

البلاغة

الفصاحة



Bismillah



أَقْسَامِ عِلْمِ الْبَلَاغَةِ

علم البلاغة **ثلاثة** أقسام

علم المَعَانِي

علم البَيَان

علم البَدِيع

*The division of this science is attributed to a Khwarazmi scholar of the Arabic Language – Yūsuf al-Sakkākī يوسف بن محمد السكاكي
He based the ma'ani and bayan section on the works of the Persian Arab rhetorician - 'Abd al-Qāhir al-Jurjānī . عبد القاهر الجرجاني*

علم البيان

- Different Ways to deliver a message or meaning. For example you can convey the meaning of *Zaid is generous* in the following ways:

• زَيْدٌ كَرِيمٌ (جملة إسمية)

Simile

• التشبيه - زيد كالبحر في الكرم

- Zaid is like the sea when it comes to generosity.

Metaphor

• الاستعارة (المجاز) - رَأَيْتُ بَحْرًا يَتَصَدَّقُ

- I saw the sea giving alms.

Metonymy

• الكناية - زيدٌ كثيرُ الرَّمَادِ

- Zaid has a lot of ashes.

علم البديع

مَحَسَّنَات لَفْظِيَّة

Verbal Enhancers

الجناس

When we say two words with the same pronunciation but with different meanings.

وَسَمَّيْتَهُ يَحْيَىٰ لِيَحْيَا

السنخ

The art of speaking in rhymed prose.

وَالضُّحَىٰ ﴿١﴾ وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا سَجَىٰ ﴿٢﴾ مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَلَىٰ ﴿٣﴾ وَالْآخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لَّكَ مِنَ الْأُولَىٰ...

الاقتباس

To incorporate a well-known quote.

مَحَسَّنَات مَعْنَوِيَّة

Abstract Enhancers

التورية

هذا هادٍ يهديني

This guide guides me .

الطباق

18:18Al-Kahf وتَحْسِبُهُمْ أَيْقَظًا وَهُمْ رُقُودٌ

And you would think them awake, while they were asleep .

المقابلة

At- فليضحكوا قليلاً وليبكو كثيراً

(9:82) Tawba

So let them laugh a little and weep much.

تأكيد...

علم المعاني (علم مَعَانِي النحو)

- النحو يُخْبِرُنَا مَا الْجُمْلَةُ الصَّحِيحَةُ وَمَا الْجُمْلَةُ الْخَطَأُ.
- علم المعاني يخبرنا الفرق بين الجمل في المعنى.

Zaid came.

○ جاء زيدٌ

Zaid did come.

○ زيدٌ جاء

Indeed, Zaid came.

○ إِنَّ زَيْدًا جَاءَ

Indeed, Zaid is coming.

○ إِنَّ زَيْدًا لَّآتٍ

Invalid sentence.

○ إِنَّ جَاءَ زَيْدٌ

علم المعاني

● **الخير والإنشاء**

○ الفرق بين الجملة الاسمية والجملة الفعلية

● **القصر** (قَصَرَ يَقْصِرُ إِقْصِرُ)

● **الفصل** (فَصَلَ يَفْصِلُ إِفْصِلُ) **والوصل** (وَصَلَ يَصِلُ
صِلُ)

● **الإجاز والإطناب والمساواة**

Notes:

- الإيجاز: When the meaning is more than what is said, less words used because meaning is understood.
- أن تكون المعاني أكثر من الألفاظ
- الإطناب: When more is said to make the meaning clearer
- أن تكون الألفاظ أكثر من المعاني
- أو
- زيادة اللفظ على المعنى لفائدة
- المساواة: When what is said is just enough
- أن تكون المعاني مساوية للألفاظ لا يزيد بعضها على بعض.

الفَصَاة

Linguistic Meaning versus Technical Meaning

• إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ
غَفُورٌ ﴿٢٨﴾ - سورة فاطر 35:28

- *The only ones who truly fear Allah from among His slaves are al-ulama'*
- Linguistically الْعُلَمَاءُ means *knowledgeable* people
- Technically الْعُلَمَاءُ means *scholars* – those with qualifications and certificates.

What is الفَصَاحَة ?

Linguistically – Many meanings:

• وَأَخِي هَارُونُ هُوَ أَفْصَحُ مِنِّي لِسَانًا – سورة القصص 28:34

My brother Harun is clearer than I in speech.

