

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
الجامعة المستنصرية / كلية التربية  
قسم اللغة العربية

# ألفاظ الحياة الاجتماعية في كُتُب الحِسْبَة دراسة ومُعجم

أُطروحة تُقدِّم بها

بشير داوود سليمان

إلى مجلس كلية التربية / الجامعة المستنصرية  
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة دكتوراه فلسفة في اللغة العربية وآدابها

بإشراف

أ. م. د. محمد عامر معين

١٤٣٧هـ  
٢٠١٦م

Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research

Mustansiriyah University

Department of Arabic

***The Words of Social  
Life in the Books of the Hisba***

***A Study and Lexicon***

**A Dissertation**

***Submitted to the Board of College of Education,  
Mustansiriyah University, in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the (PhD) degree in Modern History***

By

***Bashīr Dawood Salmān***

Supervised by

***Asst. Prof. (PhD) Muhammad Amir Mu'in***

**1436 A. H.**

**2015 A. C.**

## *Abstract*

The *Hisba* (i. e. the inspection) is a inspective function; its main goal is to achieve the stability in the Arab-Muslim community in various aspects. The Prophet Muhammad's mission represents the first breakthrough for achieving the principle of inspection at all levels, through the application of the principle of the “Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice”. After his death the caliphs followed his example. When their responsibilities increased, they assigned a trustee man by virtue of his reputation and knowledge and piety, and they called him the *Muhtasib* (the inspector), that is the responsible for checking the violators for their bad actions.

After the *Hisba* had become an Islamic institution, with a head, deputies and officers roaming in the markets to prevent evils, many scholars began to compose books on the *Hisba* (the inspection) and its rules and the qualification of the *Muhtasib*, in which they explained the abuses contained in the professions and trades. On these books we based our study.

This study aims to monitor the words of social life in the books of *Hisba*, for it represent and depict the social life in those times. Then we will classify and clarify these words in general fields, divide them into subset tags, and analysis these words in their contexts to show semantic relations between them, and

monitor the observations that highlight the existence of semantic change or other results.

The books upon which the study stood represent the Oriental and Moroccan words, because the origins of some of these words were in the Orient and others in Andalusia. So, there were various words between Orientals and Moroccans.

Among the conclusions of the study are the large number of Arabized words, for these books depict the social life and what is going on the tongues of the people. Many of these words were Persian, Aramaic, Turkish, Greek or Indian. Mixing, juxtaposition, converting to Islam and the Arab-Islamic conquests, all of them affected in the transmission the words from and to the Arabs.

I'd like to note that this study is to complete the project of historic linguistic lexicon, for it examines the words, their origins, and their significance from the third century to the end of the tenth century A. H.

At the end of the study, and the large number of words, I put a glossary of these terms, in order to benefit students and the scholars of Arabic.