ANALYSIS OF THE RHYME "UYUBI"

(ACCORDING TO "RISOLAI KOFIA" BY ABDURRAHMAN JAMI AND "FUNUN UL-BALAGA" BY AHMAD TARAZI)

Abstract: This article highlights some issues related to the science of Rhyme, one of the important components of the "segona" of poetry (the trinity of sciences). There are several works dedicated to the science of rhyme, its originality, elements and types, accordingly, Abdurrahman Jami's "Risolai Kofia" and Ahmad Tarazi's "Funun ul-balaga" are significantly important sources of this sphere of poetry. Abdurrahman Jami's book "Risolai rhyme" gives much attention for insights into rhyme charges. Ahmed Tarazi explained in detail the rhyme charges in the "Chapter Seasons" in Funun ul-balaga. The article addresses the comparative study of rhyme charges presented in both works.

Keywords: Poetics, pamphlets, segona (Trinity of sciences), rhymes, rhyme charges, rhyme letters, rhyme types.

Language: English

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Introduction

There are dozens of treatises on rhyme theory, all of which reveal the importance of scientific rhyme in classical poetry. The perfect rhyme that reflects the essence and meaning of the poem, coupled with the essence and meaning of the a couple of verses, also ensures its formal perfection. "It is important to know the knowledge of rhymed rhinos in the complex works of scholars" Ibn Qutayba, Qudama ibn Ja'far, Asmoi, Ibn Kaldun, Abu Abdullah Khorezm, Shamsuddin Qadi Razi, and Abdurrahman Jami focused on theoretical researches on rhyme letters, rhyme actions and rhyming charges in giving a theoretical perspective on rhyme science.

Scholars such as B.I.Sirus, A.Azer [1, p.110], VVKitetishvili [7, P.284] have done considerable researches on the role and importance of rhyme in Persian-Tajik literature. They relied on the works of theorists such as Shams Qays Razi, Abdurrahman Jomi [2, p.38], and Wahid Tabrizi [3, p.158], which included the theoretical foundations of rhyming in the setting of rhyme in Persian literature. Abdurrahman Jami's "Risolai Kofia" was created under the influence of Shams Qays Razi's "Al Mu'jam" and is one of the Persian treatises on rhyme science. The work of Sheikh Ahmad Tarazi "Funun ul-balaga" [23, p.210] is one of these important sources in Turkic language devoted to the theoretical foundations of classical poetry. The article focuses on the rhyme charges in the works of Abdurrahman Jami and Ahmad Tarazi.

The rhyming mistakes

Some of the flaws among the rhyming mistakes in the rhyme letters make the rhyme's fault. In the work "Risolai Kofia" [24, p.301] by Abdurrahman Jami, special attention is paid to rhyme charges. Chapter 7 is dedicated to the theory of rhyme guilt. The general rhyme says that there are four sins, which are called iqwah, ikfoh, synod, iytoh. He then gives a separate explanation for each concept. Ahmad Tarazi's "Funun ul-balaga" is one of the first major works in the Turkic world dedicated to the theory of literature in the Turkic language. Part 2 of the book is devoted to rhyme science, and Ahmad Tarazi provided the reader with a summary of all theoretical knowledge about rhyme. He explained the rhyme to each element of the rhyme one by one and explained it by some bright examples.

Ahmed Tarazi does not give a special headline when commenting on the rhyme charges. The chapter with the small commentary goes on to the next
that in the Arabic context, it is permissible to
scientists have pointed out.
indicated by the preceding vowel sound is considered
words.
also acknowledges this as shane.
same i
that this kind of pronunciation can combine Arabic
bases.
Unfortunately, it is difficult to define, locate and interpret the rhyme's involvement in determining this type of rhyme. Because they contain artificial rituals and other khirufs that provide the rhyme's tone. For example, the words "nekottar - zebotar ". The harmony in the words “Nekottar - Zebotar ” was made by the tar form. Because this is apparent again, scientists recognize such a discrepancy. The following verses is contained in the book "Risolai Kofia", as an example of the later Khafi , the hidden form of the devil .

My flower piece of some unfair flower Weather
The conversation is in a snow-capped snowflake.

( Ey gulı ruxsori tu burda zi ro'yi gul ob,
So'gbati gulzorho karda ba bao yat gulob)

At the end of the verse , the words "gul ob - gulab " formed a rhyme based on the art of tajnis. Usually rhyming words are not the same, but are all mixed words. Even rhyme recurrence is not a positive phenomenon in rhyme science. Unless a rhyme repeated in a byte or a corpse is not brought to a specific purpose, with the need to create art, it is regarded as a covert ethereal phenomenon like the one above. In the work "Funun ul-balka ", the word " flower - lolazor " is used as an example of the khafi of the eton . Ahmad Tarazi argues that this is a serious charge.

If the rhyme charges of Abdurrahman Jami's "Risolai Kofia" of rhyme are interpreted as such, such as iqwah, ikfah, synod, iyto, it is a reference to the phenomenon used in the "Funun ul-balka ". According to Ahmad Tarazi, permission is a contradiction of tawheed. The scientist cites the word " wish " to grow . Akhfash (the inventor of the 16th Bahr, a disciple of Khalil ibn Ahmad - O.H) points out the permission. And Khalil ibn Ahmad argues that the permission is to be charged only when there is a difference of tawhid, and that it is valid if it is a matter of opinion. As a proof of this, in the Funun ul-balga, Mawlana Jaloluddin Rumi is quoting the following byte:

Butterflies can make ashtrays.
Balaga explains 5 rhyme charges that arise as a result particularly the rhyme charges. In this verse, rhyming words are described as "vahdat - but", and the pre-Ravi movement is different, and this event is also shown as one of the "vahdat".

Each thing is other wall but exists.

In this verse, rhyming words are described as each thing is other wall but exists.

References: