



كلية دار العلوم

قسم النحو والصرف والعروض

# ظاهرة المطابقة النحوية فى نقائص جرير والفرزدق – دراسة نحوية دلالية

رسالة لنيل درجة دكتوراه

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العام الجامعي

٢٠٠٦-٢٠٠٧

## الإهداء

- إلى روح والدي ، رحمة الله عليه، رحمة من ابنة لاينكف لسانها عن الدعاء له بالرحمة والمغفرة.
- إليك ياوالدي أجر الصالح من هذا العمل صدقة جارية إلى يوم الدين.
- إلى رمز العطاء والحب والحنان إلى ... أُمي الحبيبة.
- إلى من تَحَمَّلوا عناء هذا البحث حتى اكتمل هذا البحث ... زوجي الكريم وأولادي.
- إلى من مَدَّ يد العون لي ... أخي المهندس عبد الرحمن الجمل.

إلى كل هؤلاء....

أهدي هذا العمل

الباحثة

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# **The Phenomenon of Syntax Accordance in Gareer & Al-Farazdak Antitheses ( Naka'ed ) : Syntax Indicative Study**

Thesis Submitted for partial fulfillment Ph.D. Degree

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This research chooses “The Phenomenon of Syntax Accordance in Gareer-Al-Farazdak Antinomies : Syntax Indicative Study”

Accordance ( Motabakah ) in Arabic Linguistics means correspondence or agreement ( Ettefaq ), but in the syntax course it means “ the accordance of the parts of components by a particular way which makes a connection and cohesion between them, so that both speaker and recipient feels the linguistic correctness of the composition and that there is no discord between its units”. Under the term of accordance ( Motabakah), the rhetoric scholars studied another different phenomenon which they enters into a great rhetoric chapter , that is “ the accordance of speech to the current state. They were concerned with studying the style of “ Eltefat” ( turning ).

The importance of the syntax accordance seems to strengthen the connection between the correspondent materials , and preserve the composition from being dissolved. It also represents a literal sign ( Quarina) between the correspondent materials for the cohesion of the meaning. By accordance a word make a cohesion with its correspondent words and without it, the cohesion is dissolved and the connected words becomes separated from one another and the meaning becomes more difficult to be understood.”

The fields of Accordance are in the following :

- 1- Accordance in Masculine and Feminine.
- 2- Accordance in Singularity, Dual and Plurality.
- 3- Accordance in the inflectional state.
- 4- Accordance in definite and indefinite nouns.

Breaking accordance in one of these aspects will dissolve the speech cohesion and dismiss the benefit of the expression while taking care of the accordance helps in realizing the relations between the correspondents and facilitates understanding the required meaning.

Hence , the accordance may be inflected either for a semantic or syntax purpose or for both, as there an interaction between syntax and semantic elements. As the syntax element provides the semantic element by some aspects which help in determining and distinguishing it. The semantic role in accordance occurring amongst the composition elements is just examples for the serious role played by the semantics in the composition , this makes it the mainstay and backbone of the composition.

For the importance of this role, I studied this phenomenon, as appeared in the study title, with a syntax and semantic study, as the accordance is one of the leading phenomenon which indicates the union between the syntax and semantic levels.

This study have been handled by other studies before, which are :

- 1- “The Phenomenon of Syntax Accordance in the light of Quara’nic Use” Ph.D. Study prepared by Prof. Ph.D. Taha Al-Gendy , in the Faculty of Dar Al-Oloum – Cairo University. 1408 Hijri, 1988 AD.
- 2- “Abandoning Accordance between the Sentence Parts” Master Degree study prepared by Ph.D. Naglaa Mohammed Nour Abdel-Ghafour Attar. University of Om Al-Kora, Faculty of Arabic Language. 1415 Hijri , 1994 A.D

I get a help from these two previous studies in this topic.

- 3- “ The Accordance in Al-Mafdaleyat and Al-Asmaeyyat ; a syntax semantic study” Ph.D. study prepared by : Mohammed Oayes Gomah . Cairo university , Faculty of Dar Al-Oloum.

