



جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم اللغة العربية

جذر (ف/ض/ل) في القرآن الكريم

- دراسة دلالية -

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رسالة ماجستير

في اللغة العربية / لغة

بإشراف

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٢٠١٨ م

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Abstract

Praise be to Allah, which fits His perfection, and the best prayer and peace be upon the last of prophets, Muhammad, who was sent by Allah with mercy, and upon his entire home, companions and followers till the Day of Judgment.

This study deals with the root of (ف / ض / ض "Faa, Dhad and Lam") in the Holey Quran as a semantic study. The importance of the thesis lies in the semantic research of the root and its derivatives within the context mentioned in the Holey Quran, which makes the reader understand the verbal induction from the general meaning, and tastes the variation in the verbal induction from different contexts. Besides, it is considered a complement to other Quranic studies.

The first steps of the research started with reading the Holey Quran, and identified the verses which the material study includes, as well as the indexed dictionary of the Quranic words. After accounting the subjects, I found out that one hundred and four subjects handled the root (ف / ض / ل). Then, I recalled the Similarities and Isotopes (Al-Ashbah wa Al-Nadhaer) as well as the Sayings of Interpreters to identify the inductions of (ف / ض / ل) and their derivatives in the Quranic text. After surfing many semantic books, the most important one was Semantics, written by Dr. Ahmed M. Omar, I decided to select the idea of semantic fields so that every set of my material includes a common heading. I also depended upon the contextual theory in my study.

The research methodology required to divide the substance into three chapters, preceded by an introduction, and followed by a conclusion which summarizes the most important results in the study, while the introduction handled the root (ف / ض / ل) in the linguistic and terminological use, and the pronunciation of (الفضل "Fadhal") according to the owners of Faces and Isotopes (Al-Wojoh wa Al-Nadhaer).

The first chapter came under the heading of (What Religious Connotations Refer to). It included the connotations that are directly connected to the words relating to the basics of the religion, which

consisted of thirteen connotations: the reward, Islam, paradise, prophecy, distinction in the religion, delay of torment, miracle and dignity, encroach, livelihood in paradise, acceptance of repentance, religion, good work and Quran.

The second chapter entitled (What Mundane Connotations Refer to). It included the connotations that are related to mundane things which consisted of eight connotations: mundane livelihood, distinction in the mundane, boasting, trade, charity, morals, good, victory and capture.

The research contain has been taken from various kinds of linguistic and grammatical references as well as some theses and periodicals.

I must be so grateful to all people who gave me their support to complete this research by advice or opinion, and may God bless them. Finally, I would like to say that what I wrote in this thesis was not complete, but I could say that I did my best to prepare it. So, what I correctly did was virtue from God, and what I incorrectly did was from myself. I pray God to make this effort as a reward for me.

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The root of (ف / ض / ل) in The holey Quran
A Semantic Study

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