



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الموصل / كلية التربية للبنات

قسم اللغة العربية

**التعريب الصوتي للألفاظ الفارسية
في كتاب المعرب للجواليقي (ت ٥٤١ هـ)
دراسة تأصيلية دلالية**

سَمَر سَالِم طَه يَاسِينَ الْعَزَاوِي

رسالة ماجستير

علوم في اللغة العربية / اللغة

بإشراف

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المستخلص

ظاهرة التعريب تُعدُّ من أكبر وسائل التوسيع والنمو اللغوي، وهي صُنُو الاشتقاق؛ إذ تعتمدُ إلى اللفظ الأعجمي، فتُجرى عليه عدّة تغييرات؛ لتُلبسَه حُلّةً عربيةً ملائمةً لما اعتاده العربي، فهي ليست مما ألفه؛ لذا أُدخلت هذه الألفاظ في معمل إنتاج اللغة العربية؛ لتصاغ صياغةً جديدةً أقرب ما تكونُ للغة العرب، ودراسة المعرب شغلت الباحثين كثيرًا فتناولوها بفيضٍ من الدراسات كلّ تناول جانبًا محددًا فيها، وقد اعتمد معظمهم كتاب الجواليقي بالدراسة والتحليل، ولأهمية هذا الكتاب وما أضافه للدرس اللغوي ارتأينا اختياره بتحقيق وشرح أحمد محمد شاكر؛ لما فيه من دقة ورصانة، فكان عنوان الرسالة (التعريب الصوتي للألفاظ الفارسية في كتاب المعرب للجواليقي (ت ٥٤١هـ) دراسة تأصيلية دلالية).

وقد قُسمَ البحثُ إلى ثلاثة فصولٍ سُبِقَتْ بمقدمة وتمهيد وخُتِمت بالنتائج، وضحنا من خلال التمهيد التعريف بمصطلحات البحث ولوازمه، وأمّا الفصل الأول فكان بعنوان: (إبدال الأصوات التي لها مثل في العربية)، والفصل الثاني (إبدال الأصوات التي لا مثل لها في العربية، وأمّا الفصل الثالث فكان (الحذف والزيادة)، وطبيعة البحث حثّت علينا أن نبحت فيه بالمنهج الوصفي والتحليلي، وهو كسائر الأعمال تعرضنا فيه إلى بعض المعوقات منها: حصرُ عينته بكلماتٍ محددةٍ مما لم يعطِ مساحةً خرةً للبحث ولتغطية جميع أنواع الإبدالات، واختلاف رأي الجواليقي مع علماء العربية في تأصيل الكلمة والتزامنا بحدود رأي الجواليقي كونه مصدرنا الرئيس للبحث، كما تعدُّ قلة خبرتنا بكيفية نطق الأصوات في الفارسية، فضلًا عن رسمها في معرب الجواليقي بما لا يتوافق مع اللفظ الحقيقي لها، إذ هناك ألفاظٌ تكتب بالحروف العربية لكنّ صوتها يختلف تمامًا عن صوت الحروف العربية، ولأنّ الدراسة صوتية فقد شكلت لنا هذه المشكلة معوقًا تتجاوزناه بالاتصال بأساتذة درسوا التعريب والإبدال في المعربات، وأساتذة في اختصاص اللغة الفارسية من جامعات عراقية مختلفة، ومن أبرز النتائج التي خرجنا بها: زيادة الحروف على الكلمات الأعجمية ليس من باب زيادة المعاني والتي تعدُّ من باب (الإلصاق) كما يحدث في العربية في (حروف المعاني)، وإنّما هي زيادة لغرض تعريب الكلمة وإلحاقها بالألفاظ العربية لتحاكياها في الوزن والبناء، لذا نرى حروفًا تضاف لبعض الكلمات ليست من حروف الزيادة المعروفة في العربية المجموعة في كلمة (سألتمونيها)، وكذلك تبين لنا أنّ في طرائق التعريب يلتبس على الدارسين والباحثين موضوع الإبدال الحركي بين الحركات الطويلة والحركات القصيرة؛ أي: (مطل الحركات وتقصيرها)، مع موضوع الحذف والزيادة فيها، فالأول يتعلق بعلم الصوت والثاني بعلم الصرف؛ لأنّ الرابط بينهما إطالة مدّة الصوت أو تقصيره عند النطق به؛ فمنهم من يعامله معاملة الصوت، ومنهم من يُعده إضافة أو نقصان حركة أي من باب الزيادة والحذف، وأنا أرى أنّه يندرج تحت العنوانين؛ لذا فقد تناولته طورًا في الإبدال، وآخر في الحذف والزيادة، فليس لنا أن نُجرّد العلوم ثابتهما، وهذا يؤكد مدى ترابط وتداخل العلمين.

