

CHAPTER 8.

DEFECTS IN POETRY. (عیوب اشعار).

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 (عیوب قافیہ) have, of course, already been noticed in Part I, Chapter 6.

2. Prosodical defects :

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

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

(iii) عدول, 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 mutaharik.

(b) To elide a letter

(c) To add a letter

(d) To make مشدد into مخفف

(e) To make مخفف into مشدد

(f) To make مقصورة into ممدودة

(g) to make ممدودة into مقصورة

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

3. Rhetorical defects :

(i) مناقضه, incongruity of metaphor.

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

(iii) تعقید کلام = the Greek term *aposiopesis*, 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) تنافر, using words devoid of euphony.

(v) ضعیف تالیف, contravening rules of grammar (accidence or syntax).