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**İLMÜ'I-CEMÂL**

**Madde Yayınlandıktan Sonra Gelen Doküman**

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## CHAPTER 56

### Aesthetics *Salim Kemal*

İsmail Kemal

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In keeping with the traditional exegetical and normative method of Qur'anic and philological sciences, early aesthetic thought in Islam pursued a validation that may be called "argument by example and illustration". In this mode, critics advanced an account of the nature of poetry by examining the grammatical and philological rules present in works that were accepted as models of good poetry. They do refer to the different mental states of subjects, the play of different causal factors or the play of imagination, but these remain dependent on linguistic factors.

In *al-Bayān wa'l-tabyīn* al-Jāḥid explains *isti'ārah* as calling one thing by the name of something else because of a similarity between two terms based on their contiguity and resemblance.<sup>1</sup> He maintains that it concerns single words or stylistic devices,<sup>2</sup> and warrants its legitimacy by analysing its linguistic structure.<sup>3</sup> Ibn Qutaybah proposes that *majāz* or figurative language underpins poetry, and in *Ta'wil mushkil al-qur'ān* explains the term through such linguistic terms as *isti'ārah*, *tamthīl*, inversion, omission and repetition.<sup>4</sup>

Thālibī, in *Qawā'id al-shi'r*,<sup>5</sup> analyses the transference of meaning in *isti'ārah* in terms of mental imagery,<sup>6</sup> which he explains through the language poets use to articulate imagery. Similarly, when in *Kitāb al-badī'* Ibn al-Mu'tazz sets out seventeen apparently new figures, his radical innovation is tempered by the facts that, firstly, earlier writers had already set out nine of these figures while in the other eight he proposes distinctions already present, if inadequately identified, in established and exemplary instances,<sup>7</sup> and, secondly, that he explains the figures by reference to the grammatical and philological rules governing their use.<sup>8</sup>

In *al-Muwāzzanah bayn shi'r Abī Tammām wa'l-Buhturī* al-Āmīdī argues that, since the purpose of discourse is to communicate something, if the borrowed word or phrase is not useful it also lacks justification and cannot claim to be aesthetic.<sup>9</sup> In order to preserve the inter-subjective

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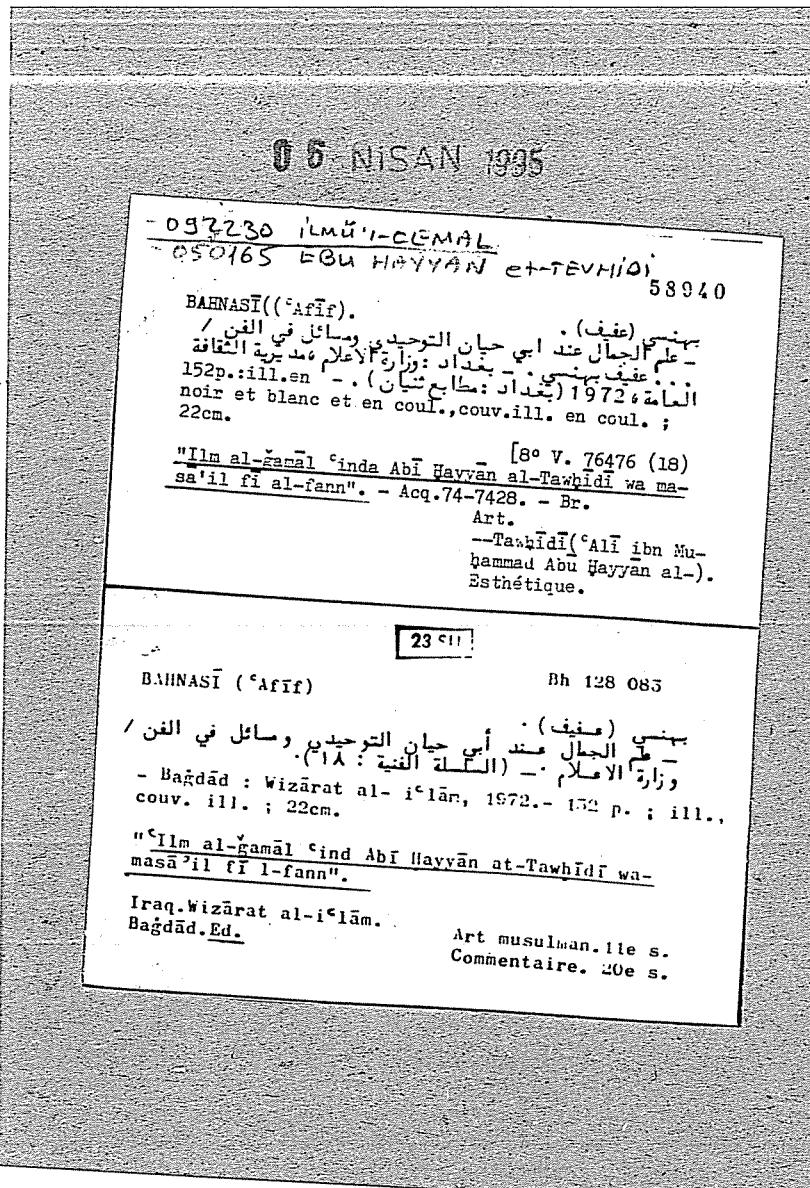
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# الأدب الإسلامي

