

University of Derna

Faculty of Arts

Master's Program Arabic Language Department

First: Study Track: Program Curriculum The program consists of (27) credit teaching hours for each specialization (Linguistics - Literature), as follows:

1- Literature Specialization:

Course Code	Course Name	Credit Hours
	Literary Schools	3
	Rhetorical Issues	3
	Classical Literary Texts	3
	Analysis of Literary Text	3
	Methods of Literary Research	3
	Issues in Teaching Arabic	3
	Arabic Literature in Libya	3
	Sources, References, and Textual Criticism	3
	The Music of Poetry	3

2- Linguistics Specialization:

Course Code	Course Name	Credit Hours
	Grammatical Schools	3
	Classical Morphological Texts	3
	Modern Linguistics	3
	Classical Grammatical Texts	3
	Issues in Teaching Arabic	3
	Phonetic Studies	3
	Research Methods	3
	Sources, References, and Manuscript Criticism	3
	Principles of Grammar and its Schools	3

Second: Thesis Track: After passing the taught courses, the researcher prepares a scientific thesis in their field of specialization in accordance with the internal regulations for postgraduate studies.

First: Literature Specialization: Course Descriptions

1 - Literary Schools: Includes an introduction to assess the level of the student group, defining some literary and critical terms: the meaning of literary movement - critical movement - literary school - critical school. European literary schools between emergence and development (historical aspect), Classicism: factors of emergence - literary characteristics - artistic issues - some critical opinions - a literary model from the Romantic school: factors of emergence - literary characteristics. Realism: factors of emergence - literary characteristics - artistic issues - critical opinions - a literary model from the school's output. The Diwan School: characteristics of its poetry and its most important figures - a literary model from the school's output. The Emigrant School: characteristics of its poetry and its most important figures - a literary model from the school's output. Studying the methodology of the Apollo School: characteristics of its poetry and its most important figures - a literary model from the school's output.

2- Textual Criticism: Studies the introduction to the course and assesses the students' knowledge of sources and references. Types of sources and references, the relationship between sources and references and research, defining textual criticism and its relationship to Arab culture, studying the methods of criticism among the ancients and orientalists. Studying the methods of criticism among modern Arabs (stages of text criticism: title verification), stages of text criticism (author's name verification), stages of text criticism (text verification), risks of text criticism.

3- Arabic Literature in Libya: Studies poetry: the historical trajectory of Libyan poetry in the 19th century and beyond, the influence of Western and Arab literary currents and schools on Libyan poetry, and studies of poetic translations such as Al-Sharef, Rafiq, Al-Ruqai'i, Al-Malati, and others. Studying the impact of modern literary schools on Libyan poetry. As for prose, it secondly deals with prose: giving an overview of artistic prose in Libya, studying the artistic and literary characteristics of Libyan artistic prose, and studying the types of Libyan artistic prose (journalistic writing - the article - autobiography - the short story - the novel - the play).

And studying prose translations such as Al-Misrati and Al-Talisi and others.

4- Analysis of Literary Text: Defining the concept of reading and analyzing literary text, studying literary concepts (discourse - deviation - literariness of the text - genres of literature - author - reader - historical and social contexts of the text), basics of analysis (characteristics of analysis, ancient and modern, the breadth of the text and multiple readings, processes of deconstruction and connection), the foundations of analysis in rhetorical, stylistic, and structural schools, conditions for the scientific analysis of literary text.

5- Rhetorical Issues: Quranic inimitability: its nature, types, and applications; inimitability between the early and later scholars. Metaphor: its value, forms, relationships, indicators, and the disagreement surrounding it. The theory of *naẓm* (arrangement) and its impact on modern rhetorical studies. The arts of *badīʿ* (rhetorical figures) and their intrinsic value in style. The efforts of modern scholars in stylistic theory and the extent of their benefit from the efforts of early Arab scholars in this theory. Argumentative rhetoric: its forms and the efforts of modern scholars in highlighting its value.

