

LEXICAL INDEX TO AL-FARRĀ' 'S *MA'ĀNĪ L-QUR'ĀN*

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In this paper I wish to present the outlines of a computer based linguistic and history of linguistics project that I started in 1988/89 at the University of Oxford. The principal aim of the project is to make an Arabic text available in a specially prepared computerized form for manifolded further analysis. For this purpose a fairly long text has been selected for being both an essential opus of early Arab linguistics and a classical Arabic text from the early 9th century. The chosen corpus is a significant work of Abū Zakariyā Yaḥyā b. Ziyād b. 'Abdallāh b. Manzūr ad-Daylamī, called al-Farrā' (144/761-207/822), a prominent member of the so-called Kūfan school of Arab linguistics and author of a series of writings in the field of Qur'ānic philology. The work in question was written just before his death in the 810s, and is usually known under the title: *Mā'ānī l-Qur'ān* (i.e. the book of problematic places of the Qur'ān). The first page, however, calls it *Tafsīr muškil i'rāb al-Qur'ān wa-mā'ānīhi*. It was edited only once in Cairo (1955-72)¹. The whole text of this edition, containing 1207 pages and more than a quarter of a million words in three volumes, was put into the VAX computer of the Oxford Computing Centre. A special transliteration developed by Alan Jones was used for the input which, on the one hand, permits the use of Oxford Concordance Programme (OCP) in the analysis of the text, and, on the other hand, if there is a

¹ After the pioneering studies of Beck (1946, 1948, 1956, 1959) and Anṣārī (1964) which were based on the study of the MSS, the publication of the *Mā'ānī* gave rise to a number of studies among which we may mention Dévényi 1990 & 1991, Talmon 1990 & 1993 and the unpublished dissertation of S. Bertonati (Univ. of Venice, 1990). From among the published or unpublished indices mention must be made of the index of *šawāhid šī'riyya* by Ward (1981), the *Index of Qur'ānic Rereferences* (Dévényi 1992) and the long awaited *Qā'imāt al-iṣṭilāḥāt an-naḥwiyya* that is being prepared by N. Kinberg.

desire to see the result of any analysis in print, it can be reconverted into Arabic.

The input of text did not only mean mechanical typing but also the use of a number of additional signs to make future analyses possible as well as facilitate them. Such signs mark, for example, all the persons mentioned by name or profession like the *qurrā'*, the poets, and the grammarians², the Qur'ānic verses that are treated or referred to by the author³, the *ṣawāhid šī'riyya*, the *qirā'āt*, "common language examples", terms, etc. The availability of the text makes the introduction of further signs possible. Special care was taken to strictly follow the lay-out (pages, paragraphs, lines) of the Cairo edition in order to achieve that the results would automatically be valid not only for the computerized but also for the printed version.

The current sub-project means the compilation of a lexical index to the *Ma'ānī*. The objectives of this work are very similar to those outlined by Troupeau in his *Lexique-index du Kitāb de Sibawayhi* with some slight differences to be mentioned underneath.

Several problems have arisen during the production of the index. The size of the corpus lies behind some of these problems. The entire generated index would fill several volumes which makes it impossible to publish in a printed form. Even the handling of an index of several volumes would create unnecessary difficulties. The complete index together with the occurrences will be available in a computerized form later to be supplemented with a concordance, while a complete

² Some results found their way into a previous article (Dévényi 1991) where together with the analysis of the relationship between al-Kisā'ī and al-Farrā' an exhaustive index of al-Kisā'ī (as a *qārī'* and grammarian) and a short index of other grammarians quoted in the *Ma'ānī* is given.

³ These were presented in Dévényi 1992. The advantages of a computerized analysis became clear in the relative easiness of handling large data which alone made possible the inclusion of precise cross-references. In this way, the *Index of Qur'ānic References* presents those *āyāt* that are linked in some way or another by al-Farrā'. It can also serve as a point of departure for any future research dealing with specific *āyāt*.

vocabulary with a statistics will be published in printed form.

The search for the root and the grouping of words accordingly have also created some unforeseen problems. Special additional marks had to be introduced to enable the OCP programme to search for the roots.

The lexical index - a sample of which is presented here as an appendix - contains only what can be described as 'the text of al-Farrā'', i.e. it excludes Qur'ānic verses, poems, and everyday examples. It also excludes names. All these are earmarked for other types of indices. It includes, however, all the words of the remaining corpus, so, for example, contrary to Troupeau's work, pronouns and function words as well. It also features the exact place of all the occurrences irrespective of their number.

