



مجلة فصلية محكمة تصدرها كلية
التربية للعلوم الإنسانية - جامعة كركوك



مجلة جامعة كركوك للدراسات الإنسانية

آذار 2025 - المجلد 20 - العدد الأول - الجزء الأول

مجلة جامعة كركوك للدراسات الإنسانية

آذار 2025 - المجلد 20 - العدد الأول - الجزء الأول

مجلة فصلية صادرة من
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
جامعة كركوك

issn 1992 - 1179

العنوان البريدي
العراق / كركوك / جامعة كركوك
صندوق البريد: 2281 والرمز البريدي: 52001



مَجَلَّةُ جَامِعَةِ كَرْكُوكَ لِلدِّرَاسَاتِ الْإِنْسَانِيَّةِ

آذار المجلد 20 - العدد الاول - الجزء الاول

مجلة فصلية صادرة من كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
جامعة كركوك

issn 1992 - 1179

العنوان البريدي
العراق / كركوك / جامعة كركوك
صندوق البريد: 2281 والرمز البريدي: 52001

E. mail

kujhs@uokirkuk.edu.iq

Editor

Prof. Dr.

Murad Ismael Ahmed Naftache

آذار 2025



أعضاء هيئة التحرير

الاسم	التوقيع
١. د. مراد إسماعيل احمد	رئيس هيئة التحرير
١. د. نوفل حمد خضر	مدير هيئة التحرير
١. د. سهيلة طه محمد	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. د. نجيب محمود أبو كركي	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. د. صفية جابر عيد	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. د. محمود شاكر مجيد	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. د. فهد عباس سليمان	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. د. يوسف محمد عيدان	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. د. نجات دميم	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. د. مصطفى التون	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. م. د. محمد علي شريف	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. م. د. كامل عبد القادر حسين	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. م. د. ماهية محسن حسن	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. م. د. ذكرى عبد الحافظ عبد اللطيف	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. م. د. خالد احمد هواس	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. م. د. حمدي لطيف خير الله	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. م. د. علي هادي حسن	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. م. د. سيروان سمين احمد	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. م. د. عز الدين صابر محمد	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. م. د. مشتاق علي الله ويردي	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. م. د. فلاح صلاح الدين مصطفى	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. م. د. محمد نجم الدين انجه	عضو هيئة التحرير
١. م. د. زينب عصمت صفاء الدين	عضو هيئة التحرير

مقدمة

يشرفني أن أقدم لكم هذه المقدمة التي تسلط الضوء على الدور الحيوي والمهم للبحوث التي يقدمها الباحثون للمجلة، والتي تسهم بشكل فاعل في تعزيز وتطوير مجالات الدراسات الإنسانية. إن المجلة تهدف إلى توفير منصة علمية رائدة لنشر الأعمال الأكاديمية التي تتناول قضايا حيوية في مختلف فروع العلوم الإنسانية، بما في ذلك الفلسفة، وعلم الاجتماع، والأنثروبولوجيا، وعلم النفس، واللغة، والتاريخ، والفنون، وغيرها.

إن الأبحاث المقدمة للمجلة ليست مجرد نتائج لدراسات علمية، بل هي محطات فكرية تعكس تطور المفاهيم والنظريات في هذه المجالات. تعمل هذه الدراسات على طرح حلول للمشاكل المعاصرة، وفهم الظواهر الإنسانية في سياقاتها المختلفة، كما تساهم في تقديم رؤى جديدة لتطوير المجتمع وتعزيز الوعي الثقافي والعلمي.

إن الدور الكبير لهذه البحوث لا يتوقف عند نشر المعرفة فقط، بل يتعداه إلى تحفيز التفكير النقدي والإبداعي، ودعم الجهود الأكاديمية في بناء قاعدة معرفية متينة تُسهم في تحريك عجلة التغيير والتطور في المجتمعات الإنسانية. ولذلك، فإننا نعتبر هذه البحوث أداة أساسية في تطوير الفكر الإنساني، ودعم المساعي المستمرة لتحسين جودة الحياة البشرية عبر أبعادها المختلفة.

نتطلع في المجلة إلى استقبال مزيد من الدراسات الرصينة التي تثرينا وتوسع آفاقنا العلمية، مؤمنين بأن هذه الإسهامات العلمية هي حجر الزاوية في بناء مستقبل أكثر إشراقاً في مجال الدراسات الإنسانية.

رئيس هيئة التحرير

١. د. مراد إسماعيل احمد

شروط وقواعد النشر في مجلة جامعة كركوك للدراسات الإنسانية

1. تسلم نسخة الكترونية من البحث عبر الموقع (<https://kujhs.uokirkuk.edu.iq>) تحت برنامج Microsoft Word بصيغة doc او بصيغة .dox.
2. يطبع البحث بواسطة الحاسوب بمسافات واحدة بين الأسطر شريطة أن لايزيد عدد صفحاته عن 25 خمس وعشرين صفحة وبواقع (8000 الى 10000) كلمة، ونوع الخط Simplified Arabic بما في ذلك الجداول، مع تنسيق محدد مسافة 1.5، خط بحجم 14، على ورق A4. للبحوث الخاصة باللغة العربية، يُكتب البحث بخط (Times New Roman) للغة الإنجليزية و التركية بحجم خط (14) على ورق مقاس (A4). اما بالنسبة اللغة الكوردية فونت كوران Kurdfonts.
3. تقديم سيرة علمية مختصرة للباحث أو الباحثين مرفقة مع البحث وتكون منفصلة.
4. تكتب أسماء الباحثين الثلاثية باللغة العربية والإنجليزية كما تذكر عناوين وظائفهم الحالية ورتبهم العلمية.
5. إقرار من المؤلف يؤكد أن البحث لم يسبق نشره وليس قيد النشر في مجلة أخرى.
6. العناوين الرئيسية والفرعية تستعمل داخل البحث لتقسيم أجزاء البحث حسب أهميتها وبتسلسل منطقي وتشمل العناوين الرئيسية: عنوان البحث، الملخص، الكلمات الدالة، المقدمة، إجراءات البحث، الشرح، الاستنتاج، المراجع.
7. يرفق مع البحث ملخص باللغة العربية وباللغة الإنجليزية على أن لا تزيد كلمات الملخص عن (250) كلمة.
8. تكتب بعد الملخص الكلمات الدالة للبحث.
9. تطبع الجداول والأشكال والخرائط داخل المتن وترقم حسب ورودها في البحث وتزود بعناوين ويشار إلى كل منها بالتسلسل.
10. يجوز نشر البحث إذا كان مستقلاً من أطروحة أو رسالة دكتوراه أو ماجستير، بشرط ألا تكون هذه الرسائل منشورة أو مقبولة للنشر، ويجب الإشارة إلى هذا في الصحيفة الأولى وقائمة المراجع، والإفصاح عن ذلك في الإقرار والتعهد.