The accordance phenomenon also received studies which referred to some correspondent topics, that are :

- 1- “ The Sign (Quarina) of Connection in Arabic syntax” Ph.D. study prepared by Othman Al-Feky Ababakr , Cairo University , Faculty of Dar Al-Oloum 1978.
- 2- “The Relationship Between the Numerical Accordance and the Context in the Linguistic and Qura’nic Studies” prepared by Ph.D. Mohammed Ahmed Khodeer , an article in the Faculty of Arts Magazine, Cairo University, Issue ( 60 ) December, 1993.
- 3- “The Issue of Majority in the Syntax Accordance in Feminine and Muscular” , prepared by Ph.D. Alsyyed Ahmed Ali Mohammed , an article in Faculty of Dar Al-Oloum Magazine, Issue (20) Safar 1418 Hijri , June 1997 A.D.

## **The Rank of Gareer & Al-Farazdak For the Poetry Scholars and Linguists :**

All the poetry scholars and historians state that Gareer, Al-Farazdak and Al-Akhtal are in the first class of Islamic poets. As for the ancient scholars , they did not equal them with Al-Akhtal. Al-Akhtal did not reach their rank in poetry.

The scholars are in dispute for advancing each of them to the other. Younos Ibn Habib said: “ I did not witness any session in which Gareer & Al-Farazdak were mentioned and the attendants agreed unanimously on one of them”. Younos Ibn Habib used to advance Al-Farazdak stating : “

unless the poetry of Al-Farazdak , one-third of Arab Language had been in vain”. Bashar Ibn Bord used to advance Gareer stating : “ Gareer had a categories of Poetry which were not well handled by Al-Farazdak. And when Al-Nowar -Al-Farazdak wife- had died , she was wailed by Gareer poetry”.

The Arab Grammarians based the preference between the two poets on the amount of syntax and morphology rules in their poetry , so they admired Al-Farazdak’s poetry and advanced Al-Farazdak on Gareer extracting from his poetry many quotations to support their rules. What offered help to them in this matter was that Al-Farazdak was absorbed in his poetry by shaped syntax and the difficult assumption by advancing and delaying which fail to meet to meaning.

This does not mean the negligence of Gareer’s poetry , as the two poets was advanced in the field of quotation in most compilations.

### **Definition of Antitheses ( Naka’ed ):**

Antitheses in Linguistics : it is the plural form of Antithesis (Nakeedah), derived from damaging ( Nakada) the building , untying the rope and untying its powers.

In Terminology : They are the poems or lines of poetry by which these two poets was spelling at the Omayyad Age. When one of them said a pride poem , then the other stand replying and revenging him poetizing a poem on the same mode of the first poem in meter and rhyme to demolish the other poet’s and meanings ideas.

I have chosen Gareer & Al-Farazdak Antitheses ( Naka’ed ) as a material for this study , because of the high rank of Gareer & Al-Farazdak to the grammarians and linguists, and the great importance of Antitheses (

Naka'ed ), as they are considered a good source for the language, literature and sciences because of their significant profits, of which :

- 1- They are considered of the sources from which the grammarians extracted their quotations. When you read these Antitheses ( Naka'ed ), you can find a great set of verses by which scholars witnessed since Sibaweeh Age. They made use of them in the witnesses of many of the syntax and morphology rules even the irregular of them.
- 2- They also are considered a funny historian papers for their comprehensive inclusion of The Arab History , their days, prides and defects.
- 3- They survived a great set of the strange terms of pre-Islamic Period, during which the terms of Beny Tamim's accent.
- 4- They created a critic wealth of linguistic, literary and social trends. The two poets have still spelled for about forty-seven years, if it is right that they have died on 114 Hijri , where the beginning of Antitheses ( Naka'ed ) was 67 Hijri for the farthest esteem.

I wanted to participate with an effort to clarify the accordance phenomenon in the poetry of “ Gareer & Al-Farazdak Antitheses ( Naka'ed )”. This book was explained by Abo-Obayda Ibn Moammar Al-Mothanna Al-Tamimi, died at 213 Hijri. Al-Zohiry accounted , in his book “ Gareer & Al-Farazdak Antitheses ( Naka'ed ): a historical literary study “ , the Antitheses of Gareer & Al-Farazdak finding them containing thirteen hundred poems , sixty two of them for Gareer, thirty eight for Al-Farazdak, six for Al-Bo'ayth, five for Ghassan Ibn Hodayl , one for Okba Ibn Molays and one for Al-No'aman Ibn Shareek.