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**Phonetic Arabization of Persian Words
in the Book of Arabization by
Al-Jawaliqi (D. 541 A.H)
A Semantic Etymological Study**

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Abstract

God Almighty honored Arabic by making it the language of the glorious Qur'an and the language of the people of Paradise, and this honor was only due to its great qualities and rare qualities and features, as it is the language that has the ability to express and disclose every intended meaning; this is due to its capacity first; and its ability to derivation, which is unique from the rest of the languages. derivation, which is unique from other languages, in addition to its high ability to retain its original meaning for which it was originally intended, no matter what deletion, augmentation, weakening, inversion, or substitution, and because of these features, it was able to adapt foreign words to its laws and rules. Because man is social by nature, he must have a language through which he can communicate with others, through speech, which is part of the structure of society, reflecting its spirit, culture and pattern of thinking, and language has an important functional role, as it is part of civilization, and varies from one society to another. Because of the movement of life and friction between peoples through conquest, trade, seeking knowledge, or matters of religion, languages intermingled among them, thus the phenomenon of Arabization appeared and the phenomenon of Arabization spread, which is considered one of the largest means of expansion and linguistic development, and it is also considered the same as derivation; as it refers to a foreign word; making several changes to it to dress it in the solution of the language. to dress it in an Arabic suit suitable for what the Arab is used to in terms of easy and smooth words for him; to help him express himself and what he thinks, and what he wants to express, although the Arabic language was never deficient in expressing all that; however, mixing with other nations contributed to the entry of words that are not Arabic, and are not what the Arab is familiar with. So these words entered the Arabic language production laboratory to formulate a new formulation as close as possible to the Arabic language, and the study of the Arabic has occupied researchers a lot, so they dealt with it with a flood of studies, each of which dealt with a specific aspect of it, and most of them adopted Al-Jawaliqi's book for study and analysis, and because of the importance of the book and what it added to the linguistic study. the importance of the book and what it added to the linguistic study; we chose to study it in a different way from

previous studies, by first defining the research sample, we defined it with the Arabized words that did not appear in the Holy Quran, which Al-Jawaliqi stated that they are of Persian origin, and determined their linguistic origin, which amounted to (one hundred and fifteen) words, The study was based on describing the linguistic expressions and indicating their connotations in the Arabic language, relying on what was mentioned in dictionaries and language books, and stating the opinion of Arab scholars on their origin in the language from which they were taken, starting with what Al-Jawaliqi mentioned in his book Al-Mu'arrab, relying on the statements of the ancient Arabs in mentioning the Arabic word and indicating its linguistic connotation, then referring to Persian dictionaries and linguistic books written in Persian to clarify the connotations of the word in its Persian origin, and then we conducted a match between the meanings of the Persian word in its native language and its connotation upon Arabization, based on the use and usage of the Arabized word in the speech of the Arabs on what came in the poetry of the Arabs or their prose because we excluded it. Then we analyzed the words by clarifying and explaining how the Persian word was transferred to Arabic and indicating the changes that occurred in it, such as substitutions, additions, or phonetic deletions, indicating the exits and characteristics of the sounds in which the substitution occurred in Arabic and Persian, In the analysis, we relied on the opinion of modern Arab phoneticians in dividing the exits of the letters, or in describing their characteristics, explaining the reason for the substitution, deletion or increase, and finally mentioning the similar changes that occurred in the speech of the Arabs, if any, with examples about them, relying in this regard on what came in the books of dialects or readings at times, and finally citing the sayings and poetry of the Arabs or what has been reported about them in which the word Arabized has been mentioned in them.

