

البلاغَةُ الواضحةُ

تأليف

مصطفى أمين

المفتش بوزارة المعارف بمصر

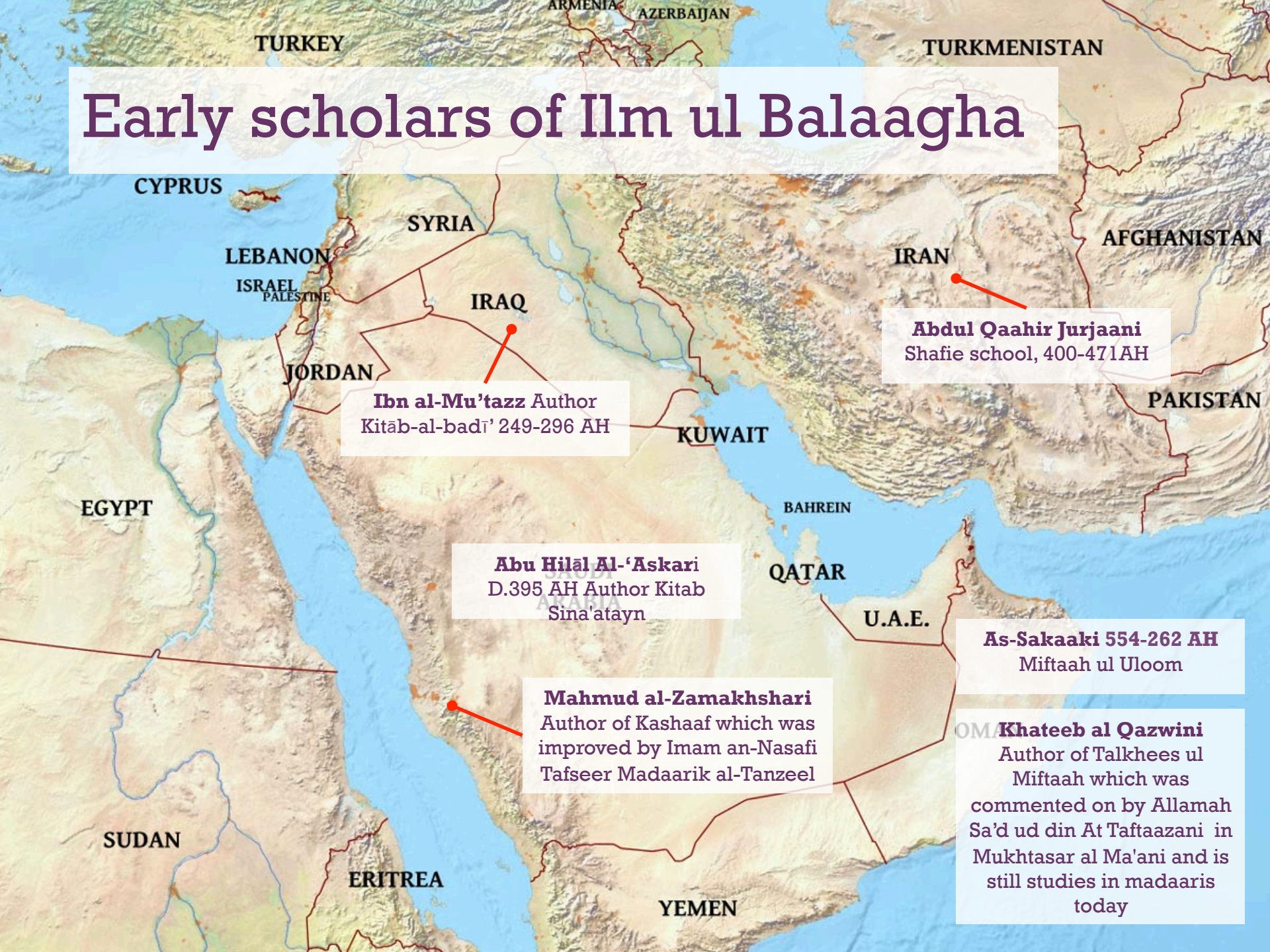
علي الجارم

المفتش بوزارة المعارف بمصر

Clear rhetoric

Notes الملاحظات

Early scholars of Ilm ul Balaagha



Ibn al-Mu'tazz Author
Kitab-al-badi' 249-296 AH

Abu Hilal Al-'Askari
D.395 AH Author Kitab
Sina'atayn

Mahmud al-Zamakhshari
Author of Kashaaf which was
improved by Imam an-Nasafi
Tafseer Madaarik al-Tanzeel

Abdul Qaahir Jurjaani
Shafie school, 400-471AH

As-Sakaaki 554-262 AH
Miftaah ul Uloom

OM Khateeb al Qazwini
Author of Talkhees ul
Miftaah which was
commented on by Allamah
Sa'd ud din At Taftaazani in
Mukhtasar al Ma'ani and is
still studies in madaaris
today

علم البلاغة Rhetoric

	Definition	Literal meaning	Etymological (technical) meaning
البلاغة	Rhetoric = The art of speaking or writing effectively	Lit. “to reach, to attain, to arrive at or to get to	The art of reaching the utmost perfection in the style and context of a composition

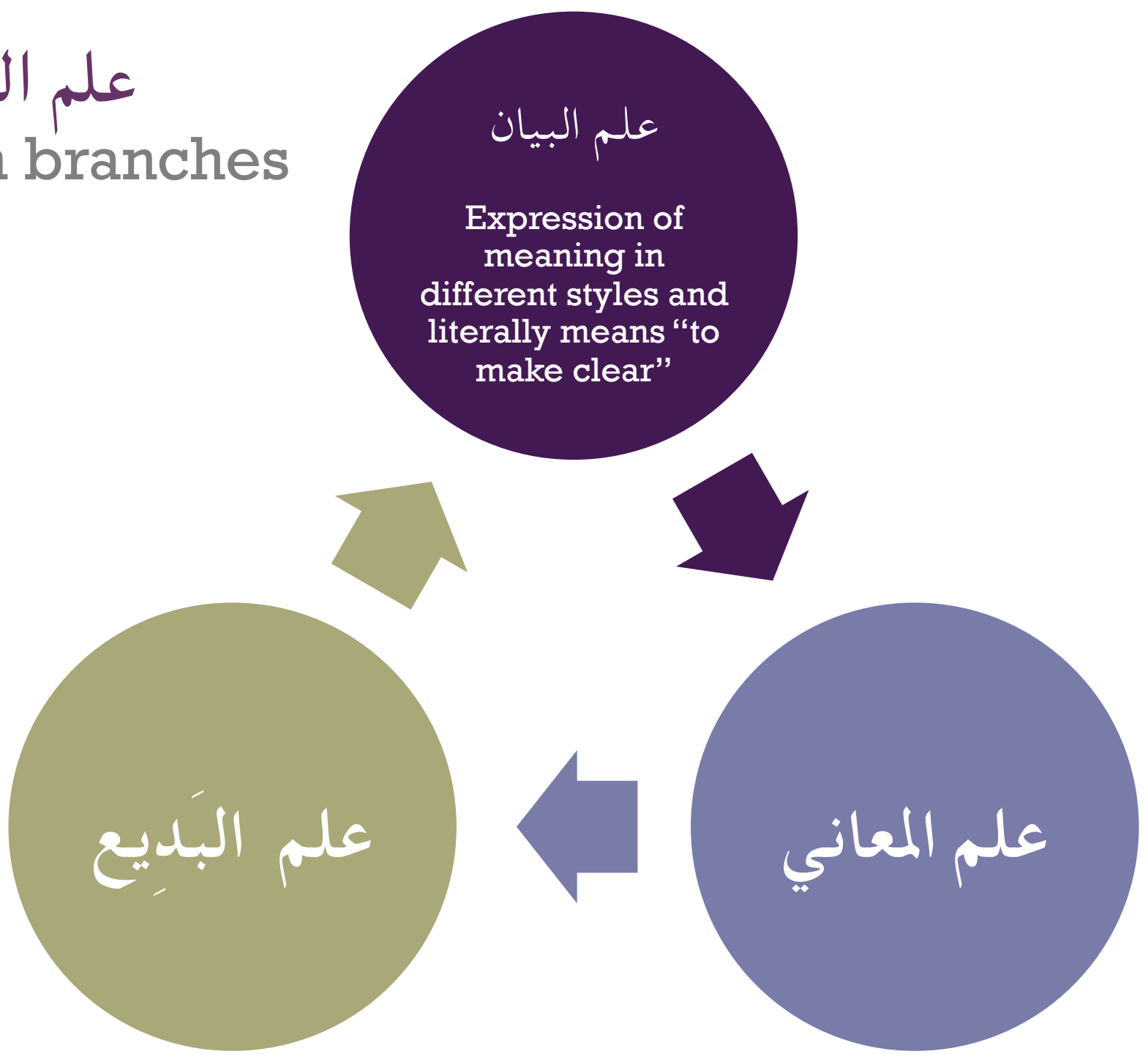
- In علم النحو (Grammar) the focus is on correct use of grammar, whereas علم البلاغة focuses on the context and eloquence of language usage.
- The practical application of علم البلاغة is called الأدب علم. One of the key texts of adab is Maqaamat al Hareeri – gatherings of Imam Al Hareeri, a master in balaagha who wrote eloquently about the escapades of Abu Zaid as Saroojee. Another example are the 10 Mu’alaqaat which hung in the Ka’bah.
- The Qur’ān was revealed in a magnificent rhetorical style and played a significant role in the evolution of علم البلاغة.

