

**The Hashemite University**  
**Faculty of ART**  
**Arabic Department**  
**Study Plan for the PhD Degree of Arabic Language and Literature**  
**2018**

**First: General terms and conditions:**

**A - This plan is committed to the provisions of the general framework of the university's graduate programs.**

**B. The applicant must have a master's degree in Arabic language and literature.**

**Second: Special conditions: None.**

**The meaning of the status of dozens in the numbers of PhD courses**

The Field of Specialization	Field Code
General Topics	0
Syntax and Morphology	1
Philology, Linguistics and Linguistic planning	2
Dictionaries, Terminology and Translation	3
Linguistics	4
Text Analysis and Discourse Analysis	5
Literary criticism and Rhetoric	6
Literature Theory	7
Old and Modern Arabic Literature	8
Thesis, and cognitive competence	9

Example:

Modern Arabic Syntactic Theory in the Light of New Trends						1814021911
18	1	4	21	9	2	1
Year	Faculty		Department	Level	Field	Sequence

## Study Plan for the PhD Degree of Arabic Language and Literature

**Total of the Credit Hours Required :( 54) Distributed as Follows:**

Compulsory	21 Credit Hours
Electives	15Credit Hours
Thesis	18 Credit Hours
Exam	0
Total	54 Credit Hours

### A. Compulsory Courses (21 Credit Hours)

Course Number	Title of the Course	Credit Hours	Theoretical	Practical	Pre-Requisite
1814021911	<b>Modern Arabic Syntactic Theory in the Light of New Trends</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021926	<b>The Linguistic Thought of Quran Interpreters</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021931	<b>Lexicography and Terminology and Their Applications in Arabic</b>	3	3	-	-
141402951	<b>Text Syntax and Discourse Analysis</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021961	<b>Modern Literary Criticism and Its Applications in Arabic Literature</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021985	<b>Seminar in Old Arabic Literature</b>	3	3	-	-

1814021986	<b>Seminar in Modern Arabic Literature</b>	3	3	-	-
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**B. Elective Courses (15 Credit Hours)**

Course number	Title of the Course	Credit Hours	Theoretical	Practical	Pre-Requisite
1814021933	<b>Studies in Literary and Modern Critical Terms</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021962	<b>Studies in Rhetoric</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021963	<b>The Prosody of Arabic Poetry between Stability and Progress</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021964	<b>Studies in Comparative Literature</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021971	<b>Applied Linguistics and Literary Theory</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021972	<b>Literature and Humanities</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021973	<b>Studies in Poetics/ Criticism</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021981	<b>Arabic Literature and Orientalist Studies</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021982	<b>Arabic Narratologies</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021984	<b>Research Methods in Arabic Literature</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021912	<b>Old Arabic Syntactic Text: New Readings</b>	3	3	-	-

1814021913	<b>Applied Studies in Phonic Morphology</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021921	<b>Studies in the Philology of Semitic Languages</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021922	<b>Language Planning</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021923	<b>New Readings in Arabic Dialects and Quranic Recitations</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021924	<b>The Orientalists in Arabic Linguistics</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021925	<b>Old Arabic Linguistic Texts: New Readings</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021932	<b>Seminar in Arabicizing and Translation</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021941	<b>Modern Linguistic Schools and Their Applications in Arabic</b>	3	3	-	-
1814021943	<b>Computational Linguistics</b>	3	3	-	-

**C .Passing in Cognitive Competence (1814021899)**

**D. Thesis: 18 Credit Hours (1814021999)**

**Department of Arabic Language and Literature  
Course Description**

### **(1814021911) Modern Arabic Syntactic Theory in the Light of New Trends**

This course handles the major foundations and underpinnings of Arabic syntax. These include Basra and Kufa schools' auditory and acoustic standards, and other different measurements and constraints. It also discusses syntactic problems, the Agency Theory, and the ensuing debates among syntacticians, fundamentalists, and philosophers. It also focuses on the points of convergence and the points of divergence between the Arabic Syntax Theory and the modern linguistics approaches and perspectives.