6- Issues in Teaching Arabic: A general introduction to the importance of language and its teaching, and modern approaches to teaching it. Teaching listening: its objectives and skills, teaching method, linguistic activities, their objectives and foundations - difficulties facing extracurricular linguistic activity - areas of extracurricular linguistic activity. Using technology in teaching Arabic. Teaching oral expression: its objectives - skills - areas - evaluation - teaching method. Teaching reading: its nature - objectives of its teaching - methods of its teaching - teaching procedures in the preparatory and secondary stages - reading weakness: its causes and treatment. Literary texts and memorized texts: their concept - importance - objectives of their teaching - teaching procedures. Plays: objectives of their teaching - teaching procedures. The story: objectives of its teaching - teaching procedures. History of literature: objectives of its teaching - importance - teaching procedures. Literary translations: objectives of their teaching - teaching procedures. Teaching Arabic rhetoric: objectives of its teaching - foundations of teaching rhetoric - general steps for a rhetoric lesson - the most important mistakes teachers

make when teaching rhetoric. Writing expression: its objectives and skills - teaching methods - correcting errors in written expression - problems of expression and their treatment. Teaching dictation: the importance of its teaching - objectives of teaching dictation - means of training in writing. Teaching grammar rules: objectives of their teaching - the difficulty of Arabic grammar and attempts to simplify it - reasons for students' weakness in grammar and ways to treat it - teaching methods.

7- The Music of Poetry: Defining the science of *'arūd* (prosody), its history, founder, and importance for the student of Arabic. Studying prosodic terms, studying how to write and prosodic syllables, studying prosodic *zihāfāt* (variations) and *'ilal* (defects), studying poetic licenses and prosodic circles, the meters of Arabic poetry. Studying rhyme: its definition and scholars' opinions on it.

8- Classical Literary Texts: Studies the sources of pre-Islamic literature, the poets of the *Mu'allaqāt* (The Suspended Odes), and studies examples of them, scholars' and researchers' opinions on the issue of forgery, researchers' opinions on the poetry of the early Islamic era. Among the literary arts in the Umayyad era are *naqā'id* (flying poems) and oratory. The mixing of civilizations in the Abbasid era and its impact on literature. Andalusian literature between influence and being influenced. The literature of *jihād* in the Ayyubid and Mamluk periods.

9 - Methods of Literary Research: The emergence of scientific research and the impact of Islamic thought on scientific research. Methods of scientific research. Foundations for choosing literary research, methods of collecting scientific material, annotation cards and recording information, stages of writing, steps for formatting research, using quotations, the stage of extracting results.

Second: Linguistics Specialization

1 - Textual Criticism: Studies the introduction to the course and assesses the students' knowledge of sources and references. Types of sources and references, the relationship between sources and references and research, defining textual criticism and its relationship to Arab culture, studying the methods of criticism among the ancients and orientalist. Studying the methods of criticism among modern Arabs (stages of text criticism: title

verification), stages of text criticism (author's name verification), stages of text criticism (text verification), risks of text criticism.

2 - Principles of Grammar and its Schools: Studying the influence of the principles of jurisprudence on the principles of grammar, grammatical judgment and its divisions. The evidence and principles of grammar. Studying the history of the Basra school and its prominent figures: Abu al-Aswad al-Du'ali, Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad, and some of their opinions. Studying the Kufa grammatical school and its grammarians: Al-Kisa'i, Al-Farra', and Tha'lab. Studying the Baghdad grammatical school and its prominent figures: Ibn Kaysan, Al-Zajjaji, Abu Ali al-Farisi, and Ibn Jinni. The Andalusian grammatical school and its grammarians: Ibn Mada', Ibn Asfur, Ibn Malik, and their views. The Egyptian grammatical school and its prominent figures: Ibn Hisham, Al-Suyuti, and Ibn al-Hajib.