While in the preparation of the index I did not envisage the search for collocations, with the generation of a concordance it is easy to trace them. It also seems necessary to widen the scope at a later stage and include specific phrases - like, for example, *idā qulta*, etc. - that occur regularly and split into two distort the index that not only intends to present all the words used by al-Farrā' but also aims at revealing some characteristic features of his style.

The translation of the words was greatly facilitated by the generation of a concordance in the first step where the context of the word was clear.

The index yields a number of possibilities for future research. Here, I wish to present only the results of a comparison among:

- Lexical index to al-Farrā' 's *Ma'ānī*,
- Troupeau's *Lexique-index du Kitāb de Sībawayhi*,
- Goguyer's *Lexique des termes techniques* based on Ibn Mālik's *Alfiyya*.

From the 1073 terms contained in Goguyer's *Lexique* (1888) Troupeau (1976:19-24) lists 144 new terms not contained in Sībawayhi's *Kitāb*. From among these only 15 seem to be used as terms with the given meaning in the *Ma'ānī*. I have naturally disregarded those occurrences where the specific word does not function as a grammatical term, but is part of the Qur'ānic or other - from this respect irrelevant - text (as is the case, for example, of *hanğara* which is used in an example and

not as a term in vol. II,336.7; of *ātī* which is not used in the sense of "future" but occurs four times in the Qur'ānic text, or of *iftiqār* which occurs twice in a line of poetry and once in a paraphrase of an example).

Although Troupeau's translations of Sībawayhi's terms and especially the breaking of one term into different categories sometimes seem to be quite arbitrary it does not affect greatly the present selection⁴.

1. Terms relating to general notions

a. the language

b. the noun

āla "instrument" II,151.5; II,151.9

c. the verb

lāzim "inhérent" (½) I,194.6, where the sentence *li-anna š-šart fi lamr lāzim* seems to justify the proposed meaning.

d. the particle

tabri'a "(la particule *lā* d')exemption" I,120.7, II,84.7, III,195.15
ğahd "dénégation" I,8.8, II,101.4, III,281.16

2. Methodological terms

ta'wīl "interprétation" I,160.8, I,381.2, III,237.3

hadd "définition" (½). This term occurs 120 times in Sībawayhi's *Kitāb* and is translated by Troupeau (1976:65) as "manière, syn. of *wağb*". Without questioning this translation and

⁴ It has also to be mentioned that quite inexplicably Troupeau has sometimes changed Goguyer's translations and gave a literal translation instead. E.g. Goguyer (1888: 304) translated *dī'ama* and *imād* by "pronom distinctif", while Troupeau (1976:22) lists them as "appui". In each case Goguyer's original was checked and taken into account together with the version of Troupeau. Brackets mark Troupeau's version in case of a significant difference. For easier reference, the division follows that of Troupeau. The given occurrences serve as examples and are not exhaustive. All the divisions are listed even if no appropriate terms were found.

The terms listed here fall into two categories. They are either used in completely the same way as the later usage on the basis of Goguyer 1888, or are followed by a "½" sign which is used to indicate that al-Farrā's usage is very similar to what is defined by Goguyer but it is not exactly the same.

without asserting that in the *Ma'ānī* "definition" would always be a good rendering of this term, I should like to advance here that in the case of phrases like *haraḡa min ḡadd al-ḡazā'* (I,179.3) we are on the verge of this meaning.

mahḡ "pur, proprement dit" I,8.8, I,161.8, I,416.6

munāsaba "[convenance], analogie" I,437.16

3. Syntactic terms

ḡumla "proposition" (½). Although al-Farrā' did not use this term as an abstract notion for phrase, there are examples where a tendency towards the inception of this concept is clear (II,195.5, II,233.5, II,3881).

mahall "place". This term is used in a double sense by al-Farrā': adverb of place (I,119.5) and syntactic position (I,87.11).

rāḡi' "qui se rapporte" I,56.2, II,373.12, III,157.14

'*imād* "[appui], pronom distinctif" I,51.5, II,145.7, III,299.10

'*ā'id* "qui se rapporte" I,151.4, II,106.2

nasaq "[conjonction], adjoint en série" I,44.5, II,70.9, III,192.6

4. Morphological terms

aṣl - "racine" (½). This term is generally not used in this meaning but there seems to be at least one occasion (I,373.12) which can be considered a transition towards the meaning of *root*.