### **(1814021912) Old Arabic Syntactic Text: New Readings**

This course deals with the study and analysis of ancient texts of the most famous books of the old syntactic sources such as: Al-Kitab for Sibawayh, Al-Moqtadhb for Al-mubrad, Al-Osul for Ibn As Sirag, Al-Khasa'es for Ibn Jinni, Sharh Al-Mufasssal for Ibn Yaish, Sharh Al-Kafiah for Al Radi, Irtishaf D Darb min Lisan Al- Arab for Abu Hayyan Al- Andalusi and Mugni l- Labib, Awdah al- Masalik Ibn Hisham al- Ansari, and Hma Alhuama for As Sayooti. It also focuses on the nature of the syntactic thinking of the ancient scholars, and observes the contrast between trends of syntacticians at their different schools and their constative curricula. It also tries to give a new reading of old syntactic texts, and trains students to have their new readings of the texts in the light of modern linguistics.

### **(1814021913) Applied Studies in Phonic Morphology**

This course aims at studying Arabic word structure phonetically, starting with phonemes and ending with morphemes. It explains the meaning of studying morphology syntactically, because the word structure is a phonetic structure. It also studies the effect of prefixes, suffixes and affixes at derivative verbs, the rules of phonetic development in the structure of the Arabic word, the parts of infinitives and derivation, the rules of mandatory and optional phonetic substitution, and the impact of the intervention of these rules in the phonetic formation of the word. It also studies the issue of kinetic duplicity and its impact on the structure of words, and other well-known morphological notions such as, numerical structure, gender structure, attributive adjectives, diminutives, etc.

### **(1814021921) Studies in the Philology of Semitic Languages**

This course aims at introducing the concept and origins of Semitic languages in comparative studies for Western people, its scientific validity from the point of view of Arab scholars, and the other existing alternative terms for it. It also focuses on the linguistic classifications of languages in general and the family of Semitic languages in specific, and the term of the mother Semitic language and it will highlight its features. It focuses on the main branches of Semitic languages: North and South, and the daughters of each language, the place of Arabic language in the two groups, with a concentration on the knowledge of the most dialectal important features in the languages of the two groups, i.e., with a focus on the Arab properties in multiple levels. The course also aims at training students on analyzing some of the inscriptions of Semitic languages, on comparing them to North Arabic language of the Quran, and on teaching them some important alphabets, such as that of the Napatean and Hebrew languages.

### **(1814021922) Language Planning**

Language Planning is a branch of socio-linguistics. It deals with the status of language and the factors affecting such aspect, linguistic substance and its relation to society, and planning the acquisition of language learning and teaching. It also studies the functions of the different linguistic planning, which are the purification of language, linguistic reform, reasoning or linguistic standardization, updating and developing language,

language and identity, Arabization and revival of language, and language use. The course also addresses the issue of linguistic diversity, varied dialects as a challenge to language, linguistic bilateralism, and diaglossia. It also addresses linguistic and nonlinguistic policies related to language prestige and the spread and use of language. The course also offers practical training on practicing linguistic planning on one of the issues related to Arabic in the modern era .

#### **(1814021923) New Readings in Arabic Dialects and Quranic Recitations**

This course introduces Quranic readings and ancient Arabic dialects. It also aims at highlighting the rules and conditions of right reading as well as identifying readers, the types of readings, and argumentation for it and argumentation against odd readings relevant to ancient Arabic dialects. This can be done by identifying the difference in the readings: phonetically, morphologically, syntactically, and semantically for obtaining linguistic evidence, and through studying argumentation books such as, Al-Hijah for Al-Farsi in group readings and Al-Muhtasb for Ibn Jinni in protest against irregular readings and attitudes of syntacticians, their choices, and quoting readings and dialects at directing readings. The course also trains students to read this huge heritage on dialectal phenomena and on how to use it as a supporting evidence it in order to guide Quranic readings in a new way in light of modern linguistic trends.

#### **(1814021924) The Orientalists in Arabic Linguistics**

This course deals with the Orientalist movement, its cultural and evangelical causes, and the link between Arabic and Orientalism. Someone once said that " Orientalism is a science specialized in language philology." Based on this, Orientalists first started to study Arabic in its traditional form, and their efforts concentrated on investigating, indexing, and authenticating its manuscripts. As a result, Sibawayh's book was published in France and was translated into German. Another main effort focused on lexicographical scholarship of Arabs such as the scholarly work that was carried out by Reinhart Dozy, Heywood and others. Attention must also be paid to some Orientalist distortions regarding what some of the theories they spread about the Greek and Syriac role in Arabic linguistics and Arabic syntactic studies. Attention must also be paid to the call made by some modern Orientalists for replacing standard Arabic with the vernacular dialects.