## إنسانيته وعاليته

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الفصل الخامس

الباب الثالث  
قدّم الإنسان نفسه، مرتبط معه منذ وجوده في إحساسه وفكرة، وذاته وحياته، والكون الممتدا أمامه. ولكن معظم كتب الأدب ما زالت تجعل بداية دراستها للفكر من عهد اليونان، وربما ألم ببعضهم نفسه بالقيود التي وضعها الفكر اليوناني، والتزمتها المدرسة الكلاسيكية من حيث تقديرها لهذا الفكر.

يعتبر أفلاطون أن كل جمال حسي أو خلقي أو عقلي يُؤدي إلى المثل الأعلى الحالد، إلى الجمال المطلق. ويعتبر أن الحسنة الفنية هي من بقايا ذكريات الروح في عالمها الأول قبل أن تهبط إلى هذا العالم<sup>(١)</sup>.

ويفسر أفلاطون حقائق الوجود ومظاهره بنظرية المحاكاة. فالحقيقة عنده هي موضوع العلم، وهي ليست في الظواهر الخاصة العابرة وفيها نراه ونحسه، ولكنها في المثل<sup>(٢)</sup>. الصور الخالصة لكل أنواع الوجود الحقيقي. ولكننا لا ندرك نحن إلا أشكالها الحسية التي هي في الواقع ليست إلا خيالات أو محاكاة لعالم المثل. ويضرب مثلاً لذلك بسداب فيه جماعة على مقعد وظهورهم لفتحة ضيقة منه، أمامها نار عالية اللهب. فهذه الجماعة من الناس يرون على ضوء اللهب مناظر أشباح تتحرك، هي انعكاس للأجسام الحقيقة التي لا يرونها. فما نراه في هذا العالم ليس سوى انعكاس لعالم الصور الحقيقة الخالصة. وعالم الصور الحقيقة هذا هو عالم الحق والخير والجمال. وكل ما نراه هو انعكاس لتلك الصور. فالحكومات محاكاة للحكومة المثالية في عالم الصور، والقوانين كذلك محاكاة. والفضيلة هي المعرفة عن طريق تذكر الروح لما كانت تعلمه في العالم العلوي قبل هبوطها إلى العالم المادي. والكلمات محاكاة كذلك للأشياء. فالمحاكاة عنده هي العلاقة الثابتة بين الشيء ونموذجه. وحين يقسم أفلاطون المعرفة إلى مراتب يجعل أعلى مرتبة هي معرفة الصور ذات الوجود الثابت، «المثل»، ولها صلة بالجمال والحب. وبالجمال نوع من أنواع الكمال. ويتردّج الحب من حب الأشخاص إلى حب الأفكار الكلية، حتى يصل إلى معرفة الصور، ثم إلى الجمال المensus<sup>(٣)</sup>.

ويعتبر أفلاطون أن الفلسفوف هو أعلى مرتبة من الأديب أو الشاعر. فالفلسفوف هو الذي يصل إلى أرقى أنواع المعرفة، أما الشاعر فيعكس لنا في فنه خيالات الأشياء ومظاهرها لا جوهراً. هذه العلاقة بين الفلسفة والأدب تختلف عن تلك التي عرضها ت. س. إليوت كما ذكرنا قبل قليل، وبذلك اختلفت النظرة إلى الجمال<sup>(٤)</sup>.

