



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
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آراء الفراء النحوية في كُتب النُحاة حتى نهاية القرن

العاشر الهجري

دِرَاسَةٌ تُحَقِّقُ وَتَقْوِي

أطروحة قدّمها الطالب

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إلى مجلس كلية الآداب في الجامعة المستنصرية - وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الدكتوراه

في فلسفة اللغة العربية وآدابها / لغة

بإشراف

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abstract

Allah Almighty has honored Arabic language by making it the language of the Holy Quran. The Quran has become the first reference for the scholars. For the importance of the Book of Allah the scholars began to study its verses and the interpretation of its verses. One of those scholars who studied the Holy Quran was Al-fara'a. He has composed many references in the study of Arabic and the holy Quran. For the many conveyances on him and the scarcity of his writings that reached to us, I chose to collect and investigate what is attributed to him in a time duration that extends to the 10th Century A.H.

The research consisted of three chapters preceded by a preface and introduction, Chapter One includes three inquiries; the first inquiry tackled the (nouns in the) nominative and the second tackled the (nouns in the) accusative while the third tackled the (nouns in the) genitive. Chapter Two tackled the opinion of Al-Fara'a also in three inquiries; the first inquiry tackled the (verbs in the) indicative and the second is about the jussive verbs while the third tackled the structures and rules. Chapter Three was about the articles, the active and non-active articles and the meaning of some of the articles.

The most important findings of the study are:

- 1- The first result related to the character of Al-Fara'a, to whom the favor is attributed in founding Al-Kufi doctrine. He was deep-rooted in the care for Arabic and in the care for the Holy Quran and hits interpretation and reading. His sources were diverse in the example.
- 2- For his knowledge, Al-Fara'a used since his raising to study the trace of his age. He was deep in the study of grammar and language. In addition to philosophy, medicine and cosmology, he managed to make some different path of the Basrahis, and even the origins themselves.

3- Al-Fara'a has mixed the sciences of interpretation and grammar, and he made them integrated to each other. He did not choose a grammatical parallel meaning in interoperations.

4- Putting some new terms for the grammatical issues and others. He did not abide to the Basri temrs has been put by Seibayweh.

5- The attitude of Al-Fara'a from Kallam Al-A'rab, some believe that the Kufis depended on transportation and took of whatever is heard from Lisan Al-Arab and be away from interpretations and beliefs. This is not true. We find Al-Fara'a takes the irregular. Hence we can say that he expanded in lasting and measurement.

6- The expansion in measurement is regarded the base in the definition of some of the characteristics of the structure of the Arab sentence.

7- The desire of Al-Fara'a to investigate the rules and gives opinions that pushed him to breech Seibayweh and that follows him from the side of Al-Kisaei'. Example of his opinion in the words (*Na'm*) and (*B'as*) and the argument of the grammarians. This new change comes from the age of Al-Fara'a.

8- He resorts to amendment in the stating of his opinion for the brilliant mind he had.

9- He cited the Quranic examples. He gave them great importance since the first pages of (*Maani Al-Quran*)..., but he did not take it all. He was standing on one reading that he did not find a clear.

10- For the grammar of Al-Fara'a, he got a great share of what was wrongly attributed to others who came after him. Many of the inaccuracies for many reasons, or misunderstanding. Then, the original sources for mentioning.

11- In addition to that, some grammarians did not seek accuracy from Al-Fara'a. he might take his opinion and then mentions it from other sources that opposite it.

12- Some of the opinions about Al-Fara'a are not his. They might be to one of the Kufis after the reading of Al-Fara'a.

13- It is known about Al-Fara'a his easy viewpoints by interpreting the actor in the field of section of action.

14- The study revised (113) grammatical issues are attributed to Al-Fara'a. Some of the questions refer by the contemporary scholars. The issues were in the following order:

- a. Revision and correction (38) issues are attributed to Al-Fara'a are not his.
- b. Revision and correction (22) issues are attributed to Al-Fara'a which do not exist.
- c. Revision and correction (35) issues are attributed to Al-Fara'a are valid.
- d. In the issues which are truly attributed to Al-Fara'a, are confused mostly in knowing his doctrine.
- e. Finally, these are the most important findings of this study is that not one who claim the precedence should be accepted as the precede. All that we wish is to do justice to this man who have enriched the Arabic language with his sciences.