



PRAYER AND QUOTATION - TYPES OF VERBAL ANALYSIS THE RHYMED PROSE AND QUOTATION – TYPES OF POETIC FIGURES

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Annotation

In this article, sajj and its types, what is izdivaj, and types of art such as correcting letters and their characteristics are covered. At the same time, the terms of their use in the text are explained with various examples.

Keywords: science of eloquence, verbal embellishments, semantic embellishments, rhymed prose, quotation, duplicity, correction of letters.

Fine arts are divided into two types in art science:

Fine arts

Meaningful fine arts

Fine arts are used in works of poetry and prose. Tasri', jinos, sajj', iqtibas, izdivaj are included in it.

A type of verbal communication is sajj, which is used only in prose works. The requirement of Sajj is that the last letters of one, two or more sentences should end the same [8. 331], for example: وإذا أعان كفى وإذا ملك عفا الحرّ إذا وعد وفي

A free man keeps his promises, guarantees if he helps, and forgives if he leads

الصوم حرمان مشروع ، وتأديب بالجوع ، وخشوع لله وخضوع

Fasting is planned deprivation, education with hunger, respect and submission to God.

الحقدُ صداً للقلوب ، واللجاج سببُ الحروب

Hatred is the rust of hearts, and pride is the cause of strife

In the first of these sentences, the alif maqsura is the same at the end of the words وفي - بالجوع - مشروع - عفا - كفى , and in the second sentence, the last two letters of the words مشروع - الجوع - عفا - كفى - the letters w and ع and the vowel sound before the letter w are also used in the same way, and in the third sentence القلوب - The same occurrence of the letter b in the words القلوب is considered sajj'.

Сажъ сири кўнгилни тўлқинлантириб, қулоққа шодлик бағишловчи муסיқий жанрэнга эгалигидадир. Аслида сажънинг бир хил ҳарфларда юзага келиши энг



ғўзал тур деб ҳисобланади. Агар жумлалар орасида сажъ бўлмаса бундай услуб мутарассал деб аталади.

Saj' is divided into three types depending on how many words it contains:

- Long saj' is found in 11-12, maximum 15 words in this type.
- A short sajj consists mainly of two sajj in sentences with as few words as possible, reducing the number of words in the sentence increases the beauty of the used sajj.
- The average sajj can be between the above two types.

Saj' are divided into types depending on whether they are compatible or not in terms of rhyme and weight, if the selected words have the same rhyme, but different weight, it is considered "saj' mutarraf", for example:

مَا لَكُمْ لَا تَرْجُونَ لِلَّهِ وَقَارًا ﴿١٣﴾ وَقَدْ خَلَقَكُمْ أَطْوَارًا ﴿١٤﴾

What has happened to you that you do not consider the greatness of Allah? However, he created a situation for you. (Noah s., 13-14)

In this verse, the words وَقَارًا and أَطْوَارًا are decorated, they match each other in rhyme and differ in weight.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَعَنَ الْكٰفِرِينَ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُمْ سَعِيرًا ﴿٦٤﴾ خٰلِدِينَ فِيهَا اَبَدًا لَا يَجِدُونَ وَلِيًّا وَلَا نٰصِيرًا ﴿٦٥﴾

Indeed, Allah has cursed the disbelievers and prepared Hellfire for them. They will last forever in it. They cannot find a friend or a helper. (Akhzab p., 64-65)

In this verse, words سَعِيرًا and نَصِيرًا match in rhyme and differ in weight.

If the weight and rhyme of the words to be sung match each other, it is called "mutawazina sajj" with weighted sajj, for example:

فِيهَا سُرُرٌ مَّرْفُوعَةٌ. وَأَكْوَابٌ مَّوْضُوعَةٌ.

He has high-pitched nipples. And there are ready-made glasses. (Goshiya p., 13-14)

In this verse, the words مَرْفُوعَةٌ and مَوْضُوعَةٌ have the same weight and rhyme, and the last three letters and the movement are also considered to be saj'.

Saj' is a wonderful adult art that expresses the beauty, richness, and sonority of speech.

