

# المعنيّ

الخبر والإنشاء



# Recap – Speech and Audience

- 3 Styles of Speech
  - Academic
  - Literary
  - Oratory
- Each has its own balagha and fasaha requirements.
- Speech can have a mix of them
- BALAGHA
  - Ilmu badee'      Ilmu bayaan      Ilmu ma'aani
- Ilmu ma'aani : **Pre-requisite** Lessons
  - **المُسْنَدُ إِلَيْهِ**, **المُسْنَدُ**, **القَيْدُ**
  - 2 Types of sentences – **الخبرية و الإنشائية**
  - 3 Kinds of Audiences and 3 levels of stress
  - 3 Levels of Speech

# Recap - اِسْمِيَّةٌ vs فِعْلِيَّةٌ

A JI denotes permanence ONLY when there is no fil or an ism pretending to be a f'il.

Isms sometimes pretend to be fils – اسم فاعل and اسم مفعول.  
When they act as verbs then it could have two meanings:

- a) The action or decision is firm, it is going to happen and you need to come to terms with it.
- b) The action is about to happen, it has not happened yet, it is on the verge of happening.

# الخبر 1 – Recap

- الخبرية و الإنشائية – 2 Types of sentences

- الخبرية

- 1. (فائدة الخبر) إفادة المخاطب الحكم الذي في الجملة.

- To tell someone something new.

- جاء زيد.

- 2. (لازم فائدة الخبر) إفادة المخاطب أن المتكلم عالم بالحكم الذي في الجملة.

- To tell someone that you know something they know

- اسمك زيد.

# Recap – الخبر 2

- Why would we tell someone something they already know? Some common reasons:

الإِسْتِرْحَامُ •

A plea for mercy •

إِظْهَارُ الضَّعْفِ •

To gain sympathy •

إِظْهَارُ التَّحَسُّرِ •

To show our feelings •

الفَخْرُ •

A statement of pride or honour •

الحَثُّ عَلَى السَّعْيِ وَالْجِدِّ •

A statement to spur someone to do well •

# الإنشاء

**الخبر** A statement which can be labelled as true or false.

It can exist outside speech. *For example:*

**Your shoes are brown.** – they are brown regardless of whether you say it or not.

**الإنشاء** A statement that can neither be labelled as true or false.

It does not exist outside of speech. *For example:*

**Lower the volume.** – unless you verbalise it, it will not happen.

# الإِنشَاء

الإِنشَاء نوعان:

• **ظَلِي - المعني**

• غَيْرُ ظَلِي - لَيْسَتْ مَبَاحِثُ عِلْمِ الْمَعَانِي  
ما لا يَسْتَدْعِي مَطْلُوبًا.

There is no requirement for a request.

التَّعْجُبُ

ما أَجْمَلَ السَّمَاءَ - ... What a beautiful sky!

الْمَدْحُ

نِعْمَ الرَّجُلُ زَيْدٌ - A wonderful man is Zaid!

الذَّمُّ

بُؤْسَ الْخُلُقِ الْخِيَانَةَ. Terrible, the treacherous character.

# الإِنْشَاءُ الطَّلْبِي

○ الأَمْر

The command ○

○ النَّهْي

The forbidding ○

○ الإِسْتِفْهَام

The question ○

○ التَّمَنِّي

The wish ○

○ النِّدَاء

The call ○



# الأمر - Forms

1. الأمر

الْأَمْرُ طَلَبُ الْفِعْلِ عَلَى وَجْهِ الْإِسْتِعْلَاءِ.

*A request of action from above.*

Forms of Command صَبَّغُ الْأَمْرُ:

- فعل الأمر **اُكْتُبْ** دَرَسَكَ
- لامُ الأمر مع المضارع **لِتَكْتُبْ** دَرَسَكَ
- إِسْمُ فِعْلِ الْأَمْرِ **حَيَّ** على الصلاةِ
- المصدر النَّائِبُ عن فعل الأمر وبالوالدَيْنِ **إِحْسَانًا**  
أَحْسِنُ والوالدَيْنِ **إِحْسَانًا**

# الأمر - Secondary Meanings

When does a command deviate from its original meaning?