الفصل السادس

الباب الثالث  
İlmü'l-Cemal

الفصل الخامس  
الإسلام والجمال الفني

لقد رأينا في الفصل السابق أن المدارس الأدبية كان وراءها مذاهب فلسفية أو فكرية، على اختلاف في شدة الارتباط والتأثير بين الأدب والفلسفة من مدرسة إلى أخرى. إن هذا التأثير حقيقة واقعة مهما اختلف الأباء في تفسيره. إن توماس ستينير إليوت (ت. س. إليوت) يعتبر في مرحلته الأولى من حياته في النقد الأدبي أن العمل الأدبي استعاضة عن الفلسفة وبدل عنها، وليس خادماً لها ودللاً عليها<sup>(٥)</sup>. ولكننا نرى أن العلاقة في صورتها الحقيقة أعمق من ذلك وأكثر تعقيداً. إنها علاقة نشأت مع التاريخ خلال آلاف من السنين. والذي يهمنا من ذلك كله في هذا البحث هو أن الفلسفة نفسها بحثت في «الجمال» في مصدره، في ثانية، في الإحساس به، في علاقة الإنسان به. ببحث الفلسفة في هذا الموضوع، وببحث الأدب كذلك في الجمال، وكان الجمال الفني أحد أهم المواضيع المشتركة بين الفلسفة والفن، بين اتجاهات الفكر الفلسفية والأدبية. وهذا الاتجاهان الفلسفية والأدب قد يبيان في حياة الإنسان، عميقان في تاريخه.

قبل أن نعرض نظرة الإسلام إلى الجمال عامة وإلى الجمال الفني بصفة خاصة، فإننا نعرض بإيجاز سريع أهم النظارات التي استعرضت موضوع الجمال في الفكر البشري، ليكون هذا الاستعراض الموجز عاملًا مساعدًا في تقدير، عظمة النظرة الإيمانية واستعلاها.

١ - الجمال والمذاهب الأدبية والفلسفية في أوروبا:  
لعل أفلاطون (٤٢٩ - ٣٤٧ ق.م.) هو من أقدم من تتوفر لدينا آراؤهم في الجمال. وإن كنت أعتقد أن الجمال موضوع أقدم من أفلاطون بكثير، بل هو قديم

٨٢٤

İmam Cemal

## الجمال

## لِلْمُنْظَرِ الْإِسْلَامِ

د. مصطفى محمد طه  
البسطا - لبنان

يشير الواقع التاريخي بأن المنظور الإسلامي - يعكس غيره من المناظير - قد تسامى بالإنسان إلى أعلى الدرجات من التكريم: «ولَقَدْ كَرَّمْنَا بَنِي آدَمَ وَحَمَلْنَاهُمْ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ وَرَزَقْنَاهُمْ مِنَ الطَّيَّابَاتِ وَفَضَّلْنَاهُمْ عَلَى كَثِيرٍ مِّنْ حَلَاقْنَا تَفْضِيلًا» (الإسراء: ٧٠)، وقد تنوعت آفاق وملامح هذا التكريم، عبر المعطيات الإسلامية في هذا الإطار، وكان الجمال بأنماطه وقنواته الابداعية، التي تعدد ما بين جمال معنوي - الصياغة الفكرية للتراجم الروحية الإسلامية - وجمال مادي تبلورت لسانه في التراث المادي، مثل العمارة والفن، الذي شع بالإشعاع النابض بالقيم الحمالية، التي تصفي ولا ريب على الحياة طابعاً من التناصب والتناعيم مع سنن الله الكونية، وهذه هي أبرز وسائل التكريم الإسلامية للإنسان، إن معرفة مدى ديناميكية المكانة البارزة التي تبواها الحمال في المنظور الإسلامي، تتضمن منها دراسة وتحليل المعنى الجمالي في القرآن الكريم، ولن ندرس ما أطلق عليه العلماء ((أعجاز القرآن)) أو قدرته على التعجيز، وذلك لأننا سوف تعالج هنا الجمال بمفهومه الشامل، كما جاءت ملامحه وأفائه بادية عبر السياق السريفي، ثم نرجع بعد ذلك إلى دراسة موقع الجمال في حياة الرسول الأعظم (ﷺ). ولعل دراسة عن الجمال في المنظور الإسلامي، لا تكتسب الطابع المنهجي، إلا بمعرفة نظرة مفكري الإسلام قديماً وحديثاً إلى الجمال؛ وذلك لأن معالم هذه النظرة قد ابنتقت من رحم الإسلام.

