



جامعة الموصل / كلية التربية للبنات
قسم اللغة العربية

**التجديد في الشاهد النحوي – مغني اللبيب
لابن هشام الأنصاري (ت ٧٦١هـ) إطاراً**

شيماء سالم حميد عبدالله

**أطروحة دكتوراه
فلسفة في اللغة العربية / اللغة**

**بإشراف
الأستاذ الدكتور**

إدريس سليمان مصطفى

المستخلص

تتناول هذه الأطروحة مفهوم التجديد النحوي عند ابن هشام الأنصاري من خلال كتابه مغني اللبيب عن كتب الأعاريب، بوصفه نموذجاً بارزاً للتجديد المنهجي في الدرس النحوي. وتهدف الدراسة إلى بيان حقيقة التجديد في اللغة والاصطلاح، وبيان حدوده التي تقوم على إحياء الموروث لا القطيعة معه. كما تعرض لأهمية الشاهد النحوي ومكانته في بناء القاعدة، مع بيان مصادره الرئيسية المتمثلة في القرآن الكريم والحديث النبوي والشعر والنثر.

وتسعى الأطروحة إلى الكشف عن منهج ابن هشام في الاستشهاد، وتحليل طرائق توظيفه للشواهد، ووجوه اختياره لها، مع إبراز دوره في تطوير آليات الاستدلال النحوي. كما تقف عند كتاب مغني اللبيب من حيث بنيته ومنهجه، وما تميز به من جمع للمسائل، وترتيب مبتكر، ومناقشة دقيقة لآراء النحاة. وتخلص الدراسة إلى أن التجديد عند ابن هشام لم يكن خروجاً عن الأصول، بل كان تجديدًا في الرؤية والمنهج، تمثل في نقد الموروث، وتوسيعه، وإعادة صياغته بما يحقق الفائدة العلمية، ويعزز من حيوية النحو العربي واستمراريته في خدمة اللغة والقرآن الكريم.

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**Renewal in Grammatical Evidence –
Mughni al-Labib by Ibn Hisham
al-Ansari (D761 A.H.) as a Framework**

**Thesis submitted by
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Abstract

Grammatical evidence is considered one of the most prominent and indicative linguistic issues, demonstrating the grammarian's cognitive abilities and methodology in analysis and research. It plays a crucial role in uncovering the secrets of the Arabic language and elucidating its intricacies, particularly when dealing with religious texts, applying them to practical situations. Therefore, grammatical evidence has become the primary focus of researchers and the most worthy area of effort, as it forms the foundation upon which grammatical rules are built and is the essential entry point for reading the Quranic text, understanding its styles, and analyzing its structure.

To illustrate the importance of studying grammatical evidence, a quick glance at the books and writings, both old and new, that have dealt with evidence in its various forms—analyzing, documenting, explaining, clarifying, and commenting on it—is sufficient. These include: Abu Ja'far al-Nahhas's (D. 338 AH) commentary on Sibawayh's verses; al-Sirafi's (D. 385 AH) commentary on Sibawayh's verses; al-Fayumi's (D. 745 AH) commentary on the evidence in Shudhur al-Dhahab; Ibn Hisham al-Ansari's (D. 761 AH) abridgment of the evidence and summary of the benefits; Fakhr al-Din al-Khwarizmi's (D. 794 AH) commentary on the evidence in al-Mufasssal; al-Sharif al-Jurjani's (D. 816 AH) commentary on the verses in al-Mufasssal; al-'Ayni's (D. 855 AH) grammatical objectives in explaining the evidence in al-Alfiyya; al-Suyuti's (D. 911 AH) commentary on the evidence in al-Mughni; al-Shirbini's (D. 977 AH) commentary on the evidence in al-Qatr; and al-Fasi's Takmil al-Maram fi Sharh Shawahid Ibn Hisham. (D. 1042 AH), and the commentary on the verses of Mughni al-Labib by al-Baghdadi (D. 1093 AH), and Khizanat al-Adab by al-Baghdadi (D. 1093 AH), and Ma'alim al-Ihtida, a commentary on the examples of Qatr al-Nada by Uthman ibn