5. Phonetic terms

It may also be of some interest to know what are those words that occur in Goguyer's list and in the *Ma'ānī* (as terms or words in the language used by al-Farrā') but not in the *Kitāb*. In case of these words meanings are not taken into account. These 27 items are as follows: *āla*, *ta'wīl*, *tabri'a*, *maḡbūl*, *maḡāz*, *ḡaḡīqa*, *ḡukm*, *mahall*, *di'āma*, *rāḡi'*, *'imād*, *'ā'id*, *fakḡ*, *muḡāraba*, *qā'ida*, *mahḡ*, *naz'*, *munāsaba*, *nāsib*, *nasaq*, *naṣr*, *nāḡis*, *wiḡāya*.

A double conclusion seems to emerge from the above list of terms:

(1) The fact that from the 144 new terms found by Troupeau in Goguyer's *Index al-Farrā'* used only 15 in what can be termed the same

meanings draws his terminology clearly closer to that of Sībawayhi. This similarity of terminology points to the tighter links between early linguists – either Baṣran or Kūfan – of the 8-9th centuries, standing as a whole, at least from this point of view, in contrast with grammarians of later centuries.

(2) Although later grammars have frequently been regarded as the direct continuation of Sībawayhi's *oeuvre*, the above analysis indicates that in some essential cases later terminology followed the Kūfan tradition⁵.

If this kind of analysis could be carried out through the whole corpus of Arabic grammatical literature, it would greatly help us in the modification of our picture. It would clearly show us the terminological changes and would present us a shaded picture of what is now considered a more or less static and unified literature.

APPENDIX

Sample of the lexical index to al-Farrā's *Mā'ānī l-Qur'ān*⁶

a (3) [interrogative particle]: I,2.5; I,5.3; I,6.6

ab (1) father: I,4.4

[*aḥad*] / [*iḥdā*] (1) one [of]: I,2.13

aḥada (1) to take: I,2.6

idā (12) if, when: I,2.3; I,2.9; I,3.7; I,4.3; I,5.7; I,5.9; I,5.13; I,6.2; I,6.3; I,6.3; I,6.5; I,6.15

asl (2) primary form (term): I,5.2; I,5.17

⁵ I have arrived at similar conclusions in analyzing the syntactic methods of Sībawayhi and al-Farrā' (cf. Dévényi 1990 & 1990-91).

⁶ As I have stated above the lexical index contains only what may be called the text of al-Farrā' proper, i.e. without examples, etc. The sample contains the index of the first 100 records from the text, altogether 785 words. This is the passage on which the different steps of the preparation of the index, its analysis and presentation have been elaborated. The meanings given here were established on the basis of these 100 records only.

- ma'kal* (1) food: I,2.6
- illā* (5) unless, except: I,5.10; I,6.5; I,6.15; I,6.16; I,6.17
- alladī* (3), *alladīna* (1) which, that: I,4.1; I,4.1; I,6.9; I,6.12
- alif* (17) [the first letter of the alphabet] (term): I,1.16; I,1.17; I,2.7; I,2.9; I,2.11; I,2.15; I,2.17; I,4.5; I,5.10; I,5.14; I,6.2; I,6.5; I,6.8; I,6.9; I,6.12; I,6.14; I,7.3
- Allāh* (6) God: I,2.5; I,2.9; I,2.12; I,3.2; I,3.8; I,5.16
- ilā* (6) to, until; [verbal preposition]: I,2.3; I,2.7; I,2.8; I,2.9; I,4.11; I,7.3
- umm* (1) source, foundation [= *Sūrat al-Fātiḥa*] (term): I,3.1
- ammā* (8) as for: I,3.4; I,3.6; I,3.13; I,4.1; I,5.2; I,5.2; I,5.6; I,6.16
- in* (3) if: I,2.10; I,2.15; I,6.11
- inna* (5) [topicalization particle]: I,3.6; I,3.13; I,4.1; I,5.2; I,5.6
- an(na)* (18) that: I,2.5; I,2.7; I,2.8; I,3.1; I,3.7; I,3.9; I,3.10; I,4.3; I,4.5; I,5.3; I,5.9; I,6.3; I,6.6; I,6.8; I,6.11; I,6.12; I,6.14; I,7.3
- innamā* (7) but, however: I,2.1; I,2.15; I,3.6; I,4.4; I,6.2; I,6.9; I,7.2
- anā* I:
- nī* (1) I,4.6
- anta* you:
- ka* (5) I,2.5; I,5.4; I,6.5; I,6.6; I,7.4
- abl* (1) people, population: I,3.4
- aw* (9) or: I,2.6; I,2.6; I,3.7; I,3.15; I,5.9; I,5.13; I,6.2; I,6.2; I,6.14
- awwal* (3) / *ūlā* (1) first [part]: I,1.16; I,2.2; I,5.5; I,7.4
- aydan* (1) also: I,7.4
- bi-* (20) in, at; with; [verbal preposition]: I,2.6; I,2.7; I,2.8; I,2.8; I,2.17; I,3.2; I,3.6; I,4.3; I,4.5; I,4.11; I,7.4; I,7.4; I,7.4; I,5.7; I,5.7; I,5.13; I,6.12; I,6.14; I,6.17; I,7.2
- bā'* (3) [the second letter of the alphabet] (term): I,2.9; I,2.12; I,2.15
- ibtada'a* (1) to start [a sentence] with [a noun phrase]: I,6.15
- ibtidā'* (4) beginning, start (term): I,2.5; I,2.16; I,5.3; I,6.16
- badw* (1) nomads: I,3.4
- tabāraka* (5) to be blessed, to be praised: I,2.5; I,2.9; I,3.8; I,5.10; I,5.16
- abtala* (1) to invalidate: I,2.18
- bā'da* (3) after: I,2.16; I,3.15; I,3.15
- bā'd* (1) some [of]: I,2.7

