الملخص

عرضت الدراسة جهد الزَّبيدي في الدرس الصرفي في معجمه (تاج العروس) في الشواهد القرآنية المتواترة في مصاحف المسلمين، وتناولت في الفصل الأول : شواهد المصادر، و في الفصل الثاني :المشتقات، وفي الفصل الثالث :الجموع ، وفي الفصل الرابع : شواهد أبنية الأفعال، وشواهد التذكير والتأنيث، و شواهد النسب. وعملت الدراسة على تأصيل آراءه وشواهده في المعجمات التي سبقته. والوقوف على مواضع مخالفته للغويين، و أخيراً ذيلت الدراسة بجداول إحصائية للشواهد المشابهة.

Abstract

Taj al-Aroos min Jawahir al-Qamoos by Said Mohammad Murtadha is regarded as one of the best dictionaries that is abundant with Quranic instances. In response to these examples, the study aims at investigating those instances in which morphology has a central part or role. The work is concerned with describing these Quranic instances in relation to the morphological aspects, then comparing them as used in other dictionaries.The frequency of the Quranic instances in this dictionary is about two thousands. Out of these, only four hundred instances have been investigated morphologically as they are commonly pronouncedThe study falls into four chapters. The first one exposes instances concerning Masdars. It reveals Al-Zubaidi's effect in other linguists and dictionary makers as far as Quranic instances are concerned. Chapter two is built upon disclosing Al-Zubidi's procedures in that he identifies the derivational and inflectional aspects of words in these instances. Chapter three presents the plural form of the Quranic instances that Al-Zubaidi adds, in this case, he is different from other writers who have not made such aspect. While chapter four discusses and explains the morphological facets of these instances, and it includes three sections. Section one points out the instances concerning verbs derivation. Section two presents and describes the instances of gender. Section three studies Alnassab. All in all, Al-Zubaidi has the same procedures and techniques in presenting Quranic instances.