الجهالية العمياء، التي سحقت ذاتية هذا الإنسان، وعلى اعتبار أنَّ الجمال هو القيمة الوحيدة التي تفرق ما بين الإنسان والحيوان، فضلاً عن أنَّ الجمال ثالث ثلاثة من القيم التي شغلت الفكر البشري منذ أن بدأت المسيرة الإنسانية على ظهر

## المحور الأول: الجمال في المنظور القرآني:

يعدُ القرآن الكريم، كتاب الحضارة الأمثل، حيث يهتم اهتماماً شاملًا بتكوين كيان إنساني مت enam، وفقاً للنسق الإيماني المعجز، الذي يهدف ضمن ما يهدف، إلى انعتاق الإنسان من إسار

Adelard's translations from Arabic are literal and technical in nature: they teach one how to compute on the abacus, to solve geometrical theorems, to chart the course of the stars, to draw up horoscopes and to make talismans for effecting magic. Adelard, however, was keen to provide more than literal translations. In the case of Euclid's *Elements*, in addition to his literal rendering, either he or members of his school recast the work in the form of a "commentum" in order to show how theorems followed on from one another by a process of deductive reasoning (this is the so-called "Adelard II" version of the *Elements*). In a work on how to use an astrolabe, based on Arabic texts on the subject, he includes a summary of cosmology according to the Ptolemaic system.

Adelard contributed significantly to establishing of the teaching of the quadrivium in the Middle Ages. The "Adelard II" version of the *Elements* was included in Thierry of Chartres' two-volume collection of texts on the seven liberal arts (the *Heptateuchon*), and was copied in more than 70 manuscripts. His translation of the tables of al-Khwarizmi was also copied into the *Heptateuchon*, but was soon superseded by the *Toledan Tables*. His abiding reputation, however, was due to the *Quaestiones naturales*, which were printed three times in the Renaissance and quoted by scholars such as Giovanni Pico della Mirandola.

*See also:* ► Natural Philosophy ► Thābit ibn Qurra

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## Aesthetics

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### Abstract

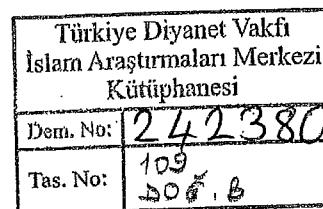
According to a "Traditional" view, there was a medieval aesthetics, which centered around the theories of beauty developed by theologians like Albert the Great, Ulrich of Strasbourg, and Thomas Aquinas. They argued that beauty lies in the relation between the form and matter of a hylomorphic concrete whole. Although they were writing in the context of beauty as a property of all things that exist, some of them allowed for different degrees of beauty in different things. Traditionalist theorists put these ideas together with material from technical treatises on individual arts (such as poetry, music, and architecture) and ideas implied by medieval artifacts in order to construct a medieval aesthetic theory. Recently, however, strong arguments have been brought to suggest that there was no such thing as medieval aesthetics, given that the connection between beauty and human-made artifacts, central to many modern aesthetic theories, was not made.

Encyclopedia entries are not, usually, a suitable place for discussions of methodology, and least of all survey articles, to which readers look for a clear and balanced introduction to a field. Yet, a survey of what is called medieval aesthetics cannot avoid questions of method, because it is a matter of dispute whether medieval aesthetics is a subject at all. While there are a number of modern studies of medieval aesthetics, written by expert historians and philosophers, there are other recent historians and philosophers who put forward powerful reasons for thinking that there was no aesthetics in the Middle Ages. Given

# DOĞU'DAN BATI'YA DÜŞÜNCENİN SERÜVENİ

AKLÎ DÜŞÜNCË VE FELSEFENİN DOĞU'DAN DOĞUŞU:  
BABİL-KELDANI-ÇİN-HİNT-İRAN-İBRANÎ GELENEKLERİ

1. Cilt



Proje Editörü

PROF. DR. BAYRAM ALİ ÇETINKAYA

1. Cilt Editörü

Doç. Dr. Ali Osman KURT



İstanbul 2015

İSLÂM SANAT GELENEĞİ VE ESTETİK

Turan Koc\*

23 Temmuz 2016

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN  
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

(091785) Islam  
(092230) İlmî-i-Cerat  
(181504) Sosleme

**b**ir kültürü, bir dünyayı anlamının en kısa, en kolay yolu sanattan geçer. Hakikat anlayışının ve bununla çok sıkı bağlantısı bulunan estetik duyarlılığın dışa vurumu olarak sanat bu konuda çok büyük imkanlar sunar. İslam'ın hayat ve hakikat anlayışının, kısaca, dünya görüşünün çeşitli dil ve ifade düzeylerindeki bir tezahürü olan İslam sanatının da İslam'ı anlamının en dolayız yollarından biri olduğunu söyleyebiliriz. İslam veya genel olarak din sanatla bütün insanlığa hitap eden somut bir ifade kazanır. Güzel sesle okunan bir ezan veya Süleymaniye camii gibi, ait olduğu dünyayı temsil edici bir mimarî eser bunun güzel bir örneğidir. Zira İslam sanat ve estetiğini İslam'ın insan, alem ve hayatı telakkisinden bağımsız düşünmek mümkün değildir. Başka bir ifade ile, İslam sanatı İslam ilke ve inançları üstünde yükselen bir medeniyetin ifadesidir. Zaten medeniyet, bir toplumun düşünce, duygular, edebiyat, sanat, fen bilimleri, teknik ve ahlak gibi, maddî ve manevî alanda aynı yönü, aynı hızı ve aynı duyarlılığı veren bir güç ya da dünya olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

Doğrusu, imanın hakikati ya da inanma olgusu salt zihni akıl yürütmenin veya sadece mantıkî yargiların geçerliliği ile anlatılıp açıklanacak bir husus değildir. İslam akla son derece büyük bir önem vermekle birlikte, insanların duygular ve tecrübelere de aynı ölçüde değer verir. Kur'an, tekrar tekrar, bildirdiği hakikatin akilla kavranabileceğini söyler. Öyle ki, eğer dinler akla göster-

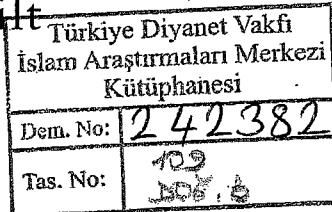
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# DOĞU'DAN BATI'YA DÜŞÜNCENİN SERÜVENİ

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İ/mü'l-Cemal Ahmet İnam\*  
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01 Ağustos 2016

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN  
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

X IX. yüzyılın romantik Alman filozofu Schopenhauer, çok az sayıda felsefecinin, Freud ve birkaç edebiyatçının dışında, etkisini pek duyuramamıştır.<sup>1</sup> Kimilerine göre metafiziği tutarsızlıklar ve eksikliklerle doludur.<sup>2</sup> Yine de ben Schopenhauer'dan ahlâk ve estetik alanında, onun metafizik dayanaklarını kabul edelim ya da etmeyelim öğreneceğimiz şeyler olduğunu ileri sürüyorum. İşte bu yazımında, ondan öğrenebileceğimizin ne olduğunu bir yıyla ortaya koymaya çalışacağım. Görüşlerimin bir kısmını 24-27 Mayıs 1988 tarihleri arasında Hamburg'daki Uluslararası Schopenhauer Kongresi'nde yaptığım bir konuşmada değişik bir bağlamda, onun ölüm anlayışından kalkarak savundum. Buradaki düşüncelerim yalnızca Schopenhauer'in felsefesi ile sınırlı değil. Okur, metafizik kabullerin nasıl insanı belli dünya görüşüne ve yaşama anlayışına ittiğini, buna rağmen aynı dayanıklardan çıkararak, sistemin kavramsal örgüsü içinde kalıp, onun değişik bir yorumyla, bu yaşıyıştan nasıl başka türlü

- 
- \* Prof. Dr., ODTÜ, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Felsefe Bölümü.
1. Schopenhauer'in Nietzsche ve Wittgenstein'a etkisi çok açıktır. Ayrıca Burkhardt, Wundt, Vaihinger, von Hartmann ve Schoenberg'in düşüncelerinin gelişmesinde rolü önemlidir. D.H.Lawrence, Proust, Mann, Conrad, Tolstoy ve Samuel Beckett'in de Schopenhauer'dan etkilendiği söylenebilir. Bkz. M. Fox (1980:XVII), Windelband (1957:549-550, 557, 558, 573-574).
  2. Hamlyn (1985:I); Jones (1975:147).

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21 OCAK 2012

MADE YAYIMLANDIRAN  
SONRA GELEN DOKUMAN

# HISTORY OF ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY

*İlknur Kemal*

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ing, not even this claim that nothing is determined' (fr. 71C8). They will not assert dogmatically (that is, with strong commitment to the truth) that something either is or is not the case, saying only that it no more is than is not, or that it sometimes is and sometimes is not, or that it is for one person and not for another (fr. 71C6-7) (see PYRRHONISM §§1, 3). This, according to Aenesidemus, amounts simply to following the appearances, reacting to the way things seem to be; about reality the Pyrrhonist suspends judgment, the result of such suspension being tranquillity (Diogenes Laertius, IX 106-7).

The remainder of *The Pyrrhonian Discourses* cast doubt on the concepts of dogmatist physics (cause, principle, generation, motion, and so on) (see PYRRHONISM §5) and the veridicality of perception, as well as dealing sceptically with signs, the gods, scientific explanation and various topics in ethics, the aim being to emphasize the dubiousness of all dogmatic positions on these topics and the extent of their differences, with a view to promoting suspension of judgment (and hence tranquillity). Some of these arguments are preserved elsewhere: signs should be evident as signs (that is in what they signify) to everybody if they are to function as signs, but they are not (Sextus Empiricus, *Against the Professors* VIII 215); the concept of cause is incoherent (IX 219-26); scientific 'explanations' are underdetermined (Sextus Empiricus, *Outlines of Pyrrhonism* I 180-5). Aenesidemus' Scepticism appears both consistent and complete.

