



جامعة الموصل
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النَّقْدُ اللُّغَوِيُّ فِي شَمْسِ الْعُلُومِ وَدَوَاءِ كَلَامِ الْعَرَبِ مِنْ الْكُلُومِ لِنَشْوَانِ بْنِ سَعِيدِ الْحَمِيرِيِّ (ت ٥٧٣هـ)

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بإشراف

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Abstract

The importance of this study lies in the fact that it is novel in its field., Since no researcher before us has ever addressed this topic. Moreover, its subject matter—linguistic correction—is a vital and important topic in every era, as it combines tradition and modernity. The movement to correct linguistic errors is as old as the emergence of grammatical mistakes in Arabic and as modern as the efforts to correct them, which never cease. Furthermore, the importance of this subject is closely linked to the stature of its author. Nashwan bin Saeed Al-Himyari Yemeni, Which is considered One of the prominent scholars of Arabic and literary figures. Those who made efforts. He was a giant in caring for cultural, religious, linguistic, and literary heritage, and many of his works are manuscripts. and The printed version is not widely known. Some specialists have something to say about it. Among these works, and the most important of them, is Shams al-Ulum. The importance of this topic also lies in the fact that. The main motive that made al-Himyari write this book was the prevalence of errors and mispronunciations in his time, to the point that this disease spread to Linguistic works written before his dictionary,

Methodological necessity and the title of our dissertation dictated that we structure our work into an introduction and two chapters. The introduction is dedicated to clarifying the terms in the dissertation title, defining linguistic correction both linguistically and technically, introducing the book Shams al-Ulum, and providing a brief overview of its author's life. The first chapter, entitled "Linguistic Correction in Shams: A Descriptive and Analytical Study," is dedicated to the study itself and is divided into four sections. The first section, entitled "Sources of Linguistic Correction and its Terminology," is further divided into two

subsections. In the first subsection, we discuss the resources al-Himyarī relied upon in his corrections. These resources include "knowledge," referring to his critical stances on identifying errors and correcting errors. The second resource is what we have termed "men," by which we mean...Linguists, grammarians, lexicographers, and all those from whom al-Himyarī derived his criticismAnd we discussed in the second sectionLanguage correction terminologyWhether they were words or idiomatic expressions, we divided them into two sections: terms of acceptance and terms of rejection. As for the second chapter, we discussed the standards and issues of linguistic correction, dividing it into two sections. In the first section, we discussed the standards upon which al-Himyarī relied in accepting what was acceptable and rejecting what was rejected, and we made it into three points:The first requirement: the criterion of linguistic convention, and the second requirement: the criterion of Qur'anic, Hadithic, and poetic evidence, andIn the third section, we addressed the criterion of eloquence. We dedicated the second chapter to discussing this.Issues of linguistic correction, which we divided into three demands. In the first, we dealt with the error of the privateFrom linguists, lexicographers, reciters, poets, and narrators of poetry, and in the second we spoke about the common people's errors, and we dedicated the third toCorrecting and comparing the languages of the Arabs.

As for the third chapterIn it, we discussed corrections at the grammatical and semantic levels, dividing it into two sections. The first section was dedicated to corrections at the grammatical level, and the second section addressed corrections at the semantic level. We titled the fourth chapter "Corrections at the Morphological and Phonetic Levels," and it was divided into two sections: the first dealt with corrections at the

morphological level, and the second with corrections at the phonetic level. The second part was devoted to the dictionary of linguistic corrections that we compiled from the corrective texts we collected from the Shams al-Ulum text. We began this section with an introduction explaining our methodology in creating the dictionary, which we arranged alphabetically.

In this study, we relied on the descriptive analytical method based on statistics, deduction, and textual analysis. We sometimes leaned towards the normative method when it was necessary to establish the truth and to favor one opinion over another as much as we could.

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**Linguistic correction in "The sun of
knowledge and the cure for the wounds of
the Arabic language" For Nashwan bin
Saeed Al-Himyari (d. 573 AH)
-Study and Dictionary-**

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