

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية الآداب
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ترجيحات السيرافي (ت ٣٦٨ هـ) النحوية في شرحه لكتاب سيبويه

أطروحة تقدّم بها

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

بإشراف

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Conclusion

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After we have studied many kitabs of grammar , morphology , language and interpretation for enough period of time in writing this dissertation ,then studying what we have gathered from preferences issues were chosen by (Serafi) in explaining the (kitab Seawayh) ,we discovered from this study a set of important results ,summarize them asfollow :-

1. Many of mentioned preferences in (the explanation of the kitab Seawayh by Serafi) engaged the grammarian , especially in the kitab grammar difference , which becomes the pillar for many discord grammar issues .
2. Some preferences issues which are mentioned by Serafi agreed upon among the grammarians of Basra in which the Serafi preference in its reality express the Basra opinion in grammar and morphology and its confirmation
3. Serafi preferences can reveal the strong likelihood of sayings within Basra grammarians which participate in identifying the most likelihood sayings and its reversal .
4. Studying such issues give the study abundant language in quantity , clear images about Bara grammar and grammar discord by balancing contradictory sayings, study and discuss them .
5. Serafi was very accurate in the explanation of the kitab . Sometimes opposes some views and trends via explaining the reasons and weak points .
6. Serafi supports his preferences by evidences from poetry or sayings or mind evidence .

7. Serafi did not ignore the evidence of the dissenters ,moreover he mentioned and discussed some of them and reveals their weaknesses .
8. Serafi adopted balanced views among many scholars , we can say he is moderate or medial which remarks his scientific personality , accurate grammar views and showed his clear character .
9. Serafi showed in most of his preferences issues harmony with other scholars especially Seawayh by replying their dissenters by confirming his views .
10. Reply of Serafi to (Abi- Al-Abbas Al-Mubarrad) with great share to the preferences of Seawayh against Al-Mubarrad views due to many differences between Seawayh and Al-Mubarrad . Serafi was most of the time agreed with Seawayh in which enable him to reply strongly against Al-Mubarrad .
11. We prefer separation between adjunct and governed without adverb or preposition and genitive because they were mentioned in Holy Quran , in prose and poetry.
12. We prefer that the present past tense (nominative) ,nominated free from accusative and imperative , not as thought by Serafi , supporting Seawayh views to be nominative as noun ,confirm its meaning.
13. We prefer Circumstantial expression which is the same measure as subject which stands for the infinitive in accusation position due to omitted verb ,

known by the utterance of this expression .

14. We prefer that diluted that (أن) (أنَّ) verb –alike will be in accusation position estimated omitted preposition before it .
15. It is preferred by us that (حتى) will not cause preposition in the related pronounce .
16. It is preferred by us nominated after (لولا) nominated initially not with (لولا) itself.
17. It is preferred by us that the cause of construct (فعال) formulation , description and deviation , not compound of causes of indeclinable .