- bālā* (2) to care, to pay attention: I,5.9; I,6.14
bayna (2) between, among: I,6.17; I,6.17
taraka (1) to leave: I,5.5
atbata (2) to write down [a letter]: I,2.4; I,2.11
iḥbāt (1) [the] writing down [of a letter]: I,1.17
taqula (1) to be burdensome, to be difficult (term): I,3.14
istatqala (2) to find sg. burdensome, to find sg. difficult (term): I,5.6;
 I,6.1
mağrā (1) occurrence (term): I,6.1
mağzūm (1) the pronunciation of the final consonant of a word without
 a vowel (term): I,6.5
ğāʿala (1) to make: I,4.3
iğtamaʿa (1) to agree upon (term): I,3.4
 (3) to combine (term): I,3.14; I,3.16; I,4.1
iğtimāʿ (1) agreement, consensus (term): I,1.16
ğamīʿan (2) altogether, both/all of them: I,5.15; I,6.13
ğahila (1) to ignore: I,2.2
ğaza (22) to be allowed, to be possible: I,2.16; I,3.6; I,3.7; I,3.11; I,5.3;
 I,5.4; I,5.8; I,5.10; I,5.11; I,5.12; I,5.14; I,6.2; I,6.3; I,6.4; I,6.4; I,6.8;
 I,6.8; I,6.10; I,6.11; I,6.13; I,6.15; I,7.2
hattā (1) until: I,3.14
ḥadafa (8) to elide (term): I,2.1; I,2.7; I,2.8; I,2.9; I,2.12; I,2.13; I,2.13;
 I,2.15
ḥadf (2) elision, ellipsis (term): I,1.16; I,2.6
ḥarf (6) letter (term): I,2.10; I,4.5; I,5.7; I,5.15; I,6.5; I,6.17
ḥasuna (1) to be proper/fitting (term): I,6.7
aḥṣā (1) to enumerate: I,2.14
iḥtāğa (2) to need: I,2.2; I,2.8
ḥaffa (1) to be easy: I,2.6
istahaffa (1) to deem easy: I,2.3
ḥafada (1) to pronounce the final consonant of a word with *i* (term):
 I,3.13
ḥafd (2) the pronunciation of a consonant (or the final consonant of a
 word) with *i* (term): I,5.2; I,7.2