#### **(1814021925) Old Arabic Linguistic Texts: New Readings**

This course specializes in the study and analysis of selected old linguistic reference books. These books include Al-Ghareeb Al-Mosannaf by Ibn Sallam, Al-Khasa'es by Ibn Jenni, Al-Sahbi in Philology by Ibn Faris, Al-Farabi's Al-Alfaaz and Al-Huroof, Ibn Sina's Asbab Hodouth Al-Horouf , Al-Moqadema by Ibn Khladon, Al-Mozher by Al-Syoti, Johann Fak's Arabic Language, in addition to various books on the odd Hadeeth and Quran verses. The course aims at practicing and mastering of the elites' methods, texts' analysis, and linguistic-thought inference. It includes an overview of the author, the book, their distinguished characteristics, combined with the current readings and analyses of these books to assist the students form new more relevant understandings of such old texts.

#### **(1814021926) The Linguistic Thought of Quran Interpreters**

This course displays and analyzes the most distinguished works of Quran interpreters in the field of linguistic thought. It begins at the phonetic level, and continues at the morphological and lexical level, and it closes with the syntactic and semantic levels. This analysis is carried out through the study of many Holy Quran interpreters' great works such as: Al-Farra's Maani Al-Quran, Tafseer Al-Tabari, Kashaf Al-Zamakhshari, Jame'e Al-Qurtobi, Altafseer Alkabeer by Al-Fakhir Al-Razi, Albahr Almoheet by Al-Andalosi, Aldoraa Almasoun by Al-Sameen al-Halabi, Nazem Aldorar by Al-borhan Al-beqae,

Basaer Thawee Altamyeez by Al-Fayrooz Abadi, and Al-syoti's many works, as well as many others.

**(1814021931) Lexicography and Terminology and Their Applications in Arabic**

This course studies the lexicon in language, its linguistic functions, and applications in synonymy, antonymy, and definition. It also studies the orthography of the lexicon and its derivational roots, in addition to the encyclopedic information included, with a focus on morphology, syntax, and dialects. The course includes the development of Arabic dictionaries and its different kinds, such as topic-based dictionaries and entries-arranged dictionaries. It is arranged starting with the phonetic morphological subversion, then the Alephba'ea School, the linguistic rhyme school, and ending with the modern lexical school and its arrangement of entries according to pronunciation rather than its root. It also discusses the dictionary text's composition and its pitfalls. Terminology starts with basic definitions of the field and its methods like derivation, translation, modification, and others. It also discusses the major specifications of terminology and old terminology references. It also skims the personal and public terminological and lexical advancements.

**(1814021932) Seminar in Arabicizing and Translation**

The course aims at introducing the concept and methodologies of Arabicization and its efficiency in Arabic literature. It defines the relationship between Arabicization and translation. The course attempts at defining the Arab critics' translation efforts since Arabicization is an advanced form of translation. It also focuses on the connection between critics and the culture of the Other, as well as it highlights major critical and linguistic concepts and jargons that are Arabicized in Arabic literature. The course also delves into the Arabicization's conceptual, philosophical, and intellectual roots and origins. It offers students training on reading the translated text in the original language in order to identify some translation methods that may help find the intended meaning in the text.

**(1814021933) Studies in Literary and Modern Critical Terms**

This course touches on critical and literary terminology, along with its old and modern problems and mechanisms. It includes readings in terminology science and its issues, for application purposes to study the development, ineffectiveness of certain terminology items and the reasons behind it. The course reviews the most important old and modern criticism and literary dictionaries to encompass the continuous addition to this field, while providing students with practical training on the development of such terminology and utilizing the field's accomplishments in such a domain.