This Poetic Divan was printed to many editions for its great importance.



I depended in my registration for this phenomenon to the edition of Scientific Books Charter at Bayrot for its modernness and completion , and making the lines in it numbered and written by a calligraphy different from that of which the other verses, of other poets such as Ghassan , Al-Solity , Al-Akhtal and Al-Raa'y Al-Nomiry, were written.

When there is a doubt in the correct marking of a word or a difference in the narration, I make sure of its narration and from the two other editions with referring in the margin to the edition used in the correctness.

I excluded from the study the poetry of the poets who participated in the Antitheses such as Al-Boa'eth , Al-Ra'ey and other. I also excluded the additions existing the literature books and I limited in registering the phenomenon on what came in the mentioned edition.

The study methodology here was an analytical critical methodology which depends upon analyzing the verses to extract the quotations from them and making opinions on them.

This research consists of an introduction, four chapters and a conclusion.

The introduction : in which I handled a brief review for the research idea because of choosing the topic and the studies preceding it.

**Chapter One:** ( Accordance in Muscular and Feminine ) it is divided into three topics :

The first topic : ( Accordance in the Attribute ( Na't ) , Predicate ( Khabar), and circumstantial phrase ( Hal)), in which I dealt with the description of derived and defective modes , replacing adjunct by the governed. I concluded this topic by studying the difference between Tamim accent and Quraysh accent in muscular and feminine.

The second topic : ( Accordance in Stress, Numbering and Pronoun ) in which I handled Stress and its kinds indicating that there were Antitheses

in it except with the immaterial stress. Then, I handled the numbering declaring that the Antitheses did not go far of the syntax frame of accordance in it, referring to the opinions of the ancient and modern grammarians about the phenomenon of contradiction of the number to its numbered. Then , I handled the pronoun in which I dealt wit the extent of accordance between the pronoun and what it refers to in muscular and feminine referring to what appears to have no accordance with what it refers to.

The third topic : ( Accordance in the verb predication ) dividing it to two sections : verb predication of feminine, in which I studied the points of accordance between the verb and its subject in muscular and feminine, and the points that appear to have non-accordance of this base. Then I turned to study the second section ; that is , verb predication of muscular declaring the points in which it appears that there is non accordance in feminine an muscular.

## **Chapter Two :** ( Accordance in Singularity , Dual and Plurality )

In that chapter I dealt first with the perception of grammarians about accordance in singularity , dual and plurality.

Then, I studied the phenomenon in which it seems to have non-accordance in this chapter. I divided the handling of this phenomenon into three topics:

- The first topic : Replacing plural by singular and vice versa.
- The second topic : Replacing dual by singular and vice versa.
- The third topic : Replacing plural by dual and vice versa.

Study in these topics had one direction , beginning with studying pronouns ending by studying nouns.

This chapter with his three topics found that the existing phenomenon that seems having non-accordance in singularity, dual and plurality is either due to its accordance to the current linguistic conduct or for a rhetoric purpose.

### **Chapter Three :** ( accordance in inflection state )

In that chapter I dealt in the beginning with my using for the term of ( inflection state ) instead of the ( inflection mark ) then I turned to dividing this topic into two sections.

First : the fields of Accordance in the inflectional state and the extent of its application in the antitheses declaring that the study in this section is limited to the sequent only as they only are the field of accordance in this section. Then, I dealt with some linguistic phenomenon in which the non-accordance in inflection is permissible but the antitheses preferred accordance in them. then, I studied the phenomenon in which the antitheses contradicted this accordance.

**Chapter Four :** ( accordance in definite and indefinite states ) in which I contradicted the previous order. First I studied the points in which the accordance in definite and indefinite is not must. Then I handled the points in which the accordance is must which I divide into four topics :

- The first topic : accordance between adjective and subject .
- The second topic: accordance between stress and stressed .
- The third topic : accordance between the coupled and its coupled in explicative .
- The fourth topic : accordance between apposition and its apposition.