11. يلتزم الباحث بدفع النفقات المالية المترتبة على إجراءات التقويم في حال طلبه سحب البحث ورغبته عدم متابعة إجراءات النشر.
12. يمنح الباحث مدة أقصاها ثلاثة أشهر لإجراء التعديلات على بحثه إن وجدت ومن حق المجلة بعد ذلك إلغاء الملف البحثي تلقائياً في حال تجاوز المدة المذكورة أعلاه.
13. التوثيق (قائمة المراجع)
 - أ. يُشترط اتباع أسلوب الكتابة وفقاً لمعايير APA النسخة السابعة (الجمعية الأمريكية لعلم النفس)، ويجب الالتزام بالدقة في الاستشهادات وتنسيق القائمة المرجعية وفقاً لهذه المعايير، لضمان الوضوح والتناسق في تقديم البيانات والمعلومات العلمية.
 - ب. يشار إلى المراجع في المتن بالاسم الأخير للمؤلف وسنة النشر والصحيفة، مثال: علي عبد عباس العزاوي (العزاوي، 2008: 214) أو (العزاوي، 2008).
 - ت. يجوز في بحوث علوم القرآن والتأريخ الإسلامي توثيق المراجع من خلال تهميش المراجع باستعمال الأرقام المتسلسلة بين قوسين هكذا (1) ، (2) ، (3) وتبين في آخر البحث تفاصيل المراجع حسب تسلسلها وتوضع قبل قائمة المصادر والمراجع.
 - ث. توثق المصادر والمراجع في قائمة واحدة في نهاية البحث وترتب هجائياً حسب الاسم الأخير للمؤلف مثل:
(اسم العائلة، الاسم الأول للمؤلف، (سنة النشر)، عنوان الكتاب، رقم الطبعة، مدينة النشر، در النشر)، مثال:
شحادة ، نعمان 2011، التحليل الإحصائي في الجغرافية والعلوم الاجتماعية، عمان - الأردن، دار صفاء للنشر والتوزيع.
 - ج. أما الدوريات: فيبدأ بذكر الاسم الأخير للمؤلف، ثم بقية الاسم كاملاً، ثم توضع سنة النشر بين حاصرتين. ثم عنوان البحث. ثم اسم المجلة غامق، ثم مكان صدورها، ثم رقم المجلد، ثم رقم العدد، ثم أرقام الصفحات.
14. يستشهد الباحث ببحثين على الأقل منشورين في مجلة جامعة كركوك للدراسات الإنسانية
15. عمل استلال للبحث في مركز الحاسبة الصادر من رئاسة الجامعة.

16. على الباحث دفع أجور النشر البالغة: (100.000) مائة ألف دينار عراقي وإذا زاد عدد الصفحات عن (25) خمس وعشرين صحيفة فسوف يتم استيفاء الأجر بواقع (5.000) خمسة آلاف دينار لكل صفحة.

17. تجري هيئة تحرير المجلة التقييم الأولي للبحث، ثم يُعرض على محكمين من ذوي الخبرة العلمية في مجال التخصص، وتلتزم المجلة بإخطار الباحث بالقرار النهائي بشأن الموافقة على النشر من عدمها على أن يلتزم الباحث بإجراء التعديلات التي قد يطلبها المحكمون من أجل إجازة البحث أو الدراسة للنشر في المجلة.

18. ترسل البحوث وجميع المراسلات المتعلقة بالمجلة الى موقع المجلة.

فهرست البحوث المنشورة بحوث علوم التربية والنفسية

ت	عنوان البحث	الباحث	رقم الصفحة
1	أثر استراتيجيّة معالجة المعلومات لدى طالبات المرحلة الثالثة في قسم اللغة العربية بمادة طرائق التدريس وتنمية تفكيرهن المنظومي	م. م. آيه حسن هادي البياتي م. م. هشام عبد رميض المفرجي	40 - 1

بحوث الجغرافية

ت	عنوان البحث	الباحث	رقم الصفحة
1	الخصائص المورفومترية لحوض وادي الرمان في الهضبة الغربية من محافظة النجف باستعمال نظم المعلومات الجغرافية GIS	م. د. حمزية ميري كاظم	68 - 41
2	التداخل والتكامل الزمني في الدراسات الجغرافية	م. م. أسماء حمد سلطان أ. د. كمال عبدالله حسن	96 - 69

بحوث علوم القرآن

ت	عنوان البحث	الباحث	رقم الصفحة
1	تعارض الحديث المرسل، والمسند، الحكم والأثر: دراسة حديثة	م. د. أحمد كريم يوسف	132 - 97
2	الكلبيات الفقهية للإمام المقري دراسة تطبيقية في الحدود	طالبة ماجستير / سميره عبدالله محمود أ. د. دلشاد جلال محمد	174 - 133
3	مُرّة الهمداني وآرائه التفسيرية	أ. م. د. محمود ناصر زوراو	197 - 175
4	ضمان المتسبب في الفقه الإسلامي	أ. م. د. بكر عباس علي	214 - 198
5	النور البارق في مسألة القياس مع الفارق وبعض من تطبيقاتها الفقهية	أ. م. د. جسام محمد عبدالله احمد المشهداني	241 - 215

بحوث التاريخ

ت	عنوان البحث	الباحث	رقم الصفحة
1	الدور الاعلامي للمرأة في كركوك (1951-1979)، دراسة تاريخية	طالبة ماجستير / شيماء حسين رشيد أ. د. دلشاد عمر عبدالعزيز	265 - 242