Elsewhere, however, Sextus reports that 'Aenesidemus... says that the Sceptic way is a road leading to Heraclitean philosophy, since saying that opposites appear to hold of the same thing precedes saying that they actually do hold of the same thing' (*Outlines of Pyrrhonism* I 210) (see HERACLITUS §3). Thus, apparently, indeterminacy in appearances is grounds for belief in indeterminacy in the objects, which is unsceptical, involving a commitment to the way things actually are. Perhaps Aenesidemus simply offered such arguments dialectically, to emphasize dogmatic disagreement; perhaps he thought (possibly following Pyrrho – see PYRRHONISM §1, and compare PYRRHO §3) that such statements were coherently Sceptical; or perhaps he simply changed his mind. The evidence is insufficient – and we can only suspend judgment on the issue.

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10 MARCH 2007

contains Photius' report of Aenesidemus at §§71-2.)

- \* Diogenes Laertius (c.early 3rd century AD) *Lives of the Philosophers*, trans. R.D. Hicks, *Diogenes Laertius Lives of Eminent Philosophers*, Loeb Classical Library, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press and London: Heinemann, 1925, 2 vols. (Greek text with facing translation; IX 61-116 is devoted to Pyrrhonism.)
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R.J. HANKINSON

## AESTHETIC ATTITUDE

*It is undeniable that there are aesthetic and non-aesthetic attitudes. But is there such a thing as the aesthetic attitude? What is meant by the aesthetic attitude is the particular way in which we regard something when and only when we take an aesthetic interest in it. This assumes that on all occasions of aesthetic interest the object attended to is regarded in an identical fashion, unique to such occasions; and this assumption is problematic. If an attitude's identity is determined by the features it is directed towards; if an aesthetic interest in an object is (by definition) an interest in its aesthetic qualities; and if the notion of aesthetic qualities can be explained in a uniform manner; then there is a unitary aesthetic attitude, namely an interest in an item's aesthetic qualities. But this conception of the aesthetic attitude would be unsuitable for achieving the main aim of those who have posited the aesthetic attitude. This aim is to provide a definition of the aesthetic, but the aesthetic attitude, understood as any attitude focused upon an object's*

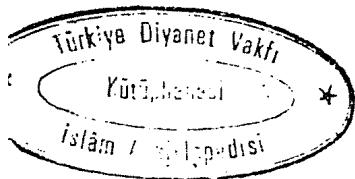
MADDELAH KIRAN BOKHARI  
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Edit. Edward Craig, Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy,

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# دراسات في عِلْمِ الْجَمَال

ilmü'l-Cemal (Kapaklı)

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الدكتور عدنان رشيد

كلية الآداب

جامعة الملك سعود

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## علم الجمال

أبحاث لم تنشر اللدكتور منصور فهمي

### ١ - حول التعريف بمعنى الجمال

فِي الْقَدِيمِ الْغَابِرِ ، وَمِنْذِ صُورِ اللَّهِ الْإِنْسَانِ ، وَأُوْدِعِهِ الْحَوَامِ وَأُفْرِيَ فِي الْفَقْلِ وَالْفَكْرِ ،  
هِيَأْ لَاَنْ يَقْبَلَ عَلَى كُلِّ جَمِيلٍ يَقْرَرُهُ ، وَيَدْبَرُ عَنْ كُلِّ قِبْسَحٍ يَنْفَرُهُ ، ذَلِكُ هُوَ الْطَّبِيعَ الْمُسْتَقِيمُ ،  
وَالنُّوقُ السَّلِيمُ ، وَتُلُكُ هِيَ فِطْرَةُ اللَّهِ وَسُنْتَهُ . وَلَنْ تَجِدْ لِسَنَةَ اللَّهِ تَبْدِيلًا .

