



HOMONYMS IN ARABIC RHETORIC

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Annotation

In Arabic stylistics, the use of words in various decorations is considered the main theme of the science of eloquence. This article provides information about the artistic design of Arabic poetry and its types, as well as information about the concept of verbal decoration and its types. In particular, the concepts of "jinos" are included in a series of verbal decorations, are described in detail in the text about their types and conditions of use, and examples are given.

Keywords: science of eloquence, verbal embellishments, semantic embellishments, homonyms, full alliteration, anagram

The science of Arabic puberty is considered the most complex part of the philological sciences. This science was first used in the Jahiliyyah period. After the Holy Quran was revealed, it began to form a science through the understanding of its secrets. The first comments on the science of calamity can be found in the book "Kitab al-bayan wa at-tabyiyn" by Amr bin Zalim al-Jahiz, who created it in the 9th century. The first special treatise is "Kitab al-badi" by Abdullah ibn Mu'tazz.

Puberty science is divided into three components:

Badi' science

The science of narration

Semantic science

The science of art teaches how to mold the form or meaning of words and phrases into a beautiful pattern. The science of narration teaches how to express a figurative sentence in different ways depending on the speaker's purpose. The science of meaning teaches the rules of using grammatical and lexical tools to fully express an idea.

Badi science was founded by Abdullah ibn Mu'tazz, and the work "" is considered the first source of research in the field. Academician I.Yu. Krachkovskii, an orientalist scholar, studied this treatise of Mu'tazz in full and translated it into Russian [1. 97–330]. After Ibn Mu'tazz, Qudama bin Ja'far was engaged in this field and wrote the





work "." After that, Abu Hilal Askari also engaged in the artistic arts and wrote the work ".".

The concept of artistic art is called "mukhassinot". Art critics are actually popular as a form of decoration or artistic variety of words and meaning. In it, the word or meaning is polished with various artistic decorations. Fine arts are considered to be an important point not only of the science of art but also of the whole science of adulthood, and because of this, the science of adulthood can be understood as a perfect artistic art. Poets, writers, and orators use a variety of art forms, striving to decorate their creations with various colors of paint, thus turning their work into a perfect work of art.

At the next stage of the development of art science, the types of artistic arts were divided into the following two groups according to their use:

Verbal critics

Spiritual thinkers

Verbal analysis types are divided differently depending on their use when analyzed by adult scholars. The most common among them are:

the effect

Crime

worship

Izdivaj

And spiritual muhassinot includes tibatq, muqabala, tawriya, muruatun nazir, iltifat, and other types [8.234].

Verbal phrases are equally used in poetry and prose works. One of the verbal expressions is called "jinos". If two identical or similar words are used in the structure of the sentence but their meanings are completely different from each other, it is called jinos. Jinos are divided into two types according to their composition:

The guilt is over.

Guilt is flawed.

Jinos tomm, as mentioned above, is the use of two words of the same form that express different meanings in one sentence [9.326]. It is the same as homonyms in Uzbek philology. Two words must be the same in form, number, position, and movement of letters in the genitive case, for example:

— In Maghrib, I studied.

In the example, the word "maghreb" is used in two places: the first means "evening prayer" and the second means "Morocco".

My trust in God keeps me safe.





In this example, when the word "" is used for the first time, it expresses the meaning of " - trust" and with the addition of the first-person singular possessive pronoun - the suffix, it expresses the meaning of "I believe", The verb, which is considered to be the present-future form of the verb, is combined with the first-person singular possessive pronoun "nunul-viqoya" in the form of - and expresses the meaning " - protects me". In this sentence, by means of the word " " first, the command form of the verb "" in Chapter IV, - plural, gender, third person compound pronoun is added, meaning "make them happy", and then the above compound pronoun is added to the word " - earth" to mean "their husband."

The second type of genitive is formed by a difference in the order, number, movement, or position of two imperfect words, for example:

- Letter type change:
- Changing the number of letters
- Changing the order of letters
- Changing the movement of words

قول أبي تمام: بيض الصفائح لا سود الصحائف.

قول خليل مطران: يا لها من عَيْرَة للمستهام وعَيْرَة للرائي

Such a change would be no more than two differences in the defective genus.

The increase in the number of letters in the genitive defect can be in different places of the word.

If it is increased at the beginning of the word, it is called "consecutive discord", For example, in the sentence, the letter "mim" is added to the beginning of the word "" and used in the form of ". ". If the addition of a letter occurs between words, it is called "surrounded discord", For example, in the sentence ", " adding a letter between two letters in the word "" resulted in discord surrounded by "" on both sides. If such a conflict occurs at the end of a word, it is called "a conflict left at the end".

In short, art science is divided into two parts that study the types of artistic arts. One of the verbal concepts is jinos, which is equivalent to the concept of homonym. Jinos is divided into two types; jinos tomm is also widely used in Uzbek, but the second type of genitive, jinos imperfect, does not exist in Uzbek. In general, all artistic forms serve to give pleasure to the listener, to increase the impression or to stabilize by emphasizing the meaning, to warn, and to reveal the divine power of the Qur'an as well as the beauty of classical Arabic literature.



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