2	الجدل السياسي بين العناصر العربية وابي مسلم الخراساني	أ.م.د. علي حسين علي	306 - 266
3	صدى التطورات السياسية في كردستان - العراق في ضوء صحيفة (اطلاعات) الإيرانية ١٩٧٠ - ١٩٧٥	أ.م.د. فاخر حسن يوسف	339 - 307
4	موقف الحزب الشيوعي العراقي من القضية الكردية 1934-1963 دراسة تاريخية سياسية	م.د. سالار عبدالكريم فندي	378 - 340
5	تطور الحركة العمالية في بريطانيا 1800-1852	م.د. أحمد عبود عبدالله	398 - 379
6	السلطان صلاح الدين يضع حداً للفوضى السياسية والاجتماعية في مصر وبلاد الشام بتوحيد الجبهة الإسلامية وتحرير بيت المقدس (دراسة تاريخية)	طالب ماجستير/ عثمان ياسين هلال أ.م.د. علي سلطان عباس محمد	436 - 399
7	علماء علوم القرآن الوافدين إلى المدينة المنورة من خلال كتاب سير أعلام النبلاء للذهبي (ت 748هـ - 1347م)	طالب ماجستير/ شهاب أحمد غافل أ.م.د. أميد أسعد عمر	489 - 437
8	الأزمات السياسية للخلافة العباسية ومعالجتها خلال العصر العباسي الأول (132-247هـ / 749-861م)	طالبة ماجستير/ هند محمد صالح يوسف أ.م.د. جمعة عبد الله ياسين	517 - 490

بحوث اللغة الانكليزية

ت	عنوان البحث	الباحث	رقم الصفحة
1	دراسة عن الغموض في قصة إرنست همنغواي "والدي العجوز"	م.م. أحمد حمد كريم حميد	537 - 518
2	ترجمة نماذج مختلفة من الايات القرآنية للتعبير الجامعة	م.م. علاء مجرن عليوي م.د. حسين خلف نجم	553 - 538

بحوث اللغة الكردية

ت	عنوان البحث	الباحث	رقم الصفحة
1	فاعلية المزج المفهومي في التفسير الدلالي للمصطلحات الاصطلاحية الكردية	أ.م.د. كزأل جهابخش محمد أ.م.د. سلام رحيم رشيد أ.د. دارا حميد محمد	577 - 554
2	الصورة الشعرية في النصوص الشعرية لأزاد صبحي	د. هژار فقی سلیمان حسین	604 - 578
3	الإدراك بالحواس في اللغة الكردية: الحقل الدلالي المعجمي للحواس الخمس نموذجاً	أ.م.د. ببيستون ابو بكر علي أ.م.د. جوانه احمد حمه حسن	632 - 605
4	مشكلات المرأة في رواية "لعنة نوبهاران" لبختيار علي	م.د. آشتي حسين عارف	650 - 633

5	نشأة تعليم الأبجدية الكردية ودور إبراهيم أمين بالدار في تطويرها	د. شادمان سالار نريمان اغا	651 - 671
---	--	----------------------------	-----------

بحوث اللغة التركية

ت	عنوان البحث	الباحث	رقم الصفحة
1	العراق - تقييم أسماء المواقع السكنية بمنطقة أربيل من منظور علم الفولكلور	م. د. نازناز بهجت توفيق	672 - 693
2	تحليل قصيدتي "جماليم" و"أحببت العيش" لكمال البياتلي	أ. م. د. كوران صلاح الدين شكر	694 - 713

بحوث متفرقة

ت	عنوان البحث	الباحث	رقم الصفحة
1	التطورات الاقتصادية في المملكة العربية السعودية في عهد الملك فهد بن عبد العزيز ال سعود (1982-2005)	م. م. ياسين رشيد فقي احمد	714-741
2	رؤية الكمال ابن الهمام لمقصد التكافل الاجتماعي في كتابه فتح القدير - باب الزكاة - دراسة فقهية	أ. م. د. صالح ياسين عبدالرحمن	742-759
3	عالم بلا ملك: الفوضى السياسية وتقنيات العالم الأوسط في سلسلة البرج المظلم لستيفن كينغ	م. م. طيب عبدالرحمن عبدالله أ. د. زانيار فائق سعيد	760-785
4	استخدام انموذج نيدهام في تدريس المعادلات واثره في التحصيل وتنمية مهارت التعلم اليقظ لدى طلاب الصف الثالث المتوسط في مادة الرياضيات	م. م. حسين سمير معروف كوبرلو	786-811
5	تحليل الخصائص التوزيعية والنقطية لصناعة الخشب والألمنيوم في مدينة كركوك مع التوقعات المستقبلية	طالبة ماجستير/ سلوى علي فاضل أ. م. د. ماهية محسن حسن	812-832



Kirkuk University Journal of Humanities Studies

مَجَلَّةُ جَامِعَةِ كَرْكُوكَ لِلدِّرَاسَاتِ الْإِنْسَانِيَّةِ

<https://kujhs.uokirkuk.edu.iq>

DOI: 10.32894/1992-1179.2025. 20.01.01.18

Date of research received 18/11/2024, Revise date 10/1/2025 and accepted date 10/1/2025

Investigating the Translation of Selected Qur'anic Zeugmatic Expressions

Assist. lect. Alaa Mjren Oleiwi

Dr. Hussein Khalaf Najm

Abstract

This study sticks to the linguistic orientation of zeugmatic expressions. Zeugma is regarded as a figure of speech where one word could go through two or more other words semantically in different ways. The study also stresses the zeugma origins and roots. There is an indication to the realization of this term literally and figuratively. Also, there is a sort of reference to the conceptual trend grammatically and semantically. Furthermore, the study sheds light on the occurrence of zeugma within linguistic structure and it also moves through zeugmatic features. The application part of analysis relies entirely on definite verses from the glorious Qur'an. The study has certain objectives that show the innovative use of pun and the ability of the reader to realize various senses of one word, and it aims to cover writer's creativity and reader's competence. Moreover, the study raises questions like: what makes a governing word go through multiple meanings, how interpretation is made easier, and what causes a problem in translation?

Keywords: zeugma, pun, syllepsis, pleonasm, the governing word.