The research was divided into three chapters preceded by an introduction and a preface. In the preface, we clarified the meaning of Al-Mu'arrab between language and terminology, then we dealt with the life of Imam Abu Mansur al-Jawaliqi (may Allah have mercy on him), his life and the importance of his book (Al-Mu'arrab); briefly establishing his name, lineage, sheikhs, disciples and his most important works, then we addressed

the Arabic and Persian languages by clarifying the general features of the two languages, by making a quick comparison between them in terms of the stability of the language and its permanence. The stability and permanence of the language, the harmony of their sounds, the lexical richness in them, and the phonetic studies in them, as well as showing how to deal with vocabulary in terms of masculinity and femininity, singularity, duality and plurality, parsing and exits of Arabic and Persian sounds, and then we explained the methods of Arabization in language and terminology, in the substitution between silent and sound and their types, and in deletion and addition and their types, and the first chapter was entitled: (Replacement of sounds that have a counterpart in Arabic), which was divided into two sections: The first was about the substitution of sounds, and it was divided into two requirements: We dealt with the substitution according to the exits of the sounds, and the second: Replacing some silent letters with (Gem) and (Qaf) located at the end of the word, and the second research paper dealt with the substitution of sounds, and was divided into five demands that dealt with the forms of substitution of sounds or what is known as phonemic substitution: We dealt with the substitution of words ending with the Persian neglected (official) e, and the second discussion: The substitution of the letter (چ), the letter (گ), the letter (پ) and the letter (ژ), and the third chapter (Deletion and addition of Arabization methods): We dealt with the phenomena of deletion and augmentation, and consisted of two articles: The first: Deletion, consisting of three demands: Deletion from the beginning of the word, the second: Deletion from the center of the word, and the third: Deletion from the end of the word, and the second research: dealing with the increase, and it consists of three demands: - the first: Increase in the beginning of the word, the second: The increase in the center of the word, and the third: Increase at the end of the word.

The nature of the research necessitated us to research it with a descriptive and analytical approach, and we came up with several results, the most important of which are:

1. When Arabizing Persian words, there were no fixed rules for this, and everything that does not have a fixed rule can be pronounced in any form and is not considered a mistake, and was sometimes done by common

people, then rumored and spread among people, and then the role of scholars in theorizing, explaining, researching the causes and finding rules. But the constant in them is that when they Arabized the words, they inserted them into the molds of their Arabic words or returned them to their forms and weights, and after Arabization, they apply to them what is done to the Arabic words, such as binary and plural, as they say in Istar, which is Arabized from Jahar Asatir, they say: The fourth of the people: (Istarhum).

2- Arabization may take place by carving two words, such as the word: (Al-Hirbaa), which was carved from (Khurr) (Ba), and Al-Jawaliqi did not mention this, but mentioned that the word has its origin in (Khurrbaa), and I did not find in the Persian dictionaries this word, but when Al-Jawaliqi explained its meaning, he said: It means: (Keeper of the sun) and we notice that the meaning is taken from two words; this is evidence that the word is carved from two words.

3- The substitution often occurs due to proximity, proximity, or proximity in the exit or due to the sharing of qualities, and may take place due to dialects, and sometimes between distant sounds, whether or not a phonetic collector unites them. Adding letters to Arabic words is not for the purpose of increasing meanings as it happens in Arabic (letters of meaning), but rather to Arabize the word and attach it to Arabic words to mimic them in weight and structure, so we see letters added to some words that are not from the known increase letters in Arabic, such as: (Asbeth), the Arabic word (Asab).

4- Adding some letters in Arabic words is considered an attachment and not an increase because they are attached to the word to give new meanings, unlike the addition of some letters and syllables in Persian; they are added for Arabization, so they are called increasing letters.