3- Modern Linguistics: Linguistic studies in the nineteenth century (reasons for the change in the direction of linguistic studies in this century), the emergence of modern linguistics in the early twentieth century, modern linguistic schools (their prominent figures - roots - methodologies - objectives): the descriptive school, the historical school, the structural school, the behavioral school, the semantic field school, the generative-transformational school, and the comparative school. The modern trend in linguistic analysis (the phoneme and the morpheme), the use of the International Phonetic Alphabet in writing human languages. The modern trend in the linguistic analysis of the Arabic language, the different opinions on modernizing Arabic grammar.

4- Phonetic Studies: The concept of phonetics and its subjects, the connection of sound to the origin of language, the difference between a letter and a sound, the elements of the phonetic process and the function and importance of each element, consonant sounds and vowel sounds, types of syllables, the places and manners of articulation of sounds, phonetic phenomena: *hamz* (glottal stop), *ishmām* (rounding of lips while pronouncing the final consonant), etc. The efforts of Arab scholars in phonetics (Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi, Sibawayh, Ibn Jinni, and Ibn Sina). Modern studies in phonetics.

5- Linguistic Studies in Readings: An approach to the Arabic language and the language of the Quran: concept, terminology, and problems of the

linguistic level. Approaching language and the Quran and levels of cognitive overlap. Pragmatics of language. An experiment in the verses of rulings / levels of inference and refutation. Quranic dictionaries / indexing, classification, and need. Quranic dictionaries and levels of semantic development. Quranic dictionaries / a critical study in (*‘arīb al-Qur’ān* - foreign vocabulary in the Quran). Linguistic phenomena and the scope of interpretive understanding. Quranic readings between the authority of the text and the dominance of narration. The Quran and grammatical inference and criticism of the grammatical understanding of the Quran's authority.

6- Grammatical Studies: Defining the word and related terms (*kalām, lafẓ, qawl*). The noun: its signs. The verb: its divisions and the signs of each division. Nouns that function like verbs. The particle: its sign. The sentence and its divisions, and the sign of each division. The difference between the sentence and the phrase. *‘I‘rāb* (inflection) and *binā’* (indeclinability): their definitions, types, and signs of each. The default state of nouns, cases of noun indeclinability. The rulings on verbs of all three types in terms of inflection and indeclinability. The difference between overt and covert inflection. The original signs of inflection, its secondary signs. The *ghayr munṣarif* (diptote): its meaning, how it is inflected, its conditions.

7- Semantics and Lexicography: Defining semantics, its subject, and its relationship to other sciences. The semantic unit (the sememe). Types of semantic units: the single word - the compound - the sentence. Types of meaning: basic - secondary - stylistic - psychological. Methods of studying meaning: the referential theory, the conceptual theory - the behavioral theory. Context theory and semantic field theory. Polysemy and its problems: homonymy, semantic change (evolution of meaning) and its causes.

8- Selected Texts from Classical Books: Defining the sciences of language, their branches, and their purposes. Defining linguistic sources. The most important morphological issues dealt with by ancient sources. The most important grammatical issues dealt with by ancient sources. Readings in *Iṣlāḥ al-Mantiq* (The Rectification of Speech) by Ibn al-Sikkit. Readings in *Kitāb Sībawayh* (Sibawayh's Book). Readings in *Al-Muqtaḍab* (The Abridged) by al-Mubarrad. Readings in *Al-‘Uṣūl fī al-Naḥw* (The Principles of Grammar) by Ibn al-Sarraj. Readings in *Al-‘Idāḥ* (The

Elucidation) by Abu Ali al-Farisi. Readings in *Sirr Şināʿat al-ʿIṙāb* (The Secret of the Art of Grammar) by Ibn Jinni.

9 - Linguistic Research Methods: The emergence of scientific research, the impact of Islamic thought on scientific research. Linguistic research methods (the phonetic formation method - the morphological analysis method - the grammatical method - the lexicographical method - the semantic method). Foundations for choosing linguistic research, methods of collecting scientific material, annotation cards and recording information, stages of writing, steps for formatting research, using quotations, the stage of extracting results.