دراسة ترجمة نماذج مختلفة من الايات القرآنية للتعبير الجامعة

م. د. حسين خلف نجم²

م. م. علاء مجرن عليوي¹

المخلص

تركز هذه الدراسة على البعد اللغوي للتعبير الجامعة حيث ان هذه التعبيرات تعتبر مجازا لغويا ويمكن للكلمة واحدة ان تمر عبر كلمتين او اكثر من الكلمات الاخرى دلاليا وبطرق مختلفة. كما تؤكد الدراسة على اصول الكلمات الجامعة وجذورها وهناك اشارة لفهم هذا المصطلح حرفيا ومجازيا اضافة الى المنحى اللغوي والدلالي . تلقي الدراسة الضوء على وجود التعبيرات الجامعة داخل البيئة اللغوية. ويعتمد الجزء التطبيقي من التحليل على نماذج مختلفة من الايات القرآنية. للدراسة اهداف محددة تظهر الاستخدام المبتكر للجناس وقدرة القارئ او المترجم على فهم معاني مختلفة للكلمة الواحدة وتهدف ايضا الى الوصول الى ابداع المترجم او الكاتب . تطرح الدراسة اسئلة مثل: مالذي يجعل الكلمة السائدة تمر بمعاني متعددة؟ وكيف يسهل تفسيرها؟ وماالسبب الذي قد يظهر في الترجمة؟

¹ College of Education for Humanities, English Dept. University of Kirkuk, alaaenglish@uokirkuk.edu.iq

² College of Basic Education, English Dept. University of Kirkuk, husseinnajm@uokirkuk.edu.iq

1. Introduction

Language abides in anomalous words. Cruse (2006: 13) declares that anomaly sticks to semantics and it points out that interacting senses in a grammatically well-organized expression indistinctively do not proceed together like *plastic anxiety* and *feeble hypotenuses*. Cruse (2006: 13) stresses such expressions are not essentially unexplainable. Hamad (2022: 3) defines anomaly “as a figure of speech in which the intended meaning is the opposite of that expressed by the words used.” Actually, anomaly, in a direct explanation of expression, is often an indication that tends to be made non-literally. There are certain ways where an expression could be semantically different such as *pleonasm* and *zeugma*. *Pleonasm* is using extra information, i. e. more than necessity requires provide the sense either as a flaw of style or for stress, as in *watch with one's eyes*. The words *with eyes* are redundant because they contribute no extra meaning to the word *watch*. As for *Zeugma*, Hornby (2010:1795) states that it is using a word that provides two meanings so as to give sense, i. e., *zeugma* is the use of a word in a sentential structure or a clause once while transferring two dissimilar senses simultaneously as in :

1. *She always pays him money and compliments,*

The governing word *pays* could refer either to *money* or to *compliments*. The governing word *pays* makes sense with and governs both *money* and *compliments* but is appropriate to each in a different way. In other words, the word that governs means something dissimilar if dedicated to each part as demonstrated by the sentential structure. Of the two sorts of anomaly, the present paper is concerned with *zeugma*.

Zeugmatic expressions continuously make problematic tendency in the act of language translation. This is because when a word has two meanings, it is difficult to separate one meaning from the other. *Zeugma* is a sharp or cutting expression that typically means two different things at the same word, as Quirk et al (1985:971) mentions, it is a sort of semantic violation. The problem

translators face lies in choosing the true equivalent for the zeugmatic expressions. The problem readers face lies in the interpretation of sentences containing zeugmatic expressions. Thus, translators face challenges like difference in language structure, culture and vocabulary. What would a translator do if coming up with such common tasks? Translation task needs meticulousness. A good translator ought to have knowledge about vocabulary as far as the source and the target languages are concerned. A good translator must be qualified at using dictionaries and thesauruses to find the appropriate terms. In this paper, it is assumed that this is attributed to the fact that words are polysemous having more than one meaning. Likewise, it is attributed to context, the environment in which the words are used. All depends on both the creativity of the writer and ability of the reader. Likewise, it depends on the qualification, skill and knowledge of the translator. There is indication to showing the innovative use of pun on the part of the writer, as pun works on words that usually activate two or more senses of an expression (Cruse, 2006: 148). There is an implication related to showing the ability of the reader to realize the various shades of senses of a definite word. Translation plays a significant role in the evolution, development and advancement of knowledge. It allows information and ideas to spread across different cultures. Translation is helping several businesses overcome their language barriers. Therefore, translation helps to overcome boundaries made by different languages in all fields of life.

The aim is to show that the presence of zeugma resides in the writer's creativity and its interpretation resides in the competence of the reader. The key factor is the translator who has a deep knowledge of both source and target languages, and who has a way with words transaction could make a successful progress in dealing with such an orientation.

2. Zeugma Origin

Zeugma is regarded as part of the English language. Its root goes back to the 15th century. The etymology of the word comes from Greek as the literal sense of the word means 'joining' and the Greek root *zygon* means 'yoke'. Thus, literally, it captures the typical sense 'a yoking' from *zeugnynai*. Furthermore, its existence also sticks to Sanskrit as in *yugam* 'yoke', *yunjati* 'binds, harnesses', *yojah* 'union'. As for Latin, the word *iungere* tends to mean 'join' and *iugum* means 'yoke'. Regarding Old English, the word *geoc* means 'yoke'. The Middle English *zeugma* descends from Medieval Latin which is *zeugma* and they adhere to Greek as mentioned above; where the Greek *zeugnynai* 'to join' seeks akin to the Latin *iungere* 'to join'.

3. Zeugma Realization

It is better to indicate that they are words that cover both literal and figurative purports. If someone says:

2. *John held the window.*

The sentence above means 'John was literally holding onto a window to keep it open for the air'. When someone says:

3. *John held his breath.*

In this connection, sentence (3) never points out that 'John was holding his breath in his hands-he simply stopped breathing for seconds'. Things could create a sort of confusion and interest as a word or a structural form all of a sudden changes between two different meanings in the same sentence (Johnson, 2013).

4. Zeugma Conception

Zeugma is a sort of coordinate construction as each conjunct holds a grammatically or semantically dissimilar relation to the other part of the sentence (Trask, 1993: 309), i. e. a construction where one word or a phrase that is taken to be explained with two other forms could actually only be perfectly tackled with one of them as in :

4. *He watched the battle with interest and telescope.*

In example (4) above, there is a structure in which a verb combining with two nouns to initiate different roles. As such, the verb has interpretation, as far as the two nouns are concerned. So, example (4) holds a governing word represented by the verb ‘*watched*’. It could be interpreted literally ‘*with telescope*’ and metaphorically ‘*with interest*’. Jassim and Najm (2023: 2) indicate that it is regarded “ as a kind of relation between two parts within one sentence.” Furthermore, Trask (1993: xi) assures that *zeugma* is referred to as , as far as traditional grammar is concerned, terms interwoven in rhetorical interpretation and sticking to grammatical relevance. In addition, zeugma, in Arabic, is referred to as part of lexical embellishments (Abdul Raof, 2006:30) and this puts it to be part of Arabic rhetoric . In the same concern, Quirk et al (1985:071) add that *zeugma* is a structure that creates humour and rhetorical tendency as in:

5. *Layla made up memory and her face.*

Example (5) accepts expansion through adding ellipted elements to be:

6. *Layla made up her memory and then she made up herself.*

Hence, it should be noted that the ellipsis above shows congruous association that underlines two homonymous idioms: *make up (one’s mind)* and *make up (one’s face)*

Fowler (2009:622 stresses that syllepsis and zeugma, which both mean ‘taking together’ and ‘yoking’, are figures recognized by scholars and approach

confusion in common use; yet, zeugma is of familiar use and covers both. This is clear in:

7. *Suzan left in a flood of tears and a sedan chair. (syllepsis)*

8. *The girls came with weeping eyes and hearts. (zeugma)*

As a literary device, *zeugma* is used to create drama, add emotion or produce humor. It changes the regular rhythmic pattern and the structural trend of a sentence, and could be applied to change an awkward constructional form into a musical one.

5. Extra Zeugmatic Types

Some specialized figures have been underlined to distinguish zeugmas with particular characteristics such as the following figures which relate to the specific type and location of the governing word. In this concern, Zeugma can be either meaning-driven zeugma or grammar-driven. There is of course a difference between the two sorts as each carries definite tendency.

a. Semantic Zeugma

In this case, the governing word, usually a verb, can have both literal and figurative meanings. By going through the following example :

9. *Lina took her cap and her vacation.*

It would be seen that *take* is the governing verb and *take* has a literal meaning. By contrast, in *take his vacation*, the governing verb *take* has a figurative meaning.

b. Grammatical zeugma

In this case, the governing word does not have a no double-meaning, but it performs a double duty. Consider the example:

10. *He works nights, I days.*

With both *nights* and *days*, the governing verb has the same meaning, but differs in grammatical structure. The zeugma puts the two people referred to,

'He' and 'I', a bit closer together, not only in the sentential structure, but also in the reader's mind and his/her imagination. Thus, zeugma avoids repeating the word *work* because it becomes a bit boring.

6. Zeugma Position

The governing word plays a major role in determining the occurrence of zeugma within sentence or linguistic structure. As such, zeugma can be classified into four types:

a. Prozeugma: It is a zeugma where the governing word is located initially before the governed parts as exemplified below:

11. *She dug for gold and praise in the ground,*

12. *These men covered themselves with dust and glory.*

A prozeugma is a zeugma where its governing word exists in the first clause of the sentence Riccio (1980).

b. Mesozeugma: It is regarded as a zeugma where the governing word is situated in the middle of the sentence between the governed parts (Fowler, 2009) as in:

13. *Salim works nights, I days.*

14. *Salim works his work, I mine.*

c. Hypozeugma: It is considered as a zeugma where the governing word is positioned finally, i. e., at the end of the sentence after the governed parts. So, it indicates a succession of subjects with a single predicate as exemplified below:

15. *Their clothes, their books, and their dignity were lost.*

16. *Tim and her aunt moved slowly.*

Hypozeugma or "adjunctions" (*adiunctio*) could be inserted in a composition or construction including many phrases and it appears when the word or a group of words on which all of the phrases rely are located at the end.

d. Diazeugma: is a figure of speech wheer a single subjects governs several verbs, i. e., a zeugma whose only subjects controls various verbs. A diazeugma whose only subjects begins the sentence and governs multiple verbs is a 'disjunction'(Riccio, 1980). The following example clarifies such a tendency:

17. John woke up, leaped out of bed, took a shower and had his breakfast.

7. Characteristics of Zeugma

There are certain features that approach the orientational implication of that form and they are seen clearly

a. Zeugmas are of various uses. They can be humorous and could make a sense of drama , and they can create an idea or phrase adhere in the memory. As such, it should be said Zeugmas are very common as far as poetry and prose are concerned. In example (18) below:

18. The peasants in the valley grew tomato , cucumber , and bored.

The zeugma is used for humor. The governing word *grew* approaches in two dissimilar meanings: from the literal view point, the peasants grew tomato and cucumber, but figuratively they also grew bored.

b. Zeugmas are pleasing. They stick in the brain and are commonly used in proverbs, as in

19. Eggs and oaths are soon broken.

In this concern, the grammatical and logical trend of the sentence is entirely correct, yet, we are not accustomed to go over sentences that switch so quickly and lightly between two meanings of a word, and it is actually quite funny to read. In addition, it delivers the actual idea contained in a sentence in a very pictorial and impressive style.

8. Data Collection

The type of text chosen for analysis is from the glorious Qur'an. There are certain reasons for the choice. There is no doubt that Arabic in the glorious Qur'an becomes a clear and so precise language. Moreover, it sticks to formality and abides to discipline and regularity. In addition, it is a highly developed instrument of communication that permits it to point out significant ideas and concepts with a high rank of exactness and accuracy. The language of the Qur'an is precise to the point that it does not contain extra words that do not add value. The verses are in pure classical Arabic. In each verse of the Qur'an, there is an imitable and eloquent style. Eloquence is a distinctive feature which renders the Qur'an unique among all other sources in Arabic and incomparable in human communication. The style of the Qur'an is strikingly different from that of other sources in Arabic in both the choice of the words and sentence construction.

9. Zeugmas in the Glorious Qur'an

In this part, a sort of analysis would appear practically as some words would show how some words in the Glorious Qur'an need going deeply inside their meaning.

1. ﴿ وَيَوْمَ تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ يُقْسِمُ الْمُجْرِمُونَ مَا لَبِثُوا غَيْرَ سَاعَةٍ ﴾

سورة الروم / (55)

(And on the Day that the Hour will be established, the criminals will swear that they stayed not but an hour.)

It appears that the dominating word is *sa9ah hour*. In this example, the word hour is used in two senses. In the first, it refers to resurrection. It is called so because it occurs in the last hour in the life of the world. In the second, it refers to time. It is a period of time divided into 60 minutes. When the criminals, disbelievers, sinners, etc. come out of their graves, they swear their whole life was just an hour.

2. ﴿وَيَمْكُرُونَ وَيَمْكُرُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ خَيْرُ الْمَاكِرِينَ﴾

سورة الأنفال/ (30)

(And they plotted, and Allah planned. And Allah is the Best of the planners.)