عَلَى أَنَّ النَّاسَ فِي بَلَوْهِ وَحَضَرِهِمْ ، وَمِنْذِ غَابِرِهِمْ وَحَاضِرِهِمْ ، قَدْ يَخْتَلِفُونَ فِي تَقْدِيرِ  
الْجَمَالِ وَالْقَبْحِ ، وَيَتَبَاهَوْنَ فِي إِدْرَاكِ مَعْنَاهِهِ ، وَذَلِكَ تَبَعًا لِتَأْثِيرِ بَيْتَاهُمْ ، وَأَحْوَاهُهُمْ ،  
وَتَخَارِبُهُمْ ، وَعَقَائِدُهُمْ ، وَشَفَاقَتُهُمْ ، وَعَادَاتُهُمْ . وَأَنَّهُمْ مَمَّا يَكُنْ بَيْنَهُمْ مِنْ اخْتِلَافٍ فِي أَحْسَاسِ  
نَحْوِ الْمَادِيَاتِ ، أَوْ فِي أَحْكَامِهِمِ الْعَقْلِيَّةِ عَلَى مَظَاهِرِ الْجَمَالِ وَالْقَبْحِ ، فَإِنْ لَمْ حَظَ مُشْتَرِكًا بِجَمِيعِ  
أَصْوَلِ الْجَمَالِ .

وَلَقَدْ يَخْتَلِفُ النَّاسُ فِي أَسَالِيبِ فَكِيرِهِمْ ، وَأَنْوَاعِ مَعَارِفِهِمْ وَعِلْمِهِمْ وَأَنْدَارِهِمْ ،  
كَمَا يَخْتَلِفُونَ فِي فَمِ مَقَايِيسِ الْحَيْرِ وَالشُّرُّ وَاصْطَنَاعِهَا ، وَمَعَ ذَلِكَ فَلَمْ يَكُنْ أَصْوَلُ كُلِّيَّةٍ مُنْتَهَيَّةٍ  
فِي الْمَنْطَقِ ، وَقَوَاعِدِ الْفَكِيرِ ، وَلَمْ يَعْلَمْ مَرْعِيَّةً يَتَرَسَّبُونَهَا فِي السُّلُوكِ وَالْإِخْلَاقِ .

وَعَلَى ذَلِكَ ، قَدْ يَظْفَرُ الْمُفْكِرُونَ بِأَصْوَلِ جَامِعَةٍ لِنَوْقَعِ مَعْنَى الْجَمَالِ ، تَسْكُنُ  
النُّفُوسُ إِلَيْهَا ، وَيُهُتَدِيُّ بِهَا .

فَالَّذِي قَدِيمًا : إِنَّ اللَّهَ جَمِيلٌ يُحِبُّ الْجَمَالَ !

وَفِي اشتِراكِهِ الْعَمَلِ فِي الْجَمِيعَاتِ الْخَيْرِيَّةِ الْمُخْلِفَةِ . ذَلِكُ أَنَّ الْفَلَسْفَةَ الْأَخْلَاقِيَّةَ إِنَّمَا تَبْسَطُ بِالْمُنْتَهَى  
وَتُنْشَرُ بِالْعَمَلِ .

وَقَدْ أَلْقَى مَحَاضِرَةً سَنَةً ١٩٤٠ عَنِ الْضَّعْفِ الْخَلَقِيِّ وَأَثْرِهِ فِي حَيَاةِ الْإِجْتمَاعِ ، أَجْلَى فِيهَا  
فَلَسْفَهَةَ الْأَخْلَاقِيَّةَ ، أَتَى يَرِدُ فِيهَا أَسَاسَ الْأَخْلَاقِ إِلَى الْجَمِيعِ . وَلَا غَرَبَةَ فِي ذَلِكَ فَقَدْ دَرَسَ  
كَارِأَنْتَ عَلَى عِلْمٍ مِنْ أَعْلَامِ الْمَدِرَسَةِ الْإِجْتمَاعِيَّةِ وَهُوَ لِيَقِيُّ بِرِيلِ . لَيْسَ الضَّعْفُ الْخَلَقِيُّ عِنْهُ  
فَطَرِيًّا ، وَلَكِنَّهُ مِرَآةُ الْحَيَاةِ الْإِجْتمَاعِيَّةِ وَتَبِعَةُ التَّفَاعُلِ بَيْنَ الْأَفْرَادِ فِي الْجَمِيعِ وَمُنْزَهَةُ لِلنَّقْلِ  
الْقَالِيدِ وَالْعَادَاتِ مِنْ جَيلٍ إِلَى جَيلٍ . وَإِذَا كَانَ الْأَمْرُ كَذَلِكَ فَالْمُسْبِلُ إِلَى إِصْلَاحِ  
الْأَخْلَاقِ ، وَتَرْقِيَّةُ الضَّمِيرِ ، هُوَ «التَّرْبِيَّةُ» . وَبَعْدَ هَذِهِ الْأَصْوَلِ النَّظَرِيَّةِ يَرِدُ الْضَّعْفُ الْخَلَقِيُّ  
الْمُرْجُودُ عِنْدَنَا إِلَى أَمْرَرِ ثَلَاثَةَ هِيَ : (١) مَسَارِيَّةُ الْمَوْى وَالْخَفْوُعُ لِسُلْطَانِ الشَّهَوَاتِ  
(٢) الْإِغْرَاقُ فِي الْجَمِيلَةِ (٣) ضَعْفُ الشَّعُورِ بِالْغَيْرِيَّةِ .

