

المستخلص

مثنى يوسف حمادة أمين . العلة النحوية في القرنين السابع والثامن والهجريين (اطروحة دكتوراه) .- بغداد : الجامعة المستنصرية : الجامعة المستنصرية : كلية الآداب : القسم اللغة العربية ، ٢٠٠٧

Linguists define the "cause or "causality" as the second sip or it is the disease, while for grammarians; it is that thing which other things are dependent on. Each grammatical phenomenon has a cause which occurs as a response for another phenomenon such as the word (زيد) in (حضر زيد) where it is cause is being a subject ; which has to be in the indicative . This is called the first cause as amateur of consensus. On the other hand, one may ask why the subject is in the nominative, the answer of this is that the subject is the basic part in the sentence, and this is, in turn, known as the second cause is that when some one questions why that word is constructed as a subject. The third type may also called cause of the cause of the cause. The first type some types known as the educational causes which has to be learnt and taught to the student and to the foreign learners of Arabic. The second type is also called as the analogs a cause which is formed of two causes to reason a syntactic rule by coordination. The third type is also known as argumentative cause which is a philosophic style rejected by many grammarians because it is considered laudation in lingua

This does not mean that there were no works which specifically deltas with this phenomenon; some works are typical like Al-Eadhah Fi Ilal Al- Nahw by Al-Zzajjaji (٣٣٧ A.H.) and Ilal Al- Nahw by Ibn Al Waraq (٣٨١ A.H.) , and others .

The seventh and eighth centuries grammarians (under study) have dealt with this phenomenon as their predecessor; Ibn Malik (٧٦٢ A.H.) ADOPTED AN EDUCATIONAL STYLE WHICH CAN BE NOTICEABLY shown in his well - known thousand - verse poem. after that , his students tried to analyze his work like his son who died in (٦٨٦ A.H.) , Radhi El-Deen Al-Stratham (٦٨٣ A.H.) , Ibn Aqeel (٧٦٩ A.H.) and others . the grammarians of these two centuries have distanced themselves from the argumentative cause like Abu Hayan Al - Andalus (٧٤٥ A.H.) who claimed that there is no need for second

and third causes as compared to Ibn Malik .At that period , some thinkers used the syntactic cause to deduct the canonical laws from the Glorious Quran such as Al Sameen Al-Halabi (٧٥٦ A.H.) and Al-Muradi (٧٤٩ A.H.) .Those thinkers did not add fields to the field of cause for which it remained included within the functional grammar . This made the cause lack the modern terminology and even independent works as well. It is worth noting that the question of cause is very necessary in the grammar lesson because its lack may lead to misunderstand the rule and terminology on the part of the student.