- dāl* (3) [the eighth letter of the alphabet] (term): I,3.5; I,3.13; I,3.16
da^ʿā (1) to induce: I,2.7
idda^ʿā (1) to claim: I,2.18
dawr (1) role, part: I,5.7
dā (1) this: I,2.12
dabiha (1) slaughter animal: I,2.6
dālīka (7) / *tilka* (1) that: I,1.16; I,2.8; I,2.8; I,2.10; I,3.8; I,3.9; I,4.3;
 I,6.12
dababa bi- ilā (1) trace back: I,4.11
madhab (1) rule, trend (term): I,5.1
ra^ʿā (4) to see: I,2.5; I,2.7; I,5.3; I,6.6
rahmān (1) the Merciful: I,3.2
rahīm (1) the Compassionate: I,3.2
rafa^ʿa (4) to pronounce a consonant (or the final consonant of a word)
 with *u* (term): I,3.5; I,4.1; I,5.2; I,5.17
raf^ʿ (8) the pronunciation of a consonant (or the final consonant of a
 word) with *u* (term): I,3.4; I,5.2; I,5.2; I,5.3; I,5.10; I,5.14; I,5.17;
 I,6.12
marfū^ʿ (4) a consonant pronounced with *u* (term): I,5.3; I,5.4; I,6.16;
 I,6.16
arāda (1) to intend, mean: I,4.1
rawā (1) to transmit: I,5.16
askata (ʿalā) [pass.] to make silent [i.e. vowelless]: I,2.15; I,2.17
sākin (4) a vowelless consonant (term): I,5.6; I,5.8; I,5.13; I,6.2
sallama (1) to grant salvation: I,5.17
ism (1) name: I,2.12; I,3.2
ism (7), *asmā'* (2) noun (term): I,2.4; I,2.16; I,3.6; I,3.14; I,3.14; I,3.16;
 I,3.16; I,4.1; I,7.3
sūra (1) chapter of the Koran: I,2.2
sīn (1) [the twelfth letter of the alphabet] (term): I,2.7
ša'n (1) nature, character: I,2.3
[šibh], ašbāh similar (term): I,2.17; I,4.6; I,6.8
mašrab (1) drink: I,2.6
muškil (1) problem, difficulty: I,1.15

- šīn* (1) [the 13th letter of the alphabet] (term): I,2.14
[muṣṣaḥaf], *maṣāḥif* (2) Koran codices: I,1.16; I,2.16
maṣḍar (2) verbal noun (term): I,3.6; I,3.7
ṣaluḥa (3) to be proper: I,3.7; I,3.8; I,3.10
ṣallā (1) to bless: I,5.16
maṣmūd (2) intended, meant: I,7.4; I,7.4
ṣāra (2) to become: I,3.14; I,5.10
ṣayyara (1) to make: I,4.5
damm (2) the pronunciation of a consonant with the vowel *u* (term):
 I,6.5; I,6.11
damma (5) the vowel *u* (term): I,3.15; I,3.15; I,4.2; I,5.6; I,6.1
madmūm (1) [consonant] pronounced with the vowel *u* (term): I,6.4
aḍāfa (2) to attach (term): I,2.9; I,7.3
tarḥ (1) rejection, deduction (term): I,2.3
‘arab (8) [true] Arabs [of the desert] (term): I,2.3; I,2.12; I,2.16; I,3.11;
 I,3.14; I,4.1; I,4.4; I,4.6
‘arabiyya (1) the language of the true Arabs (term): I,5.1
īrāb (2) desinential inflection (term): I,1.15; I,2.13
‘arafa (1) to be acquainted with: I,2.3
ma‘rifa (4) acquaintance with: I,2.6; I,2.7; I,2.8; I,7.3
ma‘rūf (1) well-known: I,2.2
‘ilm (2) knowledge: I,2.8; I,2.8
‘alā (11) (up)on; [verbal preposition]: I,1.16; I,2.6; I,2.16; I,2.17; I,3.4;
 I,3.13; I,3.14; I,3.16; I,4.5; I,5.5; I,5.17
ta‘ālā (7) to be exalted: I,2.5; I,2.9; I,3.3; I,3.8; I,5.10; I,5.16; I,7.1
ista‘mala pass. (2) to use: I,2.12
‘an (1) from [designating the source]: I,5.16
‘inda (1) at: I,2.5
[ma‘nā], *ma‘ānī* (4) [grammatical] meaning: I,1.15; I,2.2; I,2.4; I,4.11
ḡayr (3) except, save: I,2.9; I,2.9; I,6.13
fa- (50) (and) then; for: I,1.16; I,2.3; I,2.6; I,2.6; I,2.8; I,2.10; I,2.11; I,2.12;
 I,2.13; I,2.15; I,2.16; I,2.16; I,2.17; I,3.4; I,3.5; I,3.6; I,3.6; I,3.7; I,3.7;
 I,3.12; I,3.13; I,3.15; I,4.1; I,4.2; I,4.5; I,4.5; I,5.2; I,5.2; I,5.2; I,5.3;
 I,5.5; I,5.6; I,5.6; I,5.8; I,5.9; I,5.10; I,5.13; I,5.17; I,6.1; I,6.3; I,6.3;