al-Makki al-Zubaydi (D. after 1350 AH), and al-Durar al-Lawami', a commentary on the examples of Jam' al-Jawami' by Ahmad al-Amin al-Shinqiti (D. 1393 AH), and the commentary on the poetic examples in Ummat al-Tab al-Nahwiyya by Muhammad Sharrab, and Mu'jam Shawahid al-'Arabiyya by Abd al-Salam Harun (D. 1988 CE), and al-Mu'jam al-Mufasssal fi Shawahid al-'Arabiyya by Emil Ya'qub, and the grammatical example according to al-Muradi (D. 749 AH) in his book Tawdih al-Maqasid wa al-Masalik and Ibn Hisham in his book Awda al-Masalik by Abd al-Aziz al-Rashidi, and the grammatical example in Diwan Tarafa ibn al-'Abd by Khalifa al-Shammari, and the poetic grammatical examples in the interpretation of Ruh al-Ma'ani by Abd al-Rahman Yusuf Ibrahim, and Kashshaf Examples include: Quranic evidence in Faiza Al-Muayyad's grammatical sources, Hanna Haddad's dictionary of poetic grammatical evidence, and many others.

The Quranic evidence in the grammatical sources of Faiza Al-Muayyad, and Hanna Haddad's dictionary of poetic grammatical evidence... and many more. Grammatical evidence has held a firmly established position in Arabic linguistic studies, considered the cornerstone of grammatical reasoning and the strengthening of argumentation. This has prompted scholars, both past and present, to dedicate themselves to its classification, analysis, and deduction. This interest has yielded a vast body of works addressing grammatical evidence from various sources, including the Qur'an, Hadith, and poetry. Numerous commentaries on grammatical evidence have emerged, such as those by Abu Ja'far al-Nahhas (D. 338 AH), al-Sirafi (D. 385 AH), al-Farisi (D. 374 AH), Ibn Hisham al-Ansari (D. 761 AH), Ibn al-Khwarizmi (D. 794 AH), and al-Sharifi al-Jurjani (D. 816 AH), as well as commentaries on the Alfiyya and its grammatical evidence, al-Ubaydi (D. 855 AH) on grammatical objectives, al-Suyuti (D. 911 AH) on the

grammatical evidence of al-Mughni, and commentaries on al-Qatr. The methodology and the diverse approaches that have addressed the grammatical evidence throughout different eras.

The heritage does not stop at explanation, but extends to extensive attempts at systematization, collecting and scrutinizing evidence, as seen in Abd al-Salam Harun's (D. 1988) Dictionary of Arabic Evidence, Emile Badi' Ya'qub's Comprehensive Dictionary of Arabic Evidence, al-Muradi's writings in Clarifying the Objectives and Methods, and others who have devoted themselves to the grammatical evidence both practically and theoretically.

Amidst this vast body of work, the name of Ibn Hisham al-Ansari stands out as one of the most prominent innovators in the use of grammatical evidence, particularly in his book "Mughni al-Labib 'an Kutub al-A'arib" (The Sufficient Guide to the Books of Grammatical Syntax). He did not merely present the evidence in a traditional manner, but rather combined it with meticulous analysis, linked it to methods of argumentation, and broadened the scope of its use, thus making it a scholarly phenomenon worthy of attention. From this starting point, this thesis explores the features of innovation in Ibn Hisham's use of grammatical evidence: in terms of the diversity of its sources, his method of constructing arguments, his differentiation between the levels of evidence, and his development of the mechanisms of linguistic argumentation within his work, Mughni al-Labib.

Since this book represents the pinnacle of Ibn Hisham's scholarly maturity, it necessitated a thorough study of its evidence from multiple perspectives, presenting it in a manner befitting the value of Mughni al-Labib and the stature of its author. This study aims to reveal the grammatical and semantic characteristics that highlight the features of innovation in Ibn Hisham's approach to employing evidence and methods

of argumentation using it. Therefore, we have titled this thesis: "Innovation in Grammatical Evidence: Mughni al-Labib by Ibn Hisham al-Ansari (D761 AH) as a Framework."

I conducted a comprehensive inventory of the evidence in Mughni al-Labib of all kinds: Qur'anic, Hadithic, poetic and prose. I carried out a precise statistical process that extended for a year and a half of continuous work. Then, in coordination with my supervising professor, a sound scientific plan was developed that highlights the status of the evidence with Ibn Hisham and its role in building his grammatical methodology. Each evidence was assigned a title that distinguishes it within a well-organized statistical index that was attached to the end of the research, in order to achieve benefit and to document the effort made in collecting and classifying the evidence. May God reward my professor with the best reward for his follow-up and guidance.