

البلاغة

الفصاحة



Bismillah



الفَصَاة

Faṣāḥah of the word **الكَلِمَة**

فَصَاحَةُ الْكَلِمَةِ - free from following defects:

1. تَنَافُرُ الْحُرُوفِ (Tanāfur Al-Ĥurūf)



2. الْغَرَبَةُ (Al-Gharābah)



3. مُخَالَفَةُ الْقِيَاسِ (Mukhālafah Al-Qiyās As-Šarfī):

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْأَجَلِّ الْحَدِ الْفَرْدِ الْقَدِيمِ الْأَوَّلِ

4. الْكَرَاهَةُ فِي السَّمْعِ (Al-Karāhah Fī As-Sam`) – An ugly sounding word. - الْجِرْشِيُّ

The Faṣāḥah of Speech **الكَلامُ**

فَصَاحَةُ الْكَلَامِ

- free from following defects:

1. تَنَافُرُ الْكَلِمَاتِ مُجْتَمِعَةً (Tanāfur Al-Kalimāt Mujtami'ah)
2. ضَعْفُ التَّأْلِيفِ (Ďa'f At-Ta'līf)
3. التَّعْقِيدُ اللَّفْظِيُّ (At-Ta'qīd Al-Lafdihī)
4. التَّعْقِيدُ الْمَعْنَوِيُّ (At-Ta'qīd Al-Ma'nawī)
5. كَثْرَةُ التَّكْرَارِ (Kathrah At-Takrār)
6. تَتَابُعُ الْإِضَافَاتِ (Tatābu' Al-Idāfāt)

تَنَافُرُ الْكَلِمَاتِ مُجْتَمِعَةً

- Words which do not like to be next to each other
- Examples:

وَقَبْرُ حَرْبٍ بِمَكَانٍ قَفْرٌ وَلَيْسَ قُرْبَ قَبْرِ حَرْبٍ قَبْرٌ

- The words in this line are similar in pronunciation and are close to each other, making it difficult to say.
- An English example would be “She sells sea shells on the sea shore.”

تَنَافُرُ الْكَلِمَاتِ مُجْتَمِعَةً

وَقَبْرُ حَرْبٍ بِمَكَانٍ قَفْرٌ وَلَيْسَ قُرْبَ قَبْرِ حَرْبٍ قَبْرٌ

- According to legend the killer of Ḥarb Ibn Umayyah, who died mysteriously in the desert, was a Jinn.
- When you come close to his grave the Jinn would say this line, which roughly means:

The grave of Harb is in a place called Qafr (a place unchartered)

And near the grave of Harb, there is no other grave.

ضَعْفُ التَّأْلِيفِ

- Bad composition (Grammatically correct but not well-said)

خَلَّتِ الْبِلَادُ مِنَ الْغَزَالَةِ لَيْلَهَا فَأَعَاضَهَاكَ اللَّهُ كِي لَا تَحْزَنَا
[المتنبى]

- *The lands are empty (خلت) or deprived of (الغزالة)the sun during the nights – So Allah compensated the lands by giving them you, so that they will not be sad.*
- This is an example of bad composition. **Why?**

ضَعْفُ التَّأْلِيفِ

- Look at فَأَعَاضَهَاكَ اللَّهُ
- فَأَعَاضَهَاكَ اللَّهُ is like the word أَقَامَ. It means *He compensated*.

أَعَاضَ يُعِيضُ إِعَاضَةً مُعِيضٌ
أُعِيضَ يُعَاضُ إِعَاضَةً مُعَاضٌ
أَعِضُ لَا تُعِضُ مُعَاضٌ

- اللَّهُ , lafzul jalallah , is the outside doer in this verse.
- How would you say “ Allah compensated her (the lands) with you”

أَعَاضَهَا اللَّهُ بِكَ

- But he put 2 attached pronouns together.

فَأَعَاضَهَاكَ اللَّهُ

This makes it bad composition.

ضَعْفُ التَّأْلِيفِ

- One can understand what the Poet is trying to say but...its awkward.
- ❖ Theoretically in grammar it is possible,
- ❖ but more with certain words than others.
 - In the Quran it occurs with:

• فَسَيَكْفِيكَهُمُ اللَّهُ - سورة البقرة 2:137

and Allah will be sufficient for you against them.

This is **NOT** weak composition.

The End - Session 6

*Raise your Words, not voice.
It is rain that grows flowers, not thunder.*

جلال الدين محمد رومي

Jalāl al-Dīn Muḥammad Rūmī