**(1814021941) Modern Linguistic Schools and Their Applications in Arabic**

This course aims at giving a deeper vision and understating of the most important linguistic analysis methods and it introduces its prominent figures. It also seeks having a practical utilization of these methods by focusing on application in Arabic language and by establishing relevant applied linguistic research. The course criticizes the applied linguistic theory in modern Arabic studies, and it identifies its major figures and accomplishments. The course attempts to create a panoramic vision of what a linguistic lesson should be. In the end, the student learns how to adopt modern methods and approaches, which can enable him/her to formulate an applied functional research.

**(1814021942) Computational Linguistics**

This course aims at training students to describe and characterize the computational Arabic linguistic system in an attempt to transcend the common Arabic characterization followed in reading the data intuitively by Arabic speakers and the memorization of habitual processes of the "Arabic mind" in practicing the linguistic competence in its composition and analysis. This characterization will help develop computer programs

that computationally processes texts. It also aims at reaching a computer-assisted compositional, syntactic, semantic, phonetic, and morphological Arabic text checker.

**(1814021951) Text Syntax and Discourse Analysis:**

This course covers and scientifically studies the terminology of text and discourse. It also touches on text-syntax: its history, origins, and prominent figures in this field. The course also highlights the differences between the text syntax, sentence syntax, ancient text syntax and modern text syntax. In particular, it concentrates on the difference between text and non-text, i.e. it focuses on textual characteristics and the stylistics of texts. Besides, the course examines text-linguistics descriptively and analytically and discourse analysis as a scientific discipline that overlaps with many other disciplines but which has a primary concern with discourse, the development of discourse analysis approaches, its relationships with other theories related to critical linguistics, semiotic textual theory, theory of literature and the processing methods in discourse analysis. The course finally looks at theoretical ambiguities relevant to language as power and achievement, including introducing some applied aspects that have to do with analyzing different types of discourse, e.g. political, social, journalistic, and religious, etc.

**1814021961) Modern Literary Criticism and Its Applications in Arabic**

**(Literature**

This course studies the modern approaches of criticism: historical, psychological, social, and legendary as well as the formal ones represented in structuralism and stylistics in their different trends and tendencies conceptually and operationally. The course also studies the literary genre theory: its old version and the transformations it has undergone; then post-modernity criticism, feminine criticism, cultural criticism, post-colonial criticism, the theoretical foundations for such approaches, the philosophical statements that formed the basis for them, the theoretical models that were formulated, and the applied studies that were born out of them and which were of much use in studying literary and expository works of ancient and modern products alike.

**(1814021962) Studies in Rhetoric:**

This course addresses rhetoric in terms of its meanings and expressions, stylistics and aesthetics. It also studies literary imagery, poetic imagery, and artistic depiction in general. Then the course moves on to focus on artistic depiction in the Holy Qur'an and relevant terminology. Included also is the artistic depiction theory in the ancient Arabic rhetoric image and its impact on modern stylistics studies.

**(1814021963) The Prosody of Arabic Poetry between Stability and Progress**

This course deals with the studying the prosody of Arabic poetry: its concept, significance, motivations, objectives, schools, and topics. It also covers studying the emergence of ancient Arab prosody and its circles, as well as studying cadence in poetry and prose, and its role in the literary work. The course offers applications on literary works of poetry and prose, and the factors influencing its development and the prosodic development of Miwashshahat and the various kinds of poetry up to studying the modern Arab poetry movement or free verse. The course will pay a special attention to the modern studies that dealt with different aspects of the prosody of Arabic poetry and its evolution; it further looks at the relationship between prosody and the distinctive stylistic features of the multifarious types of poetry throughout the ages.

**(1814021983) Studies in Comparative Literature**

This course deals with studies that define the concepts of comparison, comparative literature, and influence, as well as the western schools of comparative literature. The course intends to highlight the prominent figures of the field of modern Arab criticism, not to mention highlighting some comparative literary studies between Arabic and other



foreign languages, like the letter of forgiveness and Dante's Inferno and Lost Paradise, T.s. Elliott works and their impact on modern Arabic poetry movement, the impact of the French prose-poem on Arabic prose-poem, the impact of American free poetry on unrhymed free Arabic poetry, the impact of Jacques Prévert on Nizar Qabbani and others, the impact of Ernest Hemingway on modern Arabic novel, and the impact of Gogol on Arabic short story writers.

