temporal Sense Awakening in Rhetorical Studies]. *Jordan Journal of Arabic Language and Literature*, 16(4).
- Al-Ma'mari, H. (2001). *Dawr Al-Simya'iyya Al-Lughawiyya fi Ta'wil Al-Nusus Al-Shi'riyya* [The Role of Linguistic Semiotics in Interpreting Poetic Texts] [Unpublished master's thesis]. University of Jordan.
- Al-Qazwini. (n.d.). *Al-Idah fi Ulum Al-Balagha* [Clarification in Rhetorical Sciences] (M. et al., Ed.; 3rd ed.). Dar Al-Jeel.
- Al-Razi. (1985). *Al-Tafsir Al-Kabir aw Mafatih Al-Ghayb* [The Grand Commentary or Keys to the Unknown]. Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyya.
- Al-Sakaki, Y. (1987). *Miftah Al-Ulum* [Key to Sciences] (N. Zarzour, Ed.; 2nd ed.). Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyya.
- Al-Samarrai, M. S. (2000). *Ma'ani Al-Nahw* [Meanings of Grammar] (1st ed.). Dar Al-Fikr.
- Al-Subki, B. A. (2002). *Arus Al-Afrah fi Sharh Talkhis Al-Miftah* [Bride of Joys in Explaining the Summary of the Key] (K. et al., Ed.; 1st ed.). Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyya
- Al-Wahidi. (1968). *Al-Tafsir Al-Basit* [The Simple Commentary]. Dar Al-Fikr.

- Al-Zamakhshari. (1987). Al-Kashshaf an Haqa'iq Ghawamid Al-Tanzil [The Revealer of the Truths of Revelation]. Dar Al-Ma'rifa.
- Anis, I. (1958). Min Asrar Al-Arabiya [From the Secrets of Arabic]. Anglo-Egyptian.
- Blau, J. (1969). L'apparition du type linguistique néo-arabe [The Appearance of the Neo-Arabic Linguistic Type]. *Revue des études islamiques*, 37(1,2), 191-201.
- Buhoush, R. (2009). Al-Lisaniyyat wa Tahlil Al-Nusus [Linguistics and Text Analysis]. Alam Al-Kutub Al-Hadith.
- Hamasa, M. A. (n.d.). Harakat Al-Qafiya bayn Al-Ittirad Al-Musiqi wa Salamat Al-I'rab [Rhyme Movement between Musical Consistency and Grammatical Soundness]. *Cairo Cultural Magazine*, 31.
- Hamd, A. K. (2017). Jamaliyyat Al-Nass Al-Qurani: Dirasa Uslubiyya fi Al-Mustawa Al-Tarikibi [Aesthetics of Quranic Text: A Stylistic Study in Structural Level]. Dar Al-Qalam.
- Hopper, P. J. (2021). *Grammaticalization and Language Change*. Cambridge University Press.
- Hussein, K. (2022). Uslooba Al-Nasb ala Al-Madh aw ala Al-Tham fi Al-Quran Al-Karim [Methods of Accusative Case for Praise or Dispraise in the Holy Quran]. *Durar Journal for Islamic Studies*, University of Diyala.
- Ibn Al-Ansari, H. (1990). Awdah Al-Masalik ila Alfiyyat Ibn Malik [The Clearest Paths to Ibn Malik's Thousand Verses]. Dar Al-Ihya.
- Ibn Jinni. (1952). Al-Khasa'is [The Characteristics]. (M. A. Al-Najjar, Ed.). Dar Al-Kutub.
- Ibn Manzur, M. (n.d.). *Lisan Al-Arab [The Arab Tongue]*. Dar Sadir.
- Judami, A. S. A. (2023). Al-Arabiya Al-Fusha wa Muqarabatiha Al-Istishraqiya [Classical Arabic and Its Orientalist Approaches]. King Salman Global Academy for Arabic Language.
- Jurafsky, D., & Martin, J. H. (2023). *Speech and Language Processing*. Pearson.
- Matloob, A. (1980). *Asaleeb Balaghiya: Al-Fasaha - Al-Balagha - Al-Ma'ani [Rhetorical Methods: Eloquence - Rhetoric - Meanings]* (1st ed.). Kuwait Agency Publications.
- Mustafa, I. (1945). *Ihya Al-Nahw [Revival of Grammar]*. Maktabat Al-Adab.
- Sibawayh. (1983). Al-Kitab [The Book]. (A. Haroun, Ed.). Dar Al-Kutub
- Versteegh, K. (1983). Arabic Grammar and Corruption of Speech. *Al-Abhath*, 31, 139-160.
- Versteegh, K. (1984). *Pidginization and Creolization: The Case of Arabic*. J. Benjamins.
- Wansbrough, J. (1977). *Qur'anic Studies*. Oxford University Press.
- Arabiati, R. (2015). The unguarded use of stylistic features and the Arabic discourse marker 'Wa' in media translation of news reports. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 5(3), 37-47. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v5n3p37>
- Alfaifi, E. (2024). Preferred Argument Structure: A Comparative Analysis of Arabic Discourse. *Dirasat: Human and Social Sciences*, 51(5), 464-478. <https://doi.org/10.35516/hum.v51i5.4627>
- Shamsuddin, S. M., & Hj. Ahmad, S. S. B. (2020). Rhetorical sciences in Arabic and principles of modern linguistics and stylistics. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 7(3), 64-73. <https://doi.org/10.14738/assrj.73.7908>
- Quranic References
The Holy Quran.