The type of "izdivaj" is also included in verbal mukhassinot, the main condition for using this art is that two consecutive words should be harmonious in terms of length, composition and musical tone, that is, they should be in harmony. When forming an izdivaj, the selected word is required to be slightly modified to conform to the second word [6.205], for example:

— whoever seeks will find **مَنْ جَدَّ وَجَدَّ**

determined to find an opportunity — **وَمَنْ لَجَّ وَلَجَّ**

The above two examples are from Arabic folk proverbs, both of which have the same tone.



In some sources, it is noted that the art of "similarity of sides" is included in the list of verbal muhassinot [6.208]. This art form is found in both verse and prose, and its condition is that the last word of the first sentence is the first word of the second sentence, for example:

الرُّجَاجَةُ كَأَنَّهَا كَوْكَبٌ دُرِّيٌّ... الْمِصْبَاحُ فِي رُجَاجَةٍ فِيهَا مِصْبَاحٌ

above it is a lamp, this lamp is in a bottle, that bottle looks like a big star. (Nur s, 35)
This verse consists of several small sentences, the first sentence ends with the words مِصْبَاحٌ, the third sentence ends with the words رُجَاجَةٍ and the second and fourth sentences begin with the above words. When this kind of poetry occurs, it is used as follows in the verse written by Laila Ahiliyya in praise of Hajjaj bin Yusuf al-Saqafi:

إِذَا نَزَلَ الْحَجَّاجُ أَرْضاً مَرِيضَةً... تَتَّبَعُ أَقْصَى دَائِهَا فَشَقَّاهَا
شَقَّاهَا مِنَ الدَّاءِ الْعُضَالِ الَّذِي بِهَا... غُلَامٌ إِذَا هَرَ الْقَنَاطَةَ سَقَّاهَا
سَقَّاهَا فَرَوَّاهَا بِشَرْبِ سِجَالُهُ... دِمَاءُ رِجَالٍ يَحْلُبُونَ صَرَاهَا

Khajjoj, when he steps on the sick ground, he will find pain in vain

With healing, the blessed step watered the canal with a wave

Waters and saturates ... milks the blood of men

That is, if the lawless vandals come to his land, he will not return until he chases down the fugitives, those who tried to hide, and the leaders of the conspiracy, and kills them with the soles of his feet.

Another type of verbal art is quotation, in which a verse or a hadith is quoted as part of a poem or qasida. Importantly, it is allowed to make some minor changes to the original quoted text in order to adapt it to the text of the poem [8. 330], for example:

العمر قصير أيها الأحباب فاتقوا الله يا أولى الألباب

Life is short, my dear friends

Fear Allah, O

Surah Talaq 10 verses are quoted.

لا تجعل الدنيا رأس كل أمورك وكن في الدنيا كأنك غريب

Do not tie all your work to the world,

Live like a stranger, don't force yourself into this world. (free translation)

This example is based on the verse {يَا قَوْمِ إِنَّمَا هَذِهِ الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا مَتَاعٌ وَإِنَّ الْآخِرَةَ هِيَ دَارُ الْقَرَارِ} which expresses the meaning that one should live like a person who is on the verge of a journey, not thinking of the world as if he will live forever, not thinking of it as an eternal destination, not being attached to wealth.

Tasfih is also one of the verbal muhasinat, which occurs due to the dropping or changing of the points of two or more words. For example, tashif occurs due to the change of the position or number of dots in letters such as, ج - ح - ث, ب - ن - ت - ي, and



خ A doctor learned from books and cured diseases. In one book he read "الحية السوداء شفاء" «من كلّ داء – black snake is a cure for any kind of pain».

The combination "الحية السوداء" means "black snake", the meaning has changed due to the increase in the number of dots when reading the text or writing, in fact "السوداء الحب" means "black sedan". Many people have died due to the wrong treatment of the doctor due to a wrong reading.

In short, art studies the types of artistic arts. Quotations and quotations from the verbal poets are also widely used in Uzbek literature. 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, to reveal the divine power of the Qur'an, as well as the beauty of classical Arabic literature.

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