

المعنّي

الخبر والإنشاء



Recap – Speech and Audience

- 3 Styles of Speech
 - Academic
 - Literary
 - Oratory
- Each has its own balagha and fasaha requirements.
- Speech can have a mix of them
- BALAGHA
 - Ilmu badee' Ilmu bayaan Ilmu ma'aani
- Ilmu ma'aani : Pre-requisite Lessons
 - القَيْدُ, الْمُسْنَدُ إِلَيْهِ
 - الخبرية و الإنسانية –
 - 3 Kinds of Audiences and 3 levels of stress
 - 3 Levels of Speech

Recap - فِعْلِيَّةٌ vs إِسْمِيَّةٌ

A JI denotes permanence ONLY when there is no fil or an ism pretending to be a f'il.

Isms sometimes pretend to be fils – اسم فاعل and اسم مفعول.
When they act as verbs then it could have two meanings:

- a) The action or decision is firm, it is going to happen and you need to come to terms with it.
- b) The action is about to happen, it has not happened yet, it is on the verge of happening.

الخبر 1 Recap –

- 2 Types of sentences – الخبرية و الإنسانية
 - الخبرية
 - 1. (فائدة الخبر) إفادة المخاطب الحكم الذي في الجملة.
 - To tell someone something new.
 - جاء زيد.
 - 2. (لازم فائدة الخبر) إفادة المخاطب أن المتكلّم عالم بالحكم الذي في الجملة.
 - To tell someone that you know something they know
 - اسمك زيد.

Recap – الخبر 2

- Why would we tell someone something they already know? Some common reasons:
 - **الاسترخاء**
 - A plea for mercy
 - **إظهار الضعف**
 - To gain sympathy
 - **إظهار التحسّر**
 - To show our feelings
 - **الفخر**
 - A statement of pride or honour
 - **الحث على السعي والجّد**
 - A statement to spur someone to do well

الإِنْشَاء

الخبر A statement which can be labelled as true or false.

It can exist outside speech. For example:

Your shoes are brown. – they are brown regardless of whether you say it or not.

الإِنْشَاء A statement that can neither be labelled as true or false.

It does not exist outside of speech. For example:

Lower the volume. – unless you verbalise it, it will not happen.

الإنشاء

الإنشاء نوعان:

طلبي - المعنى

غَيْرُ طَلِي - لَيْسَتْ مَبَاحِثُ عِلْمِ الْمَعَانِي
ما لَا يَسْتَدِعِي مطلوباً.

There is no requirement for a request.

التعجب

ما أَجْمَلَ السَّمَاءَ - ...

المدح

نِعْمَ الرَّجُلُ زَيْدٌ

الذم

بِئْسَ الْخُلُقُ الْخِيَانَةُ

الإِنْشَاءُ الْطَّلِي

○ الأمر

The command ○

○ النهي

The forbidding ○

○ الاستفهام

The question ○

○ التَّمَنِي

The wish ○

○ النِّداء

The call○

الأمر - Forms

1. الأمر

الأمرُ ظَلْبُ الفِعْلِ عَلَى وَجْهِ الْإِسْتِغْلَاءِ.

A request of action from above.

Forms of Command: صيغُ الأمر

- فعل الأمر **أَكْتُبْ** دَرْسَكَ
- لام الأمر مع المضارع **لِتَكْتُبْ** دَرْسَكَ
- اسم فعل الأمر **حِيّ** على الصلاة
- المصدر النائب عن فعل الأمر وبالوالدين **إِحْسَانًا**
أَحْسِنُ وبالوالدين **إِحْسَانًا**

الأمر - Secondary Meanings

When does a command deviate from its original meaning?

خروج الأمر عن معناه الأصلي:

الإرشاد (غير واجب) advice or counsel

إذا قلْتَ لصَدِيقِكَ ذَاكِرْ دَرَسَكَ

When you tell a friend to remember to study

الدُعَاءُ الْإِسْتِعْلَاءُ Opposite of

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَنَا وَأَرْحَمْنَا

O Allah, forgive us and have mercy on us.

الالْتِمَاسُ - Request kindly, from your peer something

إذا قلْتَ لصَدِيقِكَ أَعْطِنِي الْقَلْمَ أَيْهَا أَخِي

When you ask a friend to give you a pen

الأمر

○ التَّمَنِي - wishful thinking, hoping

أيَّهَا اللَّيْلُ إِنْتَهِ

O Night, be over.

○ التَّخْيِير بِمَعْنَى إِخْتِيرَ - to make a choice

مَنْ شَاءَ فَلِيَدْرُسِ النَّحْوَ وَمَنْ شَاءَ فَلِيَدْرُسِ الْفِقْهَ.

Whoever wants, let him study grammar, and whoever wills, let him study fiqh.

○ التَّسْوِيَة - to make things equal

أَدْرُسِ الْآنَ أَوْ غَدًا.

Study now or tomorrow (no difference)

اَصْلَوْهَا فَاصْبِرُوا أَوْ لَا تَصْبِرُوا سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْكُمْ - سورة الطور 52:16

[Enter to] burn therein; then be patient or impatient - it is all the same for you

الأمر

○ التَّعْجِيز - to make someone feel they are not able to do something

أَرُونِي مَاذَا خَلَقُوا مِنَ الْأَرْضِ - سورة فاطر 35:40

Show me (if you can) what those other than Him have created from the earth.

○ التَّهْدِيد to threaten – not an actual choice

إِذَا لَمْ تَسْتَحِ فِإِصْنَعْ مَا شِئْتَ

If you feel no shame, then do as you wish

فَمَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيُؤْمِنْ وَمَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيَكُفِرْ - سورة الكهف 18:29

so whoever wills - let him believe; and whoever wills - let him disbelieve."

○ الإِبَاحَة (الإِذْن) - permission to do or not to do

(وَكُلُوا وَاشْرِبُوا حَتَّىٰ يَتَبَيَّنَ لَكُمُ الْخَيْطُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الْخَيْطِ الْأَسْوَدِ مِنَ الْفَجْرِ)

And eat and drink until the white thread of dawn becomes distinct to you from the black thread [of night]. سورة البقرة 2:187

الأمر

الاكرام - to honour

أذْخُلُوهَا بِسَلَامٍ آمِنِينَ - سورة الحجر 15:46

"Enter them with peace, in safety."

الامتنان - when you want someone to enjoy the gift you

have given them

فَكُلُوا مِمَّا رَزَقَكُمُ اللَّهُ - سورة النحل 16:114

Then eat of what Allah has provided for you

الإهانة - to humiliate someone

قُلْ كُونُوا حِجَارَةً أَوْ حَدِيدًا - سورة الإسراء 17:50

Say, "Be you stones or iron

الأمر

when you ask someone to do something for always - الدّوام ○

اهدِنَا الصّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ - سورة الفاتحة 6:1

Guide us to the straight path

الاعْتِبَار - to contemplate ○

أَنْظُرُوا إِلَى ثَمَرِهِ إِذَا أَثْمَرَ - سورة الأنعام 6:99

Look at [each of] its fruit when it yields and [at] its ripening.

الأمر

○ **التَّأْدِيب** - to teach somebody manners
كل ممّا يَلِيقَ

Eat what is in front of you.

○ **التَّعْجُب** – to show shock
انْظُرْ كَيْفَ ضَرَبُوا لَكَ الْأَمْثَالَ فَضَلُّوا فَلَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ سَيِّلًا - سورة الإسراء 17:48

Look how they strike for you comparisons; but they have strayed, so they cannot [find] a way.

The End - Session 13

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