Adjective in the Seven Rosaries

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Abstract

The dissertation entitled attribute in the seven rosaries of the holy Qura'n has shed light on a feature in Arabic syntax known as attribute or adjective.

Seven surrahs in the holy Qura'n were subjected to examine attribute in each one of them. They are as following: 1. Al Esraa 2. Al Hadeed 3. Al Saaf 4. Al Jumaa 5. Al Hasher 6. Al Tagabun 7. Al Aa'la.

There are three main sections included in this dissertation and each one is approaching one side of such a feature examination.

The first section has focused on defining the seven "surrahs" known as rosaries mentioned above as well as manifesting the values they conveyed. Then it ends with a comparison of the opening verses of such rosarys from a grammatical point of view.

The second section contains six different parts. The definition of attribute has been discussed in the first part while the second has been devoted to clarifying the distinguishing characteristics of attribute. However, the third discusses one particular type of such a feature as attribute can be divided into two types; the causative and the genuine one. The fourth part follows the previous one in drawing distinctions between the forms of attribute whether in singular, phrasal, and clause or in a sentence form. The fifth part is mainly about the causes in which attribute can be omitted as "almanout" to which the former is referring to. The final part has been dedicated to presenting more examples or modals from the rosaries in relation to what is discussed in the previous parts of this section.

The last section has addressed the different forms of attribute in the seven rosaries and how frequently mentioned. Thus, a comparison has been set and accordingly the rosaries have been ordered from the one containing the most until the one with the least frequented attribute.

The conclusion then states the results concluded particularly with the regard of attribute frequency in each of the "surrahs" or rosaries.