- I,6.4; I,6.7; I,6.7; I,6.8; I,6.11; I,6.15; I,6.16; I,6.16; I,7.3
infataḥa (2) to be pronounced with the vowel *a* (term): I,5.9; I,6.3
fath (2) the pronunciation of a consonant with the vowel *a* (term): I,5.3;
 I,5.4
[fātiḥa], *fawātiḥ* beginning: I,1.17
maftūḥ (2) [consonant] pronounced with the vowel *a* (term): I,2.14; I,5.9
faraqa (1) to separate: I,6.17
tafsīr (1) commentary: I,1.15
fa'ala (2) to do: I,3.7; I,3.7
 (1) [schematic verb to indicate conjugation]: I,5.7
fi'l (1) activity: I,2.5
fi (41) in, at; [verbal preposition]: I,1.17; I,2.1; I,2.2; I,2.4; I,2.6; I,2.11;
 I,2.11; I,2.12; I,2.12; I,2.14; I,2.16; I,2.17; I,3.7; I,3.9; I,3.10; I,3.14;
 I,3.16; I,4.2; I,5.1; I,5.2; I,5.3; I,5.4; I,5.5; I,5.6; I,5.7; I,5.8; I,5.10;
 I,5.10; I,5.13; I,5.15; I,5.17; I,6.1; I,6.5; I,6.7; I,6.8; I,6.9; I,6.10; I,6.15;
 I,6.16; I,7.3; I,7.4
qabla (10) before: I,5.6; I,5.9; I,5.9; I,6.2; I,6.3; I,6.4; I,6.5; I,6.9; I,6.12;
 I,6.14
qad (4) [verbal particle]: I,2.7; I,2.16; I,3.15; I,7.3
qirā'a (1) [Koranic] reading (term): I,2.3
al-Qur'ān (1) the Koran: I,1.15
qāri' (2) *qurrā'* (2) [Koran] reader (term): I,1.17; I,2.2; I,2.8; I,3.4
munqati' (1) disconnected (term): I,6.14
taqlīl (1) reduction (term): I,2.3
qāla (33) to say: I,1.16; I,2.5; I,2.10; I,2.15; I,2.16; I,3.4; I,3.5; I,3.5; I,3.6;
 I,3.7; I,3.9; I,3.10; I,3.13; I,5.1; I,5.2; I,5.6; I,5.6; I,5.13; I,6.1; I,6.3;
 I,6.3; I,6.4; I,6.6; I,6.6; I,6.8; I,6.11; I,6.11; I,6.12; I,6.13; I,6.15
qawol (19) saying, speech: I,2.1; I,2.4; I,2.13; I,3.3; I,3.8; I,3.9; I,3.11; I,4.4;
 I,5.3; I,5.4; I,5.10; I,5.11; I,5.13; I,5.16; I,5.16; I,6.5; I,6.7; I,7.1; I,7.4
qā'il (2) speaker (term): I,2.15; I,3.6
qiyās (1) model (term): I,6.8
ka- (6) as, like: I,2.5; I,2.12; I,3.14; I,4.3; I,6.5; I,6.16
kadālika (4) likewise: I,5.7; I,6.3; I,6.5; I,6.10
kamā (2) [just] as: I,2.12; I,6.16