It is clear that the governing word is represented by *yamkur* plan or plot. In this example, the word plan is used in two senses. In the first, it means 'to plot', where the disbelievers make plans to carry out a harmful action, i.e. to kill the prophet. In the second, it means to devise, where God invents a plan to carry out a beneficial action, i.e. save the prophet.

3. ﴿يُخَادِعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنْفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ﴾

سورة البقرة/ (9)

(They deceive Allah and those who believe, but they deceive not except themselves and perceive [it] not.)

It is made clear that the governing word is *yukhaadi9oon* deceive. In this example, the word deceive is used in two senses. In the first, it denotes others deception, where the disbelievers delude God and the believers by pretending to show faith. The deception is false as God is aware of what is in their hearts so deception will not happen. In the second, it denotes self-deception, where the disbelievers delude themselves and the consequence of their fake deception accrues to them.

4. ﴿لَيْسَ الْبِرَّ أَنْ تُولُوا وَجُوهَكُمْ قِبَلَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنْ آمَنَ﴾

سورة البقرة/ (177)

(It is not righteousness that you turn your faces towards east and west; but righteousness is the one who believes in Allah.)

In this example, the word *birr* righteousness is used to govern two senses, i. e., it is regarded as the governing word. In the first, it indicates pretence, an attempt to make something that is not the case appear true. It implies a false quality. In the second, it indicates reality, a thing that is actually experienced. It implies a true quality.

5. (كَيْفَ تَكْفُرُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَكُنْتُمْ أَمْوَاتًا فَأَحْيَاكُمْ ثُمَّ يُمَيِّتُكُمْ ثُمَّ يُحْيِيكُمْ ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ)

سورة البقرة/ (28)

(How can you disbelieve in Allah and you were dead, then He will revive you, then He will cause you to die, then He revive you; and then you will return to Him.)

In this example, the word revive is used in two senses. In the first, it means bring to life. God has created you from nothing and blessed you with all kinds of blessings. In the second, it means bring back to life. God ends your life when your terms are completed, reward you in the graves, and then revives you after resurrection.

6. (يَا مَرْيَمُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ اصْطَفَاكِ وَطَهَّرَكِ وَاصْطَفَاكِ عَلَى نِسَاءِ الْعَالَمِينَ)

سورة ال عمران (42)

" O Maryam (Mary) ! Verily, Allah has chosen you, purified you (from polytheism and disbelief), and chosen you above the women of the Alamin (mankind and jinn) (of her lifetime)."

There is repetition of the word *istafaa* chose which is taken to be the governing word . Certain interpretations are provided to tell the difference between these two similar words. The first selection indicates the good things and characterizes Maryam in her early lifetime. The second selection refers to her late lifetime, this is on one hand. On the other hand, another interpretation is

given as far as ‘*choosing*’ or ‘*selection*’ is concerned. Thus, the first selection is specified for worship whereas the second is for the birth of Jesus (Peace Be Upon Him).

7. (قُلْ لَوْ كَانَ الْبَحْرُ مِدَاداً لِكَلِمَاتِ رَبِّي لَنَفِدَ الْبَحْرُ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَنْفَدَ كَلِمَاتُ رَبِّي وَلَوْ جِئْنَا بِمِثْلِهِ مَدَدًا)

سورة الكهف/ (109)

Say (O Muhammad Peace Be Upon Him): “ If the sea were ink for Words of my Lord, surely the sea would be exhausted before the Words of my Lord would be finished, even if we brought (another sea) like it for its aid. ”

In this verse, two words look to be a bit similar or close to each other, but they are totally different. The first is represented by *midad* ink; whereas the second, which is *madada*, catches a sense related to *aid*, *assistance* and *support*.

8. (أُولَىٰ لَكَ فَأُولَىٰ)

سورة القيامة/ (34)

(Woe to you [O man (disbeliever)] ! and then (again) woe to you!)

The word is derived from *wali*, *yali* to be near, close to which indicates closeness. In this concern, there is indication to woe or doom as it is close for you (disbeliever), and then it becomes completely near to him. So, the first word ?*awla* woe refers to what happens to disbelievers of torture, killing, curse and bad things in the present life. The second repetition indicates woe after resurrection.

9. (إِنَّا مَكْنَأُ لَهُ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَآتَيْنَاهُ مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ سَبَبًا. فَاتَّبَعِ سَبَبًا)

سورة الكهف/ (84) و (85)

(Verily, We established him in the earth, and We gave him the means of everything. So he followed a way.)

In these two verses, there are totally similar words represented by the word *sababa*. Yet they differ widely from the semantic point of view. The first refers to an object by which a result is achieved, i. e. , a way of achieving something like power and ability. As such, it is related to an instrument or a means for attaining a purpose. The second meaning of the word *sabab* is a way to be followed and it is used metaphorically to refer to road.

10. (أَنْ أَقْذِفِيهِ فِي التَّابُوتِ فَاقْذِفِيهِ فِي الْيَمِّ)

سورة طه/ (39)

(Saying: Put him (the child) into the Tabut (a box) and put it into the river.)

The word *iqdhifih* is repeated carrying the sense of put ; but the difference between them lies in that the first refers to ‘putting the child (who is the prophet Moses) into a box’. Whereas the second indicates putting the box into the river.

A critical evaluation of the quality of translation of the verses can be done on two levels: accuracy and quality. In terms of accuracy, the translation seems flawed in transmitting the accurate meaning of the zeugmatic expressions. A quality translation should focus on lexical accuracy and stylistic correctness. Every word in the glorious Qur'an is so loaded with nuance that needs special consideration in the translation process to achieve exact correspondence. In terms of quality, the translation reflects inadequate knowledge of the two languages. It is essential that improvements to the existing translations of the glorious Qur'an are needed. Every translation is deemed an act of communication, embracing both a creative and interpretive processes. The

quality of the end product depends on the individual translating skills and experience. The end product has no practical value. The English is not only weak and awkward but discourages the reader to carry on the joy of reading and learning. This is due to language transfer, overgeneralizations, and ignorance of lexical choice.