In the conclusion , the researcher mentioned the most important results she reached.

## مقدمة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على خاتم الأنبياء والمرسلين سيدنا محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين وبعد...

اختر هذا البحث "ظاهرة المطابقة النحوية في نقائض جرير والفرزدق - دراسة نحوية دلالية"

والمطابقة في اللغة هي الاتفاق أو الموافقة<sup>(١)</sup>، أمّا في الدرس النحوي فهي "اتفاق أجزاء التركيب على طريقة مخصوصة تجعل بينها اتصالاً و تماسكاً بحيث يحس كل من المتكلم والسامع أن التركيب يجري في صورة لغوية صحيحة، وليس بين وحداته اللغوية تنافر"<sup>(٢)</sup> وقد درس البلاغيون تحت مصطلح المطابقة ظاهرة أخرى تختلف عن هذه الظاهرة، وهي تدخل عندهم في باب بلاغي كبير هو مطابقة الكلام لمقتضى الحال. وقد اهتموا بدراسة الالتفات<sup>(٣)</sup>.

وتبدو أهمية المطابقة النحوية في أنّها تقوّي الصلة بين المتطابقين وتحفظ التركيب من التفكك، وتكون قرينة لفظية على ما بين المتطابقين من ترابط في المعنى، وبالمطابقة تأتلف الكلمة مع صاحبها المطابقة لها<sup>(٤)</sup>، "وبدونها تتفكك العرى وتصبح الكلمات المترابطة منعزلة بعضها عن بعض ويصبح المعنى عسير المنال"<sup>(٥)</sup>.

وتكون مجالات التطابق فما يأتي:

### ١ - المطابقة في التذكير والتأنيث.

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(١) لسان العرب (٢٠٩/١٠) طبق لابن منظور محمد بن مكرم. ط. ١٠، ١٤١٠ هـ = ١٩٩٠ م.

(٢) ظاهرة المطابقة النحوية في ضوء الاستعمال القرآني للأستاذ الدكتور / طه محمد عوض الله الجندي. رسالة دكتوراه بدار العلوم ١٤٠٨ هـ = ١٩٨٨ م ص هـ.

(٣) العلاقة بين المطابقة العددية والسياق في الدراسات اللغوية والقرآنية إعداد الدكتور محمد أحمد خضير. مجلة كلية الآداب - جامعة القاهرة - العدد (٦٠) ديسمبر ١٩٩٣ م ص ٧.

(٤) انظر : قرينة الربط في النحو العربي إعداد عثمان الفكي بابكر . رسالة دكتوراه جامعة القاهرة كلية دار العلوم ١٩٧٨ م ص ٢٢٩.

(٥) ضوابط التقديم وحفظ المراتب في النحو العربي للأستاذ رشيد بلحبيب كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية - جامعة محمد الأول المغرب ١٩٩٨ م ص ٩٩.

٢- المطابقة في الأفراد والتنثنية والجمع.

٣- المطابقة في الحالة الإعرابية.

٤- المطابقة في التعريف والتذكير..

فالإخلال بالمطابقة في جهة واحدة من هذه الجهات أو من جهات متعددة من شأنه أن يذهب بعلائق الكلمات، ويقضي على الفائدة من التعبير في حين تكون مراعاة المطابقة مساعدة على إدراك العلائق بين المتطابقين وميسرة للوصول إلى فهم المعنى المراد<sup>(١)</sup>.

إلا أنه قد يتصرف في المطابقة إما لغرض نحوي أو دلالي أو الاثنين معاً فهناك تفاعل بين العناصر النحوية والعناصر الدلالية، فكما يمد العنصر النحوي العنصر الدلالي بالمعنى الأساسي في الجملة يمدّ العنصر الدلالي العنصر النحوي ببعض الجوانب التي تساعد على تحديده وتمييزه<sup>(٢)</sup>، ودور الدلالة في التجوزات التي تلحق ما بين عناصر التركيب من مطابقة ما هي إلا أمثلة للدور الخطير الذي تقوم به الدلالة داخل التركيب الأمر الذي يجعلها عصب التركيب وعموده الفقري<sup>(٣)</sup>.

