



جامعة الموصل  
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية  
قسم اللغة العربية

**مرويات ابن الأعرابي (٢٣١هـ) في كتب غريب  
الحديث - جمع ودراسة وتحقيق-**

**مهند فوزي عبدالله شيت**

أطروحة دكتوراه  
اللغة العربية/ لغة

بإشراف  
الأستاذ

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## المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

الدراسة في علم غريب الحديث كانت لراوية هو الثقة المأمون محمد بن زياد (ابن الأعرابي). تطرقت إلى التفتيش والجمع لمروياته في كتب غريب الحديث، حتى يكون له انتهاء إلى آخر ما سيكون الانتهاء إليه من الكتب المطبوعة في هذا العلم. جمعت مروياته التي بلغت أكثر من خمسمئة مروية في تفسير غريب الحديث من شتات موزع في كتب غريب الحديث، معززين ذلك بما جاء في المعجمات، وكتب اللغة، وشروح الحديث المطبوعة، وبذلك جمعنا شتات الكتاب المفقود في تفسير غريب الحديث لابن الأعرابي، هذا فيما يتعلق بالنص المروي، أما ما يتعلق بالدراسة-وهي سابقة للنص المروي- فكانت في أربعة مباحث: الأول: ابن الأعرابي والرواية اللغوية، والثاني: ظواهر لغوية في مرويات ابن الأعرابي، والثالث: غريب الحديث مصطلحا ومصنفاته في التراث، والرابع: غريب الحديث وصناعة المعجم العربي، وتنوعت مصادر الأطروحة وثمرت حتى بلغت أكثر من أربعمئة.

### Abstract

It is the first scientific book to collect its narrations in the interpretation of a strange hadith, and I do not know that a study was conducted in this direction in international universities, as well as a study in Iraqi universities, except for a study within the limits of collecting the narrations of the Book of Anecdotes by Ibn al-Arabi at the University of Baghdad.

The researcher searched and collected his narrations in the books of strange hadith, so that he would have a conclusion to the last of the books printed in this science.

Thus, we have made a book lost in the strange hadith of Ibn Al-Arabi from a diaspora distributed in the books of the strange hadith, corroborating that with what came in the dictionaries, language books, and the printed hadith explanations.

What is related to our curriculum is achieved in the first section (the study) and includes four sections: The first topic: Ibn Al-Arabi and the linguistic narration, the second topic: Linguistic phenomena in Ibn Al-Arabi's narratives, the third topic: Gharib Hadith as a term and its works in the heritage, and the fourth topic: Gharib Hadith and the Arabic lexicon And the second section is related to the text (the narration) and the mention of the hadith from its hypothesis, then we intercede for it with what Ibn al-Arabi narrated in the interpretation of the strange wording in the hadith that we have previously collected, among which are books of strange hadith and dictionaries. Such as: Gharib al-Hadith by al-Khattabi, al-Ghareeb al-Hadith by al-Harawi, Gharib al-Hadith by Ibn al-Jawzi. And the two hundred narrations, before we balance and interview them, let us see that some of their material is repeated, or repeated, or narrated with a different wording, until we found that it exceeded five hundred narrations, after removing what is repeated from these narrations,

## Abstract

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and we made the linguistic root of the strange material on which the text was based mainly in the order of the linguistic material, In twenty-seven books according to the alphabet, as well as taking care of the integrity of the text and the correctness of its attribution to Ibn Al-Arabi, documenting it from its sources, explaining what needs to be clarified in the margin, and correcting what occurred in these narrations of correction, distortion, or addition received by other than those we have presented for a long time in taking the narration , that is, we document from the source of the narration first, then we document it from the strange sources that follow it for a time, then from the books of dictionaries, linguistic sources, and explanations of the hadith, and the one narration of more than one hadith was collected under one article, and the narration that explained more than one strange word in one hadith, I put it When it first appeared in its article, and the rest of the words were referred to its first article, and that I added some letters or words to the text; To establish an integrated intellectual unity of the text, provided that it does not spoil the linguistic content of the narration, and one of our approach is to include the hadith in its entirety wherever it is mentioned in the hadith books from the Sahih, the Sunan, the Musnad, the Zayat, the Mustadrak, the mosques and other books, and if we did not find it and document it from the books of strange hadith and impact, and if the hadith was long, we shortened it, The abbreviation was not without meaning.

Among our approach is the definition of unpopular flags and places, from their appearances, and the graduation of poetic evidence from their appearances, the Diwan or the poetic collection, and thus the margin is the focus of study and investigation.

Then the researcher concluded the study with a conclusion that includes benefits extracted from the thesis.

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**Marwiyyat Ibn Al-Ara'abi (231 A.H.) in  
the books Of Strange Hadeeth,  
Collection, investigation and study**

**Muhannad Fawzy Abdullah Sheet**

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