10. Discussion

The outcomes of the preset research have provided insight into translation between two languages. The major aim of this paper has been to describe the translation of zeugma. The results indicate that there are problems, difficulties and pitfalls that translators face when translating zeugmatic expressions. In line with the hypothesis, the data suggest that the problem encountered by the translator is the lack of counterparts or the absence of equivalents in the English language. The results demonstrate that the lack of equivalence has led to misrepresentations, misinterpretations and even textual discrepancies in the translations of the zeugmatic expressions. The study shows that it is not easy to give a solution that fits every single problem of translation. However, few recommendations can help mitigate the impact of the problems.

- The translation of a text should be undertaken by experienced translators who know both the source and target languages well. In addition, translators should have a deep understanding of the culture of the two languages to do an effective translation. One of the chief problems that need to be ironed out before releasing a translation to another language is that no inappropriate words should be used in the translation.
- Translators should exercise accuracy, concentration and caution in translating texts from one language into another. These help translators to reach the true meaning of the words that are similar in pronunciation and structure, but they had completely different meanings. Any wrong

translation can cause serious misunderstandings. Any correct translation can get the appropriate message across.

- Zeugmas are tough challenges in translation. While they're necessary elements of the language, they cannot be explained easily unless you're aware and conscious of the cultural barriers and differences that most commonly occur between the source and target languages. That's why it's important for a translator to identify idioms and realize the proper sense before translating the text. So, translators should have an in-depth knowledge of the languages.

11. Conclusion

This study has shed light on zeugma, a word that is used to give two sense. The study has discussed its types, and characteristics. To show how zeugma works, we have applied it to some selected Qur'anic verses. The study has reached certain findings. First zeugmatic expressions tend to cause very serious problems and difficulties for translators in terms of understanding, which is due to their linguistic sophistication. Second, each zeugmatic expression has a double use. Each use has a special translation which is completely different from the other. The translator then faces a difficulty in the quest for equivalence. Third translators of the glorious Qur'an often face significant challenges when attempting to render the sacred text into English. It is not only lexically complex but also has unique linguistic features. Literal translation may sometimes deform the implicit meaning of the lexical items found in the glorious Qur'an. Free translation is a more suitable way of conveying their exact meaning.

References

- Abdul Raof, Hussein. (2006). Arabic Rhetoric: A Pragmatic Analysis
London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.
- Cruse, Alan. (2006). A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics.
Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Fowler, H. L. (2009). A Dictionary of Modern English Usage.
Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hamad, N. I. (2022). “ A Cognitive Semantic Study of Verbal Irony in
Harold Pinter’s The Birthday Party .“ Journal of Kirkuk University/
Humanity Studies. Vol. 17, No. 2, pp: 1-22.
- Hornby, A. S. (2010). Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of
Current English. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Jassim, A. O & Najm, Y. M. (2023). “ Unbounded Dependency in
English and Arabic: A Lexical Functional Grammar Approach.” Journal of
Kirkuk University/ Humanity Studies. Vol. 18, No. 2, PP: 1-20.
- Johnson, Samuel. (2013). A Dictionary of the English Language.
London: University Press.
- Quirk et. al. (1985). A Comprehensive Grammar of the English
Language. London & New York. Longman.
- Riccio, Ottone. (1980). The Intimate Art of Writing Poetry. New
Jersey: Prentice- Hall.
- Trask, R. L. (1993). A Dictionary of Grammatical Terms in
Linguistics. London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.

within this period will result in the automatic cancellation of the research manuscript.

13. Citation and Referencing:

- A. The research must follow the American Psychological Association (APA) referencing style (7th edition), ensuring accuracy in citations and proper formatting of the reference list.
 - B. In-text citations should follow the format: (Author's last name, Year), e.g., (Al-Azzawi, 2008) or (Al-Azzawi, 2008: 214).
 - C. References to Islamic historical sources and Quranic citations should be numbered sequentially within parentheses (1), (2), (3), and so on.
 - D. The final section of the research should contain a complete list of sources and references, arranged alphabetically.
14. Researchers must cite at least two previously published studies from the University of Kirkuk Journal of Humanities Studies.
15. A plagiarism check must be conducted by the university's plagiarism detection center.
16. The researcher must pay a publication fee of 100,000 Iraqi dinars. If the research exceeds 25 pages, an additional fee of 5,000 dinars per page will be charged.
17. The editorial board conducts an initial review of the research before sending it to expert reviewers in the field. The journal is committed to informing the researcher of the final decision regarding publication. The researcher must comply with any revisions requested by the reviewers for the research to be approved for publication.
18. All research submissions and correspondence related to the journal should be sent via the journal's official website.

Publication Rules and Guidelines for the University of Kirkuk Journal of Humanities Studies

1. The electronic version of the research must be submitted via the website(/illuk:///mrik.m./tj/m/./sm.th) in Microsoft Word format, either as a .doc or .docx file.
2. The research should be typed using a computer with single-spacing between lines and should be between 8,000 to 10,000 words, with a maximum of 25 pages. The text should be formatted in Simplified Arabic font, size 14, on A4 paper for Arabic-language research. For research written in English or Turkish, it should be in Times New Roman font, size 14, on A4 paper. For Kurdish-language research, the Kurdfonts font should be used.
3. A brief academic biography of the researcher(s) must be submitted separately along with the research.
4. The full names of the researchers should be written in both Arabic and English, along with their current academic positions.
5. The author must provide a declaration confirming that the research has not been previously published and is not under consideration for publication in another journal.
6. Headings and subheadings should be used within the research to structure and divide its sections based on their importance.
7. A summary in both Arabic and English, not exceeding 250 words, must be included with the research.
8. Keywords should be written immediately after the abstract.
9. Tables and figures should be incorporated within the research text, numbered in order of appearance, and appropriately labeled.
10. Research extracted from a thesis or dissertation (Master's or Ph.D.) may be published, provided that the original thesis has not been previously published or officially approved for publication. This should be explicitly stated in the research, within the references, and in the declaration.
11. The researcher must bear the financial costs associated with the evaluation process if they choose to withdraw the research and discontinue the publication process.
12. The researcher is granted a maximum period of three months to make necessary modifications to the research if requested. Failure to comply