ولأهمية هذا الدور قمت بدراسة هذه الظاهرة كما يظهر من عنوان هذا البحث دراسة نحوية دلالية، فظاهرة المطابقة من أبرز الظواهر التي تبرز اتحاد المستوى النحوي مع المستوى الدلالي.

ولقد حظيت هذه الظاهرة بدراسات من قبل هي:

١- ظاهرة المطابقة النحوية في ضوء الاستعمال القرآني. رسالة دكتوراه . أعدها الأستاذ الدكتور

طه الجندي . بكلية دار العلوم - جامعة القاهرة. ١٤٠٨هـ - ١٩٨٨م .

٢- العدول عن المطابقة بين أجزاء الجملة. رسالة ماجستير أعدتها الدكتورة / نجلاء محمد نور

عبد الغفور عطار - جامعة أم القرى - كلية اللغة العربية. ١٤١٥هـ - ١٩٩٤م.

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(١) اللغة العربية معناها ومبناها للدكتور / تمام حسان -عالم الكتب . ط. الثالثة ١٤١٨هـ - ١٩٩٨م، ص ٢١٣ ، وضوابط التقديم وحفظ المراتب في النحو العربي ص ٩٩

(٢) النحو والدلالة مدخل لدراسة المعنى النحوي للدكتور محمد حماسة عبد اللطيف مطبعة المدينة - القاهرة. ط. الأولى ١٩٨٣م = ١٤٠٣هـ ، ص ١١٣ .

(٣) الإعراب والتركيب بين الشكل والنسبة. دراسة تفسيرية للدكتور / محمود عبد السلام شرف الدين. دار حرجان للطباعة. ط. الأولى ١٤٠٤هـ = ١٩٨٤م، ص ٦٨، ص ٦٩.

ولقد أعانني الاطلاع على الرسالتين السابقتين في تناولي لهذا الموضوع.

٣- المطابقة في المفضليات والأصمعيات - دراسة نحوية دلالية. رسالة دكتوراه . إعداد محمد عويس جمعة . جامعة القاهرة . كلية دار العلوم.

كما حظيت ظاهرة المطابقة بدراسات أشارت لبعض موضوعات المطابقة هي:

١- قرينة الربط في النحو العربي . رسالة دكتوراه إعداد عثمان الفكي بابكر . جامعة القاهرة . كلية دار العلوم ١٩٧٨م.

٢- العلاقة بين المطابقة العددية والسياق في الدراسات اللغوية والقرآنية إعداد . الدكتور محمد أحمد خضير . مقال بمجلة كلية الآداب . جامعة القاهرة العدد (٦٠) ديسمبر ١٩٩٣م.

٣- قضية التغليب في المطابقة النحوية بين المذكر والمؤنث . إعداد الدكتور السيد أحمد علي محمد مقال في مجلة كلية دار العلوم . العدد (٢١) صفر ١٤١٨هـ يونية ١٩٩٧م.

### **مكانة جرير والفرزدق عند علماء الشعر واللغويين:**

أجمع علماء الشعر والمؤرخون اللغويون على أن الفرزدق وجرير والأخطل في مقدمة الطبقة الأولى من الشعراء الإسلاميين، أما قدماء أهل العلم فلم يسووا بينهما وبين الأخطل، فلم يلحق الأخطل شأوهما في الشعر<sup>(١)</sup>.

وقد اختلف العلماء في تقديم أيهما على الآخر، قال يونس بن حبيب : ما شهدت مشهداً قط ذُكر فيه جرير والفرزدق فأجمع أهل المجلس على أحدهما<sup>(٢)</sup>. وكان يونس بن حبيب يقدم الفرزدق ويقول عنه : "لولا شعر الفرزدق لذهب ثلث لغة العرب"<sup>(٣)</sup>. وكان بشار بن برد يقدم جريراً، ويقول : "كان لجرير ضروب من الشعر لا يحسنها الفرزدق، ولقد ماتت النوار امرأة الفرزدق، فقاموا ينوحون عليها بشعر جرير"<sup>(٤)</sup>.

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(١) طبقات فحول الشعراء ، (٢/٢٩٩).

(٢) السابق نفسه .

(٣) السابق نفسه .

(٤) السابق نفسه .