(a) ترکیبی, when two words are combined to form the qafia. Example (from the Taqwim ul aruz).

کسی کو هم نے یاں اپذا نه پایا جسے پایا اُسے بیسگانے پایا

(b) تعليلي, employing a word as qafia which has to be split up half becoming qafia and half radif.

Example (from the taqwim ul aruz):—

مرسی کا عصا تما للبه جوان کا ایک هی لاتبی سے سب کو هانکا

CHAPTER 6.

THE CIRCLES.

1. Ibn Khalil of Basra tabulated the metres and invented a system of circles as an aide memoire, containing metres compounded of similar qualities.

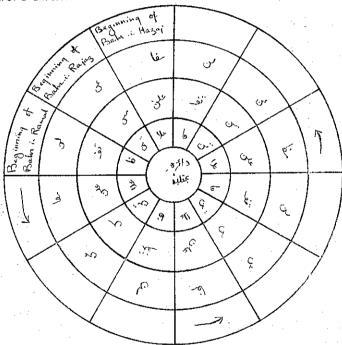
The Oriental prosodians with their passion for anything in the form of a cryptograph or acrostic are immensely proud of these circles but, as a matter of fact, their use is not extensive and the student is not advised to spend much time in the study of them. They are included here chiefly as an object of curiosity and also to save the author from any accusation of having unduly curtailed the subject by the omission of any reference to them.

2. It will be seen that the three metres فاعلان ; مشاعيلن ; and فاعلان are all compounded of one watad-i-majmua' and two sabab-i-khafif. It follows therefore that the total of the movent and quiescent letters of each of the three is the same; or, in other words, that a complete couplet of each of them will consist of twenty-eight letters—sixteen movent and twelve quiescent. Hence, if one were to write these letters in the form of a circle starting with a watad-i-majmua', followed by two sabab-i-khafif, as follows: سفاعيلن مفاعيلن مفاع عيلن مفاع عي

Similarly, starting with the 2nd sabab-i khafif, followed

Thus these three metres form one circle which is the firs circle, and which is called دائرة مجتلبه daira mujtaliba. The form of this circle is as follows:—

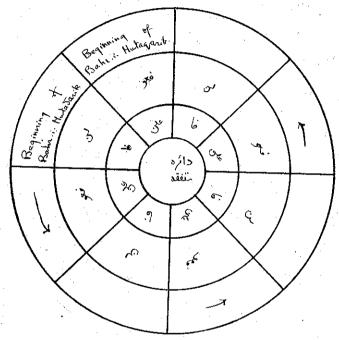
No. 1 Circle.



N.B.—The circles must be read in the direction in which the arrow points.

3. Similarly for نعولي (mutaqarib) and فاعلن (mutadarik) is the 2nd circle, called دائره متفقة (daira-i-mutaffiqa.)

No. 2 Circle.

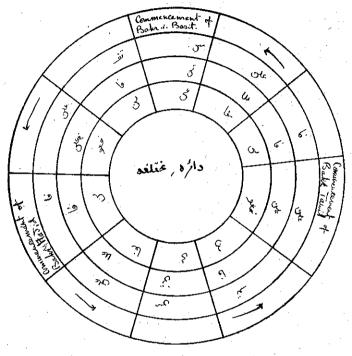


Note:—Khalil placed discontinuous (mutadarik) in a separate circle to which he gave the name munfarida; but Abulhasan Akhfash transferred it to this circle into which it certainly fits perfectly.

- 4. Similarly the third circle for the following metres:
 - (i) Basit: mustafilan failan mustafilan failan.
 - (ii) Madid: failatun failan failatun failan.
- (iii) Tawil: faulun mufailan faulun mufailan.

This circle is called دائرة مختلفه (daira-i-mukhtalifa).

No. 3 Circle.



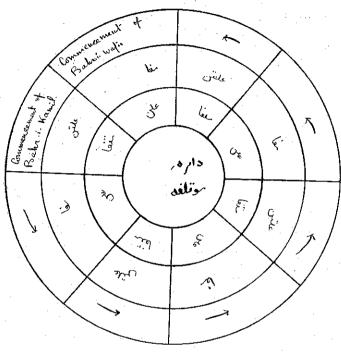
5. Similarly, for the following two metres:-

(i) Wafir: mufailatun do

(ii) Kamil: mutafailun do do do

This circle is called دائرة موتلفه (daira-i-mutalifa.)

No. 4 Circle.



6. Similarly for the following six metres:-

(i) Sari': mustafilan mustafilan mafaulato.

(ii) Mansarih: mustafilan mafaulato mustafilan.

(iii) Khafif: failatun mustafilan failatun.

(iv) Muzara: mufailan failatun mufailan.

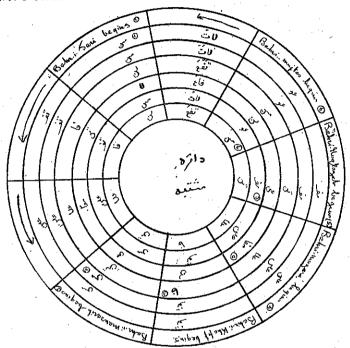
(v) Muqtazab: mafaulato mustafilan mustafilan.

(vi) Mujtas: mustafilan failatun failatun.

This circle is called دائره مشتبه (daira-i-mushtaba.)

N.B.—These metres are, in order to contain them in one circle, here shewn as musaddas: though properly, with the exception of Khafif and Sari and mansarih, they are seldom, if ever, employed so.

No. 5 Circle.



CHAPTER 7.

THE FORMS OF POETRY. (اقسام شعر).)

There is no broad division in Urdu as there is in English into epic and lyric verse, but the minor divisions of ode, sonnet, ballad, triolet, etc. all have, more or less, their counterparts in Urdu Poetry.

The recognized types of Urdu verse are as follows:-

- 1. بیت (plur ابیات) a couplet containing two مصرعین hemistiches.
- 2. مصرع = a hemistich. Literally the word means the half of a folding door and since the door cannot be said to be shut till both its leaves are closed so the Urdu prosodians deem a line complete when it possesses two مصرع ثاني. The first misra is called مصرع اول and the second مصرع ثاني. Each hemistich must rhyme with the other. If it does not do so then it is termed فرد (fard.)
- 3. فرد (fard) (lit: single) means an odd and unconnected line.
- 4. غول ghazl. (plur. غوليات). in length approximates to the English sonnet as it is limited to a maximum of seventeen lines (according to some, twenty-five) and a minimum of five. At any rate the total number of lines must be odd not even.

The misra'ain of the first bait rhyme and this rhyme is subsequently found in the second hemistich only of the succeeding lines. Its rhyming scheme is therefore.