• أَفْصَحَ الصَّبِيُّ فِي مَنْطِقِهِ

The child became clear in his articulation

• أَفْصَحَ الصُّبْحُ إِذَا أَضَاءَ

The morning became very clear with the light

What is الفصاحة ?

Continuation:

• وَأَفْصَحَ الْأَعْجَمِيُّ

The foreigner became clear

• الْأَعْجَمِيُّ مُفْصِحٌ

• وَفَصَحَ اللَّحَانُ

The feelings became apparent

إذا عَبَّرَ عَمَّا فِي نَفْسِهِ. وَأَظْهَرَ عَلَى وَجْهِ الصَّوَابِ دُونَ الْخِطَاءِ

What is الفصاحة ?

Technical meanings:

- ❖ Words that are clear
- ❖ Leads to quick understanding
 - ❖ The goal of فصاحة is to get somebody to understand
 - ❖ The Quran actually possesses فصاحة also – Why? – Because Allah keeps on saying the book is clear and it clarifies.
 - ❖ It is the first step to having بلاغة.
- ❖ Commonly used among authors and poets.
 - ❖ Good authors and good poets become popular because everybody understands them . They are able to get their points across really well.

3 (Three) Studies in **الفَصَاحَة**

- a) *Fasāḥah* of the word **الكَلِمَة** – word choice
- b) *Fasāḥah* of the speech **الكَلَام** - flow of words
- c) *Fasāḥah* of the speaker **المُتَكَلِّم**

when you have a) and b) you become c)

فَصَاحَةُ الْكَلِمَةِ

- In بلاغة , we do not say **كَلِمَةٌ بَلِغَةٌ** – we say **كَلِمٌ**
مُتَكَلِّمٌ بَالِغٌ or **بَالِغٌ** i.e eloquent **speech** or
eloquent **speaker**. We do not have “eloquent
word .”
- For فَصَاحَةُ there is **فَصَاحَةُ الْكَلِمَةِ** - Clarity of the
Word.

فَصَاحَةُ الْكَلِمَةِ - free from following defects:

1. **تَنَافُرُ الْحُرُوفِ** (Tanāfur Al-Ĥurūf)
2. **الْغَرَبَةِ** (Al-Gharābah)
3. **مُخَالَفَةُ الْقِيَاسِ** (Mukhālafah Al-Qiyās As-Šarfī)
4. **الْكَرَاهَةُ فِي السَّمْعِ** (Al-Karāhah Fī As-Sam`) – This is basically the result of Defect 1.

تَنَافُرُ الحُرُوفِ

- (خَشِنَ ج-حِشَانُ) (Rough place in Arabic is called **الظُّشُّ**)
- (تَرَكَتُ نَاقَتِي تَرعى **الهَعْمَع**) (Graze in the fields, pasture –
النَّبْتُ, الزَّرْعُ, الأَرْضُ)
- In contrast in the Quran you find words like م ن ز ل that are used - close to each other - but look at how smooth they flow:

• أَنْتُمْ أَنْزَلْتُمُوهُ مِنَ الْمُزْنِ أَمْ نَحْنُ الْمُنزِلُونَ – سورة الواقعة 69:56

- *Is it you who brought it down from the clouds, or is it We who bring it down?*

الغَرَبَة

- A word that can be understood as one of two things; you can go either way and it can clearly cause confusion.

• وفاقِما ومَرِسِنًا مُسَرِّجًا

- - can mean *lit up* or *straight* and it is used to describe a nose in this line of poetry.
- Sometimes, however this is allowed when the word has a clear and singular meaning.

الغربة (contd.)

• فَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا بِهِ وَعَزَّرُوهُ وَنَصَرُوهُ – سورة الأعراف 7:157

- *So they who have believed in him, honoured him, supported him*

• لَتُؤْمِنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَتُعَزِّرُوهُ وَتُوَقِّرُوهُ وَتُسَبِّحُوهُ بُكْرَةً وَأَصِيلًا – سورة الفتح 48:9

- *That you [people] may believe in Allah and His Messenger and honour him and respect the Prophet and exalt Allah morning and afternoon.*
- *تُوَقِّرُ and تُعَزِّرُ is when you honour and are in awe of someone - Allah was referring to the Prophet.*
- *تُسَبِّحُ is to declare someone perfect and free from any flaw; flawless in every way – this was referring to Allah.*

The End - Session 2

BaLaGHaH Intensive REVIEW
