CHAPTER 8.

DEFECTS IN POETRY.

1. Concerning these defects, it will be noticed that some are prosodical and others rhetorical defects. In order to facilitate their comprehension, I have divided them into these two categories.

The defects in rhyme (عربية قافية) have, of course, already been noticed in Part I, Chapter 6.

2. Prosodical defects:

(i) تخلط, employing those metres which are unmelodious and wearisome, as for example, Ramal, Salim, Musamman, i.e., ناطقين four times over; or in English the iambic hexameter in which Drayton's "Polyolbion" is written.

(ii) تخلط, contravention of the rules of scansion.

(iii) بدء, changing the scansion of letters.

The following are allowed by poetic license; but any other change than these is held to be a "defect."

(a) To make a sakin letter mutaharak.

(b) To elide a letter

c) To add a letter

(d) To make مشدّ مشغف into مشدّ مشغف

(e) To make مشدّ مشغف into مشدّ مشغف

(f) To make مقصورة into مقصورة مشغف

(g) To make مشغف مقصورة into مشغف مقصورة

and such other special cases as are mentioned in Part I, Ch. 2, The rules of scansion.

3. Rhetorical defects:

(i) متناقض, incongruity of metaphor.

(ii) تقديم وتأخير, inversion of two sentences but not for effect but more what we call "putting the cart before the horse."

(iii) تغيير كلام, the Greek term απόσποσις, i.e., suddenly stopping short and leaving the rest of the sentence unfinished. In English this is done for effect and is not a defect; but in Urdu they do consider it to be so.

(iv) تلين, using words devoid of euphony.

(v) ضغط تاليف, contravening rules of grammar (accidence or syntax).