“ The most worthy of knowledge to undertake and the best of it to be preserved after realisation of Allah – Suhbhanahu wa Ta’ala -is the study of al- Balāghah and knowledge of faṣāhah through which the inimitability of the Book of Allah, the most exalted is affirmed. ”

Abū Hilāl ‘al Askarī (1320)

علم البلاغة

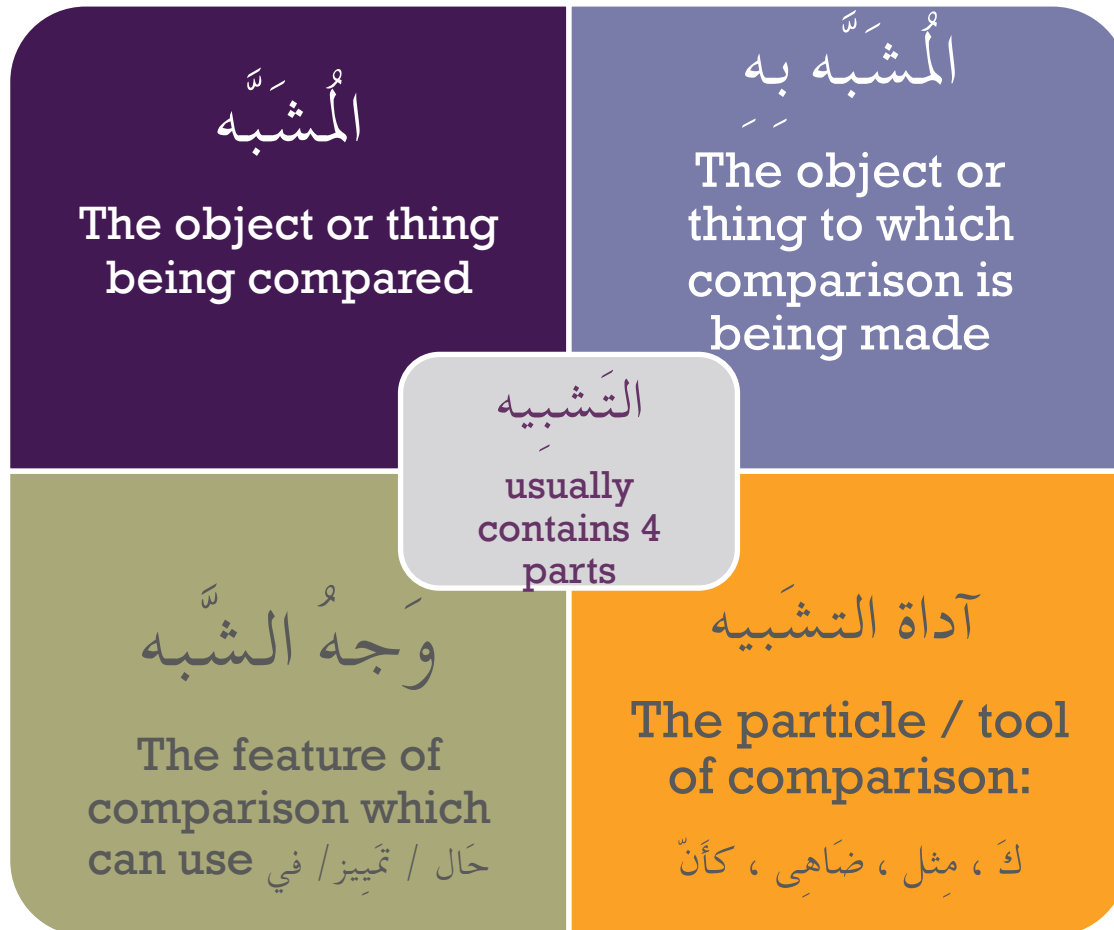
Main branches



علم البيان

Teaches us how to do away with unnecessary complication in our expression.

- It comprises of 5 topics starting with التَّشْبِيه



- In English this may be likened to a simile which is a word that compares words in a sentence. You can usually tell if a simile is present in a sentence when you see the words as or like e.g. The thunder was as loud as fireworks
- A metaphor differs from a simile as it does not use a tool of simile such as “like” e.g. The sun was a furnace

أمثلة

قال المعرّي في المديح:

أَنْتَ كَالشَّمْسِ فِي الضِّيَاءِ وَإِنْ جَا
وَزَتْ كَيَوَانَ فِي عُلُوِّ الْمَكَانِ

المُشَبَّه
آدَاةُ
المُشَبَّه بِهِ
وَجْهُ الشَّبَّه

التشبيه

NOTE: المُشَبَّه and المُشَبَّه بِهِ are
also known as طرفي التشبيه

وقال آخر:

كَأَنَّمَا
الْمَاءُ فِي صَفَاءٍ
وَقَدْ جَرَى ذَائِبُ اللَّجِينِ

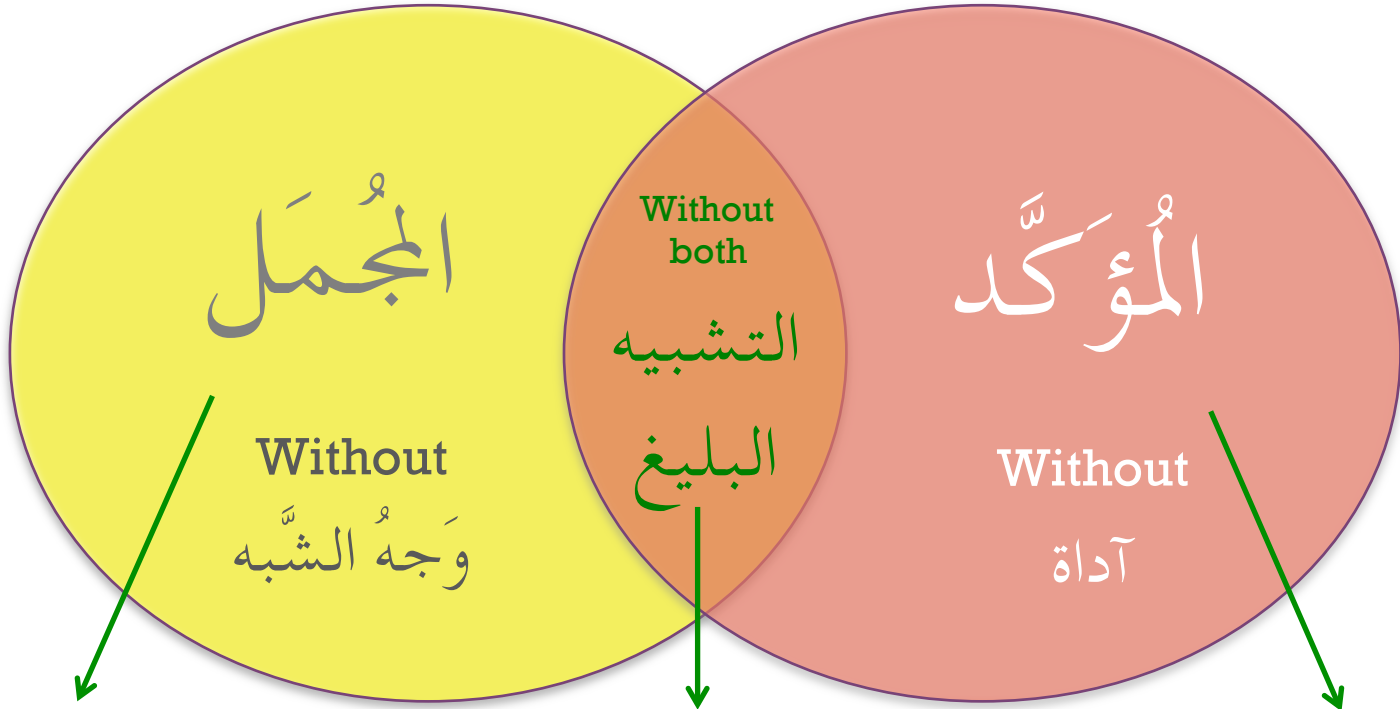
آدَاةُ
المُشَبَّه بِهِ
وَجْهُ الشَّبَّه

التشبيه

أقسام التشبيه

المُفَصَّلُ With وَجْهُ الشَّبَه

المُرْسَلُ With آداة



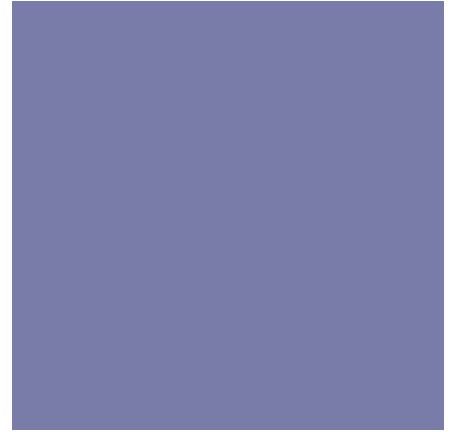
سِنَّةٌ تَمْشَى فِي مَفَاصِلِ نَعَسٍ
{ مُرْسَلٌ مُجْمَلٌ }

وَجَعَلْنَا اللَّيْلَ لِبَاسًا ۖ
وَجَعَلْنَا النَّهَارَ مَعَاشًا ۚ

أَنْتَ نَجْمٌ فِي رِفْعَةٍ وَضِيَاءٌ
{ مُؤَكَّدٌ مُفَصَّلٌ }



الدرس الثاني



تشبيه التمثيل

This is a simile where the aspect of resemblance is a vivid, sometimes abstract, collective picture without comparing its individual components

not stating they are donkeys but like those who don't appreciate what they carry

مَثَلُ الَّذِينَ حُمِّلُوا التَّوْرَةَ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَحْمِلُوهَا كَمَثَلِ الْحِمَارِ يَحْمِلُ أَسْفَارًا