- kāf* (2) [the 21st letter of the alphabet] (term): I,2.10; I,2.11
- kataba* (1) to write: I,2.16
- kitāb* (2) writing; the Koran: I,3.1; I,6.10
- kutub* (2) books: I,1.17; I,2.2
- [*kātib*], *kuttāb* (2) scribe: I,1.16; I,2.7
- katura* (5) to be numerous, to occur often: I,2.4; I,2.12; I,3.13; I,4.3; I,4.5
- katra* (2) abundance, great number: I,2.5; I,5.7
- kaīr* (4) numerous, many: I,2.3; I,2.14; I,2.17; I,6.1
- aktar* (2) more; most: I,2.12; I,4.1
- kasara* (4) to pronounce a consonant with the vowel *i* (term): I,2.14; I,6.1; I,6.17; I,3.16
- kasr* (9) the pronunciation of a consonant with the vowel *i* (term): I,5.4; I,5.4; I,5.15; I,6.2; I,6.4; I,6.4; I,6.7; I,6.8; I,6.11
- kasra* (8) the vowel *i* (term): I,3.15; I,3.15; I,3.15; I,5.8; I,5.13; I,5.15; I,6.2; I,6.2
- maksūr* (2) [consonant] pronounced with the vowel *i* (term): I,5.8; I,5.9
- kull* (3) all: I,2.5; I,5.1; I,6.7
- kalima* (2) word (term): I,3.13; I,4.3
- kalām* (11) language, speech (term): I,2.12; I,2.14; I,3.9; I,3.11; I,3.15; I,4.3; I,4.5; I,4.6; I,5.7; I,6.1; I,7.4
- mutakallim* (1) speaker (term): I,4.4
- maknī* (1) pronoun (term): I,5.7
- kāna* (14) to be: I,2.10; I,2.14; I,3.16; I,4.5; I,5.9; I,6.4; I,6.5; I,6.5; I,6.12; I,6.14; I,6.15; I,6.16; I,6.16; I,7.3
- makān* (5) place (term): I,3.7; I,3.9; I,3.11; I,5.15; I,6.13
- li-* (15) for, because of; to (of the dative); in order to: I,2.6; I,2.8; I,2.16; I,3.6; I,3.16; I,4.5; I,5.1; I,5.7; I,5.15; I,6.13; I,7.2; I,7.2; I,7.3; I,7.4; I,7.4
- li-anna* (9) since, because: I,2.2; I,2.3; I,2.4; I,2.11; I,2.15; I,6.9; I,6.11; I,7.2; I,7.3
- lā* (35) no, not: I,2.2; I,2.2; I,2.4; I,2.4; I,2.5; I,2.8; I,2.8; I,2.9; I,2.14; I,2.15; I,2.17; I,4.3; I,5.1; I,5.1; I,5.3; I,5.3; I,5.4; I,5.4; I,5.4; I,5.9; I,6.4; I,6.6; I,6.6; I,6.7; I,6.7; I,6.8; I,6.9; I,6.10; I,6.12; I,6.14; I,6.16; I,6.16; I,6.17; I,7.2; I,7.4

- lām* [the 23rd letter of the alphabet] (term): I,2.10; I,2.11; I,3.5; I,4.1; I,7.3
- lazima* (1) to adhere, to cling: I,2.4
- [*lisān*], *alsun* (1) tongue: I,3.14
- luġa* (2) dialect(al form): I,5.1; I,5.1
- lafz* (2) pronunciation (term): I,5.10; I,6.9
- lam* (6) not: I,2.12; I,5.10; I,6.3; I,6.4; I,6.5; I,6.15
- lammā* (1) as, after: I,4.5
- laysa* (3) not to be: I,3.6; I,4.4; I,7.3
- mā* (10) that which, what: 1,2.12; I,2.18; I,4.6; I,5.9; I,5.9; I,5.13; I,6.3; I,6.4; I,6.5; I,6.14
- mitl* (11) similar, of the same kind: I,2.10; I,3.9; I,3.10; I,3.16; I,4.2; I,5.8; I,5.10; I,5.13; I,5.15; I,6.7; I,6.17
- miṭāl* (3) pattern (term): I,3.16; I,4.1; I,4.5
- ma'a* (5) with: I,2.4; I,2.5; I,2.9; I,5.8; I,6.17
- man* (10) who, whoever, he who: I,3.4; I,3.5; I,3.5; I,3.6; I,3.13; I,5.2; I,5.6; I,5.16; I,5.17; I,6.1
- min* (35) from, of: I,1.17; I,2.1; I,2.3; I,2.6; I,2.8; I,2.9; I,2.12; I,2.12; I,2.12; I,2.14; I,2.14; I,2.15; I,2.17; I,3.4; I,3.5; I,3.5; I,3.7; I,3.9; I,3.9; I,3.10; I,3.11; I,3.13; I,3.15; I,3.16; I,4.1; I,4.3; I,4.4; I,4.4; I,4.6; I,5.13; I,5.15; I,6.8; I,6.12; I,6.14; I,7.2
- nabī* (1) prophet: I,5.16
- naḥnu* we:
- nā* (1) I,2.15
- manzila* (1) position, status (term): I,7.4
- anšada* (1) to recite: I,4.6
- naṣaba* (1) to put a noun in the *i'rāb* position of *naṣb* (term): I,3.6
- naṣb* (3) a nominal case, the accusative, [the basic ending of which is *a*] (term): I,3.7; I,5.2; I,5.4
- na't* (2) attribute (term): I,7.2; I,7.3
- ankara* (1) to pretend not to know: I,4.3
- hā'* (4) [the 26th letter of the alphabet] (term): I,5.2; I,5.6; I,6.7; I,7.2
- hādā* (3) / *hādibi* (1) this: I,2.4; I,2.7; I,2.17; I,3.13

hum they:

-*hum* (13) I,1.17; I,2.6; I,2.6; I,2.13; I,3.4; I,3.5; I,3.5; I,3.13; I,3.14;
I,3.15; I,4.1; I,5.3; I,6.7

humā (1) both of them: I,5.1

-*humā* (2) I,4.3; I,4.5

hamza (1) hamza, the character designating the glottal stop (term): I,2.13

huwa (3) it: I,3.6; I,4.4; I,5.17

-*hu* (51) I,1.15; I,2.1; I,2.2; I,2.3; I,2.4; I,2.4; I,2.4; I,2.6; I,2.6; I,2.7;
I,2.7; I,2.8; I,2.8; I,2.9; I,2.12; I,2.13; I,2.14; I,2.16; I,2.17; I,3.3; I,3.6;
I,3.6; I,3.7; I,3.9; I,3.9; I,3.10; I,3.11; I,3.11; I,3.12; I,4.2; I,4.6; I,5.2;
I,5.6; I,5.8; I,5.10; I,5.11; I,5.13; I,5.13; I,5.13; I,5.13; I,5.16; I,5.17;
I,6.7; I,6.8; I,6.13; I,6.15; I,6.17; I,7.1; I,7.3; I,7.4; I,7.4

hiya (4) it: I,6.1; I,6.8; I,6.9; I,7.4

-*hā* (46) I,2.1; I,2.2; I,2.3; I,2.4; I,2.5; I,2.9; I,2.16; I,2.16; I,2.17; I,3.9;
I,3.14; I,3.14; I,4.5; I,5.2; I,5.2; I,5.2; I,5.2; I,5.3; I,5.3; I,5.4; I,5.4;
I,5.4; I,5.5; I,5.6; I,5.7; I,5.9; I,5.15; I,6.2; I,6.2; I,6.3; I,6.4; I,6.4; I,6.5;
I,6.8; I,6.8; I,6.9; I,6.11; I,6.11; I,6.12; I,6.14; I,6.14; I,6.15; I,6.17;
I,6.17; I,7.2; I,7.3

wa (97) and: I,1.15; I,1.16; I,1.17; I,1.17; I,2.1; I,2.2; I,2.2; I,2.3; I,2.4;
I,2.4; I,2.5; I,2.7; I,2.7; I,2.8; I,2.9; I,2.9; I,2.10; I,2.10; I,2.11; I,2.11;
I,2.12; I,2.13; I,2.13; I,2.14; I,2.14; I,2.17; I,3.4; I,3.5; I,3.5; I,3.5; I,3.8;
I,3.9; I,3.11; I,3.12; I,3.14; I,4.1; I,4.2; I,4.3; I,4.3; I,4.6; I,4.6; I,5.1;
I,5.1; I,5.2; I,5.2; I,5.4; I,5.4; I,5.4; I,5.6; I,5.6; I,5.7; I,5.8; I,5.8; I,5.9;
I,5.10; I,5.11; I,5.11; I,5.13; I,5.14; I,5.15; I,5.15; I,5.15; I,5.16; I,5.16;
I,5.17; I,6.1; I,6.1; I,6.2; I,6.3; I,6.4; I,6.5; I,6.6; I,6.6; I,6.6; I,6.6; I,6.7;
I,6.7; I,6.8; I,6.8; I,6.8; I,6.9; I,6.9; I,6.10; I,6.10; I,6.10; I,6.11; I,6.12;
I,6.13; I,6.14; I,6.15; I,6.17; I,7.1; I,7.2; I,7.3; I,7.3; I,7.4; I,7.4

wāw (1) [the 27th letter of the alphabet] (term): I,2.17

wağada (1) to find: I,3.15

iğāz (1) conciseness: I,2.3

ğiha (1) way of interpretation: I,5.5

wağh (4) way of interpretation: I,5.8; I,5.13; I,6.13; I,6.15

wāhid (6) one: I,2.10; I,3.14; I,3.14; I,3.16; I,4.3; I,4.5

sifa (1), *sifāt* (1) preposition (term): I,2.10; I,2.10

- ittasāla* (2) to be connected (term): I,5.7; I,6.17
mawṣūl (1) connected (term): I,6.14
mawḍi' (3) position (term): I,2.2; I,2.7; I,6.7
waqa'a (1) occur (term): I,2.2
waliya (2) to be adjacent to (term): I,5.13; I,6.2
tawabḥama (1) to think, believe: I,4.5
yā' (13) [the 28th letter of the alphabet] (term): I,2.13; I,4.4; I,5.6; I,5.8;
 I,5.9; I,5.9; I,5.13; I,5.15; I,6.2; I,6.2; I,6.9; I,6.12; I,6.14

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