



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التربية الإسلامية

فنقلات

الإمام الأمدي (ت: ٦٣١ هـ) في كتابه الإحكام في أصول

الأحكام من بداية الكتاب إلى الأصل الرابع

(دراسة أصولية)

رسالة مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية في جامعة الموصل
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير - تربية إسلامية تخصص

(التربية الإسلامية)

تقدم بها الطالب

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بإشراف

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فنقلات الإمام الأمدي (ت: ٦٣١ هـ) في كتابه الإحكام في أصول الأحكام من بداية الكتاب إلى الأصل الرابع (دراسة أصولية)

طالب الماجستير

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١٤٤٧ هـ

٢٠٢٥ م

تقوم هذه الرسالة التي تحت عنوان: (فنقلات الإمام الأمدي (ت: ٦٣١ هـ) في كتابه الإحكام في أصول الأحكام من بداية الكتاب إلى الأصل الرابع (دراسة أصولية))

ببيان الفنقلات للإمام الأمدي (رحمه الله) في كتابه الإحكام في أصول الأحكام من بداية الكتاب إلى الأصل الرابع، والتي تتضح أهميتها في أصول الفقه بوضوح من خلال الاعتراضات الواردة أو المحتملة من خلال مساهمتها في عرض المسائل ومناقشتها بطريقة فعّالة وتوفير الحلول لما قد يعلق في الأذهان، ومساعدتها في تطوير الفقه والتفسير واللغة وتجديدها، مما تجعلها ملائمة لمتطلبات العصر، وتقديم حلولٍ لمختلف القضايا المعاصرة؛ لذا تُعدُّ أسلوباً مهماً يعتمد على العلماء وهذا الأسلوب يؤصل لملكة من الافتراضات والاعتراضات التي تخدم هذه العلوم. وهدفت الدراسة إلى معرفة أهمية موضوع الفنقلات، إذ أنَّ الفنقلات تُبَدِّ متفرقة في عدّة مواضع، كاللغة والتفسير وأصول الفقه وغيرها، فلما الترابط بين فنقلة وأخرى، فينبغي لمن أراد دراسة الفنقلات الاطلاع على الموضوع الذي وُرِدَتْ فيه وتلخيصه وكتابة توطئة مختصرة للدخول إليها...

وتطُرقت الدراسة إلى عدة جوانب منها: عرض القيمة العلمية والفكرية التي يَخْتويها كتاب الإحكام في أصول الأحكام، وبيان الغرض المقصود من صياغة الفنقلات صِحَّةً، أو خطأً أو ضعفاً، أو معارضاً بدليل أقوى منه... وتوصلت الدراسة إلى العديد من النتائج منها: الفنقلات: جمع فنقلة وهي كلمة منحوتة، مأخوذة من لفظ (فإن قيل، أو فإن قالوا، أو فإن قال قائل، وإجابتها بـ فلت أو قلنا أو والجواب)، واختصرت على غرار: الحولقة: وهي لفظة مبنية من لا حول ولا قوة إلا بالله، وكالبسمة من بسم الله، والحمد لله. وقد يُساء استخدام أسلوب الفنقلات، فتوظفُ بطريقةٍ سلبيةٍ بحيث تتحول إلى صورةٍ جدليةٍ بين الأصولي المصنّف والمستدرِكُ على مسأله، فتعيبُ معها الغاية الأساسية من دراسة علم أصول الفقه، وتكثرُ الإيرادات والاعتراضات والتنظيرات العقلية، مما يغيبُ جوهرُ أصلُ العلم المقصود.

Conclusion and recommendation

Praise be to God, and prayers and peace be upon our master Muhammad and his family and companions, and after:

Every beginning has an end, and everything has a purpose. What matters is not the lack of beginnings, but rather the perfection of the ends, and what is not comprehended in its entirety does not leave out most of it. God (may God bless him and grant him peace) has honored me by completing the study (Al-Fanaqat Al-Usuliyah by Imam Al-Amidi (d.631 AH) in the book Al-Ahkam fi Usul Al-Ahkam from the beginning of the book to The third principle), in which I reached the following results:

- 1- Al-Fanqalat: The plural of Fanqalat, which is a carved word, taken from the word (if it is said, or if they say, or if someone says, and its answer is "I said, or we said, or," and the answer is)• and it was shortened similar to: Al-Hawlaqa: It is a word built from there is no power nor strength except in God. And like the basmalah from the name of God, and the praise from the praise be to God. The method of fankalat is one of the best ways to anticipate the suspicion of the offender and answer it even before it is received, for it - I mean the fankala-fan Kala is a proposed objection and respond to it as mentioned above.
- 2- The transfer method is used to answer incoming or potential objections.
- 3- Transpositions are considered one of the effective methods used by scholars, ancient and modern, and this is famous among scholars, as they used to address difficult issues using the method of asking questions to pay attention, such as (If you say).
- 4- Transpositions are a method of language that moves the understanding and stimulates the mind. They begin with an existing controversy and disagreement, or an assumption in the mind, or an objection, or an existing suspicion, regarding a specific issue, then answering that controversy, disagreement, and assumption, and resolving the objection

and suspicion contained in the issue, in an interesting and effective scientific manner. With the aim of clarification and understanding, it creates an intellectual faculty and removes confusion and illusions.

- 5- The method of transfers may be misused, and it may be used in a negative way, such that it turns into a dialectical image between the fundamentalist author and the one who seeks guidance on his issues, thus missing the basic purpose of studying the science of jurisprudence, and revenues, objections, and rational theories abound, which misses the essence of the origin of the intended science.
- 6- Most of the assumptions of Imam Al-Amidi (may God have mercy on him), due to his fundamentalist and other statements, were free to pronounce, and he quoted a few of them from the fundamentalists who preceded him, but in his style.
- 7- Most of the quotes of Imam Al-Amidi (may God have mercy on him) were accommodating and answering the objections contained in his book, and achieving the purpose for which they were given, and I have explained that in its places.
- 8- The Book of Rulings by Imam Al-Amidi (may God have mercy on him), a rare masterpiece and a dazzling marvel, in which Imam Al-Amidi (may God have mercy on him) explained what a skilled fundamentalist is like. It is truly considered an integrated fundamentalist encyclopedia, from which anyone who wants to provide himself with its sources can draw, and this shows his breadth of knowledge and abundance of knowledge.
- 9- In the book Al-Ahkam by Imam Al-Amidi (may God have mercy on him) (284) chapters, I studied 23 fundamentalist chapters, including them, in the first part of the book, and I suggest to the scholars to study and investigate the remainder of them, each according to his specialty, as they are suitable for letters, theses, and writings.

In conclusion, I advise students of knowledge to study the science of the principles of jurisprudence, as it includes achieving what is desired and breadth of understanding. Because it is one of the pillars of Sharia law and it helps in understanding what is problematic about it. Whoever seeks to achieve it should make up for what he missed in terms of knowledge of the principles. Moreover, in this humble effort, I do not claim perfection, for perfection belongs to God (may God bless him and grant him peace) alone, and it is sufficient for me that I have made my little effort to serve knowledge and its people. As for any error or defect in it, I am its source, and I am grateful to those who gave me advice to correct and correct it, and God is the Grantor of success.

University of Mosul
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Fanqalat

Imam al-Amidi (d. 631 AH) in his book Al-Ihkam fi Usul al-Ahkam, from the beginning of the book to the fourth principle

(fundamentalist study)

A thesis submitted to the Council of the College of Basic Education at the University of Mosul

As part of the requirements for a Master's degree in Islamic Education, specializing in (Islamic Education)

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2025 AD