خروج الأمر عن معناه الأصلي:

○ الإرشاد (غير واجب) advice or counsel

إِذَا قُلْتَ لِصَدِيقِكَ ذَاكِرْ دَرَسَكَ

*When you tell a friend to remember to study*

○ الدُّعَاءُ الْإِسْتِعْلَاءُ Opposite of

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَنَا وَإِرْحَمْنَا

*O Allah, forgive us and have mercy on us.*

○ الْإِلْتِمَاسُ – Request kindly, from your peer something

إِذَا قُلْتَ لِصَدِيقِكَ أَعْطِنِي الْقَلَمَ أَيُّهَا أَخِي

*When you ask a friend to give you a pen*

# الأمر

○ التَّمَنِي - wishful thinking, hoping

أَيُّهَا اللَّيْلُ **إِنَّتَه**

*O Night, be over.*

○ التَّخْيِير بِمَعْنَى إِخْتِيَارٍ - to make a choice

مَنْ شَاءَ **فَلْيَدْرُسِ** النُّحُو وَمَنْ شَاءَ **فَلْيَدْرُسِ** الْفِقْهَ.

*Whoever wants, let him study grammar, and whoever wills, let him study fiqh.*

○ التَّسْوِيَّة - to make things equal

**أَدْرُسِ** الْآنَ أَوْ غَدًا.

*Study now or tomorrow(no difference)*

أَصْلَوْهَا فَاصْبِرُوا **أَوْ لَا تَصْبِرُوا** سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْكُمْ - سورة الطور 52:16

*[Enter to] burn therein; then be patient or impatient - it is all the same for you*

# الأمر

○ التَّعْجِيز - to make someone feel they are not able to do something

أَرُونِي مَاذَا خَلَقُوا مِنَ الْأَرْضِ - سورة فاطر 35:40

*Show me (if you can) what those other than Him have created from the earth.*

○ التَّهْدِيد - to threaten – not an actual choice

إِذَا لَمْ تَسْتَحْ فَاِصْنَعْ مَا شِئْتَ

*If you feel no shame, then do as you wish*

فَمَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيُؤْمِنْ وَمَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيُكْفُرْ - سورة الكهف 18:29

*so whoever wills - let him believe; and whoever wills - let him disbelieve."*

○ الإِبَاحَةُ (الإِذْن) - permission to do or not to do

(وَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّى يَتَبَيَّنَ لَكُمُ الْخَيْطُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الْخَيْطِ الْأَسْوَدِ مِنَ الْفَجْرِ)

*And eat and drink until the white thread of dawn becomes distinct to you*

*from the black thread [of night]. سورة البقرة 2:187*

# الأمر

○ الاكرام - to honour

أَدْخُلُوهَا بِسَلَامٍ آمِنِينَ - سورة الحجر 15:46

*"Enter them with peace, in safety."*

○ الإِمْتِنَانُ – when you want someone to enjoy the gift you

have given them

فَكُلُوا مِمَّا رَزَقَكُمُ اللَّهُ - سورة النحل 16:114

*Then eat of what Allah has provided for you*

○ الإِهَانَةُ to humiliate someone

قُلْ كُونُوا حِجَارَةً أَوْ حَدِيدًا - سورة الإسراء 17:50

*Say, "Be you stones or iron*

# الأمر

○ الدَّوَام - when you ask someone to do something for always

أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ - سورة الفاتحة 1:6

*Guide us to the straight path*

○ الإِعْتِبَار - to contemplate

أَنْظُرُوا إِلَى ثَمَرِهِ إِذَا أَثْمَرَ - سورة الأنعام 6:99

*Look at [each of] its fruit when it yields and [at] its ripening.*

# الأمر

○التأديب - to teach somebody manners

كُلْ مِمَّا يَلَيْكَ

*Eat what is in front of you.*

○التعجب - to show shock

انظروا كيف ضربوا لك الأمثال فضلوا فلا يستطيعون سبيلاً - سورة

الإسراء 17:48

*Look how they strike for you comparisons; but they have strayed, so they cannot [find] a way.*

# *The End - Session 13*

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