	And “I Loved Living” Poems		
--	----------------------------	--	--

Faculty of Arts Research

Sequence	Search title	Researcher	Page Number
1	Economic Advancements In The Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia Under The Reign Of King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz From (1982 To 2005)	Assist. Lect. Yaseen Rasheed Faqi	714-741
2	Al-Kamal Ibn Al-Hammam’s vision of the purpose of social solidarity in his book Fath Al-Qadeer - Chapter on Zakat – Jurisprudential study	Assist. Prof. Dr . Salih Yaseen Abdul Rahman	742-759
3	A World Without a King: Political Anarchy and the Fragmentation of Mid-World in Stephen King’s The Dark Tower Series	Assist. Lect. Taib Abdulrahman Abdullah Prof. Dr. Zanyar Faiq Saeed	760-785
4	Using Needham's model in teaching equations and its effect on achievement and developing mindful learning skills among third-grade middle school students in mathematics	Assist. Lect. Hussein Sameer Maarooof koprulu	786-811
5	Analysis of the distributional and point characteristics of the wood and aluminum industry in Kirkuk city with future expectations	Salwa Ali Fadel Assist. Prof. Dr. Mahia Mohsen Hassan	812-832

1	A Study of Ambiguity in Hemingway's "My "Old Man	Assist. Lect. Ahmed Hamad Kareem Hameed	518-537
2	Investigating the Translation of Selected Qur'anic Zeugmatic Expressions	Assist. Lect. Alaa Mjren Oleiwi Dr. Hussein Khalaf Najm	538-553

Kurdish Language Research

Sequence	Search title	Researcher	Page Number
1	The Effectiveness Of Conceptual Blending In The Semantic Interpretation Of Kurdish Idioms	Kazhal Jihabakhsh Mohammed Salam Raheem Rasheed Dara Hamid Mohammed	554-577
2	Imagery In Azad Subhi's Poetry	Dr. Hazhar Fage Sleman Hussein	578-604
3	Perception to the Senses in the Kurdish Language the Sense five Semantic Fields of the Word as a Mode	Assist. Prof. Dr. Bestoon Abubaker Ali Assist. Prof. Dr. Jwana Ahmad Hamahusen	605-632
4	Women's Problems In The Novel "The Curse Of Nawbahran" By Bakhtiar Ali	Dr. Ashti Hussein Arif	633-650
5	The Emergence Of Teaching Kurdish Alphabet And The Role Of Ibrahim Ameen Baldar In Its Development	Dr. Shadman Salar Nariman Agha	651-671

Turkish Language Research

Sequence	Search title	Researcher	Page Number
1	Iraq - An Evaluation Of Place Names In The Erbil Region From The Perspective Of Folklore	Dr. Naznaz Bahjat Tawfeq	672- 693
2	Analysis Of Kemal Beyatli's "Cemal"	Assist. Prof. Dr. Goran Salahaddin Shokor	693-713

History Research

Sequence	Search title	Researcher	Page Number
1	The Media Role Of Women In Kirkuk 1951-1979, A Historical Study	Shaima Hassan Rashid Prof. Dr. Dilshad Oumar Abdul Aziz	242-265
2	The Political Debate Between The Arab Elements And Abu Muslim Al-Khorasani	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Hussein Ali	266-308
3	Reverberation Of The Political Developments In Iraqi Kurdistan In The Iranian Ettela'at Newspaper (1970-1975)	Assist. Prof. Dr. Fakher Hassan Yousef	307-339
4	The Position Of The Iraqi Communist Party On The Kurdish Issue 1934-1963 A Historical And Political Study	Dr. Salar Abdul Karim Fandi	340-378
5	The Development Of The Labour Movement In Britain 1800-1852	Prof. Dr. Ahmed Abood Abdullah	379-398
6	Saladin Puts An End To The Political, Social And Economic Chaos In Egypt, The Levant And Iraq By Unifying The Islamic Front And Liberating Jerusalem	Osman Yassin Hilal Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Sultan Abbas	399-439
7	Scholars Of The Qur'an Who Came To Medina Through The Book "Siyar A'lam Al-Nubala" By Al-Dhahabi ((D. 748 AH - 1347 AD	Shihab Ahmed Ghafel Assist. Prof. Dr. Omid Asaad Omar	437-489
8	The Political Crises Of The Abbasid Caliphate And Their Treatment During The First Abbasid Era (132-247 (AH / 749-861 AD	Hind Muhammad Saleh Youssef Prof. Dr. Juma Abdullah Yassin	490-517

English Language Research

Sequence	Search title	Researcher	Page Number
----------	--------------	------------	-------------

Index of Published Research
Educational and Psychological Sciences Research

Sequence	Search title	Researcher	Page Number
1	The Impact Of Several Media Commentary Strategies On Developing The Arabic Language With Material That Reflects The Commentary And Developing Their Abstract Thinking	Assist. Lect. Aya Hassan Hadi Al-Bayati Assist. Lect. Hisham Abdel-Rumaid Al-Mafraji	1-40

Geographic Research

Sequence	Search title	Researcher	Page Number
1	Morphometric Characteristics Of Wadi Al-Ruman Basin In The Western Plateau Of Najaf Governorate Using GIS	Dr. Hamzia Miri Kazim	41-68
2	Overlap and Temporal Integration in Geographical Studies	Assist. Lect. Asmaa Hamad Sultan Prof. Dr. Kamal Abdullah Hasan	69 - 96

Qur'anic Sciences Research

Sequence	Search title	Researcher	Page Number
1	Conflict Between The Mursal Hadith And The Musnad Hadith, The Ruling And The Effects: A Hadith Study	Dr. Ahmed Kareem Yousef	97-132
2	The Imam's Jurisprudential Colleges Are An Easy Read Within The Limits	Samira Abdullah Mahmoud Assist. Dr. Dilshad Jalal Muhammad	133-174
3	Marra Al-Hamdani And His Interpretive Views	Assist. Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Nasser Zorao	175-197
4	Guaranteeing The One Who Caused It In Islamic Jurisprudence	Assist. Prof. Dr. Bakr Abbas Ali	198-214
5	The Shining Light On The Issue Of Analogy With The Difference And Some Of Its Jurisprudential Applications	Assist. Dr. Jassim Mohammed Abdullah Ahmed Al-Mashhadani	215-241



Issued by the College of Education for
Human Sciences, Kirkuk University



Kirkuk University Journal for Humanities Studies

March 2025, Volume 20, Issue 1, Part 1

**A peer-reviewed quarterly journal from the College
of Education for Humanities, University of Kirkuk**

**A quarterly magazine issued by the
College of Education for Human Sciences
Kirkuk University**

issn 1992 - 1179

**Postal address
Iraq/ Kirkuk/ Kirkuk University
P.O. Box: 2281 and Zip Code: 52001**