أَسْفَارًا بِئْسَ مَثَلُ الْقَوْمِ الَّذِينَ كَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الظَّالِمِينَ ﴿٥﴾

“ The example of those who were entrusted with the Torah and then did not take it on is like that of a donkey who carries volumes [of books] ” [Surat Al-Jumu`ah 62:5]

This is different to comparing individual things through a simile e.g.

وما الموت إلا سارقٌ دقَّ شخصه

غير تمثيل / مفرد
The thief is compared to the night and this is termed

تشبيه التمثيل : أمثلة

وقال المتنبى في سيف الدولة:

يَهْزُ الْجَيْشُ حَوْلَكَ جَانِبَيْهِ

Both sides of the army shake around you

NOTE: This is the رُبُّ of و meaning sometimes / how often

وقال امرؤ القيس:

وَلَيْلٌ كَمَوْجِ الْبَحْرِ أَرْخَى سُدُولَهُ

Sometimes the night is like the sea
letting down its curtains...

كَمَا نَفَضَتْ جَنَاحَيْهَا الْعُقَابُ

Like the eagle which spreads its wings

عَلَيَّ بِأَنْوَاعِ الْهُمُومِ لِيَبْتَلِي

... on me with many kinds of worry
to test me

التشبيه الضمني

This is a simile where the aspect of resemblance is implied and used as proof to evidence a point

فالسَّيْلُ حَرْبٌ لِّلْمَكَانِ الْعَالِي

Just as the flood is a torrent from a high place

لَا تُنْكِرِي عَظْلَ الْكَرِيمِ مِنَ الْغِنَى

It is not considered far-fetched that the generous one lacks wealth

أَن يُرَى النَّوْرُ فِي الْقَضِيبِ الرَّطِيبِ

Like the blossom found on the freshly wet branch

قَدْ يَشِيبُ الْفَتَى وَلَيْسَ عَجِيباً

Sometimes the youth get white hair and it is not strange