#### **(1814021971) Applied Linguistics and Literary Theory**

This course addresses the echoes of the rapid development of Applied Linguistics in the theory of literature. In this course, the effect of Applied Linguistics on the reception and analysis theory, stylistic studies and discourse analysis will be studied. It will also examine the interface overlap between linguistic and critical studies and their impact on the theory of literature as well as it will examine its various applications in reading literary text . The course will employ the tools offered by Applied Linguistics in the field of literary theory, and it will train students on how to benefit from the concepts of Applied Linguistics in literature by conducting research in this regard.

#### **(1814021972) Literature and Humanities**

This course aims to observe the amount of interaction between literature as a synthetic human event and humanities and social sciences, such as psychology, sociology, anthropology , history, geography (the environment) and mythology and genealogy. Literature is a psycho-social human product featuring history, saturated with the spirit of Geography ( environment), influenced by legends and a producer of them. The observer can easily see that the resemblance between literary work and a living being is quite noticeable, and the critical observer can also easily find how he/she is indebted to life and the extent to which he/she is relying heavily on it. There is no way to understand a given literary work without having an experience in one of these humanities and social sciences. Only then he/she can notice the overlap and harmony between such a literary work and life.

#### **(1814021973) Studies in Poetics/ Criticism:**

This course deals with the characteristic features of texts and artworks as poetics whether they are poetry, prose, speech, or a combination of any of these elements. The course takes an interest in the critical theories related to the poetic concept in Europe and the US. Moreover, the course deals with the features of poetics in artistic and literary schools, trends, and movements as well as the concepts that overlaps with poetics, such as aestheticism and literature. The course is also concerned with major and minor poetics that formed a portion of the products of Arabic literature as well as texts permeated with poetry.

#### **(1814021981) Arabic Literature and Orientalist Studies:**

This course deals with the Orientalist movement, its cultural and evangelical causes, and the link between Arabic literature and Orientalism. Based on this, orientalists headed early to study Arabic literature in its traditional form, and their efforts concentrated on investigating, indexing, and authenticating its manuscripts. They also published reference Arabic books on literature, thought, and culture. Furthermore, orientalists had works published on ancient poetic collections, and then they published robust studies about the history and trends of Arabic literature. Attention must be paid to some Orientalist distortions regarding Arab culture, without being oblivious to their relentless efforts in studying our Arab literary heritage through scrutinizing and investigating its relevant manuscripts and texts.

#### **(1814021982) Arabic Narratologies:**

This course covers narration in its two levels: theoretical and practical. The first level is concerned with introducing narration, its definition, concept, mechanisms, terminology, techniques, patterns, and Western and Arab theories. The second involves the practical one which includes the procedural aspect of the manifestations of this science in the different narrative arts in the Arab literary heritage as well as in the different narrative arts in modern period, such as the story, the novel, the short story, novelistic biography, autobiography, memoirs, diaries, essays, plays, and novellas and many other overlapping styles, whether parallel with heritage and its narrative patterns, or parallel with contemporary Western literary product which is also rich with its experimental models.

**(1814021983) Literary Reception Methods of Arabic Literature**

This course aims at looking into the ancient and modern books of literature. It also aims at highlighting the scientific value at the critical, literary, rhetorical, linguistic, intellectual, and cultural levels of these works. This can shed light on the reception levels of creative effects, and studying their curricula and their areas of interest, with emphasis on conducting applied research that reveals these aspects.

**(1814021984) Seminar in Old Arabic Literature**

This course aims to address a literary phenomenon, a poet, a writer, a trend, or a book, in order to cover its reality and studies that revolved around it, such as: Imru' al-Qais, Mutanabi, Maari, Ibn Abd Rabbo, Ibn Bassam Aelchentrini, or Suyuti and opponents in the Umayyad period, signatures, and Budaiya school.

**(1814021985)( Seminar in Modern Arabic Literature**

This course aims to address at a literary phenomenon, a poet, a writer, a current, a genre, a trend or a school, such as Mahmoud Darwish, Naguib Mahfouz, Arar, Narrative , and Surrealism in Arabic literature, poetry, and Apollo group etc.