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Thesis Title	Al-Tabary as A Linguistic Critic through his Commentary		
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Abstract	<p>This study focuses on the critical sense of an honourable commentator ; namely , Abu Jaafar Al – Tabary through his Commentary . The researcher chooses to tackle a topic that has not been studied before only by the supervisor of this study ProF . Dr . Gasid Al – Zaidy in one of his valuable researches . Hence , the study aims at Al – Tabry . It is limited to certain samples of Al – Tabarys linguistic criticism at the levels of phonetics syntax , morphology , and semantics according to the opinions of Al – Tabry in the cass of approval , refutation , elimination, or denial .</p> <p>The study is composed of an introduction and four chapters. The introduction offers a clear survey of life , upbringing ,studies , and teachers (shuyukh) of Al – Tabry , from whom he takes the Prophetic Traditions , Jurisprudence , Koranic readings and syntax . Further , the introduction surveys Al – Tabry's students to whom he passes his jurisprudence doctrine . It includes , also , the printed works and manuscripts written by Al – Tabary the introduction concludes with a summarized view on the topic of linguistic criticism , Al- Tabarys method in criticizing the Koranic Commentary , his critical vocabulary and his critiel evidences .</p> <p>Chapter One is divided into two sections . Section one is devoted to the criticism of phonemes and the definition of linguistic phoneme . It studies the most prominent phonetic phenomena tackled critically by Al- Tabarys lik substitution , assimilation , changing a phoneme to another (imaala) , elongation , and shortening . Swction two handles the dialectic criticism discussing the dialects , as a term , Al – tabarys method in the criticism of dialects , the differences between dialects in the forms of verbs , the phenomena of making a phoneme light (takhfif) and doubling , and dialectic elimination .</p> <p>Chapter two handles morphological criticism . It is composed of four section section one is devoted to the criticism of standard weights at the level of verbs composed of three phonemes , derivation of nouns , and plurals .</p>		

Section two discusses the meaning of morphological weight and influence . It includes the relation of morphological weight to jurisprudence rule , increase in the morphological structure and its meaning , and the semantics of derivatives . Section three treats the Koranic readings in relation to morphological weight at the level of dialects , consonants , semantics of the reading , and the derivational origin of the Koranic reading . Section four studies the morphological dispute between the Basrians and Kufians as to their differences in vowel points , increase and elimination in the morphological form , and the morphological standard .

Chapter three deals with syntactic criticism , which takes a vast space of the study due to the plenitude of Al – Tabary's critical views in this respect . It includes four sections . Section one reflects the fundamentals of syntax in relation to the bases of jurisprudence . It gathers hearing , analogy , and unanimity and the use of each one in criticism . Section two studies an important aspect of syntactic thought aspects , namely , the syntactic dispute between the Basrian and Kufian grammarians as to the early beginnings , causes , positive and negative consequences on syntactic thought and Al – Tabary's attitude to the syntactic dispute through a critical sample of disputed questions . Section three studies the criticism of syntactic rules , the criticism of Koranic readings with regard to syntactic rules , the criticism of Koranic readings with regard to the syntactic and semantic aspects and Al – Tabary's critical views on them , the criticism of Koranic readers , and the criticism of grammarians . Section four shows the significance of context of situation and its effect on commentary . It explains the concept of context from the ancient and modern point of view . Al – Tabary's concept as well as usage of context , and his method in commentary according to context .

Chapter four deals with semantic criticism . It is divided into three sections . Section one studies the criticism of phonetic meaning represented by the phenomenon of stress and its meaning in the Koranic context . It sheds the light , too on the criticism of syntactic meaning as reflected by the study of the vowel point meaning and the meaning of the letter . Section two studies the criticism of lexical meaning as to the meaning of vocabulary in the spoken language of the Arabs and their usages . In addition , it treats a number of semantic phenomena such as homonymy and opposites . Section three describes the criticism of structural and stylistic phenomena such as forwarding , backwarding , elimination , summarization and interrogation and its secondary meanings .

The study ends with a summarized conclusion of the main findings reached to by the researcher .

As for the references of the study , the researcher consults various references including the books of the meaning of Koran and its parsing , the books of Koranic readings , the books of Koranic sciences , and the ancient and modern books of syntax and language .