وَلِنَدَعْ مَنْصُورَ فِهِمِيَّ يَتَحَدَّثُ عَنْ نَشَأَةِ الشَّعُورِ الْخَلَقِيِّ ، فَيَقُولُ :

«لَقَدْ اصْطَلَحَ النَّاسُ مِنْذِ الْقَدِيمِ عَلَى تَسْمِيَّةِ هَذَا الْوَرْقِ الْمُلَلَّيِّ الْمَادِيِّ بِالْضَّمِيرِ .  
وَلَيْسَ الضَّمِيرُ إِلَّا حَسَّاً مَعْنَوِيًّا ، أَوْ ذُوقًا رَوْحَانِيًّا ، يَتَرَكَّبُ مِنْ عِنَاصِرِ الْحَيَاةِ الْإِجْتمَاعِيَّةِ ،  
وَخَلَاقَةِ التَّجَارِبِ فِي الْعِيشِ وَالْعَامَلَاتِ . فَمِنْذَ تَكُونَتِ الْجَمَاعَاتُ الْبَشَرِيَّةُ وَالنَّاسُ تَغْرِبُهُمْ  
حَاجَاتُ هَذَا الْوَجُودِ وَشَوْئُونَهُ ، وَيَسْبِحُونَ فِي خَضْمٍ وَاسِعٍ مِنَ الْجَهْرِ وَالْمُخْنَ . وَقَدْ تَوَارَثَ  
الْأَجْيَالُ هَذِهِ الْأَنْتِهَارَاتِ الَّتِي لَا تَخْصُّ ، فَتَتَلَاقَهَا الْذَرَارِيَّ وَتَتَبَادِلُهَا الشَّعُوبُ الْمُتَفَارِّةُ .  
وَمِنْ هَذِهِ الْوَارَثَاتِ وَهَذِهِ التَّبَادِلِ يَتَحَلَّفُ فِي الْحَيَاةِ ذُوقُ أَخْلَاقٍ ، يَصِيبُ مِنْهُ الْأَفْرَادُ أَنْدَارًا  
مُخْلِقَةً بِاِختِلَافِ أَحْوَاهِهِمْ وَتَرِيَّتِهِمْ .

\*\*\*

وَإِذَا كَانَ مَذْهَبُ مَنْصُورِ فِهِمِيَّ فِي الْأَخْلَاقِ يَرْجِعُ إِلَى الْجَمِيعِ ، فَإِنَّ مَذْهَبَهُ فِي الْجَمَالِ  
يُرْتَدُ إِلَى النَّفْسِ شَعُورًا مُبَاشِرًا بِالْجَمِيلِ لِذَاهَهُ . وَعِنْدَهُ أَنَّ الشَّعُورَ بِالْجَمِيلِ يَتَمْيِيِّزُ عَنِ الشَّعُورِ  
بِالنَّاعِمِ ، أَوِ الْجَلِيلِ ، وَأَنَّ النَّفْسَ تَسْتَشُرُ بِالْحَرَيْرِ مِنْ كُلِّ قِدْمٍ تَحْسُ بِالْجَمَالِ حِينَئِذِ .  
وَإِذَا كَانَتْ مَعْظِمُ الْمَذاهِبِ الْمُدَيَّنَةِ فِي عِلْمِ الْجَمَالِ تَنْفَعُ عَنِ الطَّبِيعَةِ صَفَةُ الْجَمَالِ ، وَتَرَدُ  
هَذِهِ الشَّعُورُ إِلَى الذَّاتِ فَقَطْ ، وَأَنَّهَا هِيَ الَّتِي تَنْخَاعُ عَلَى الطَّبِيعَةِ مَا فِيهَا مِنْ جَمَالٍ ، فَإِنَّ مَنْصُورَ  
فِهِمِيَّ يَنْدَهُبُ مَعَ الْقَدِيمَاءِ إِلَى أَنَّ الْكَوْنَ جَمِيلٌ ، لَاَنْ وَرَاءَ الْكَوْنِ وَوَراءَ الْكَائِنَاتِ خَالِقٌ  
بِمَدْعَى أَنَّهُ يَصُورُهُ عَلَى هَذِهِ التَّحْوِيَّةِ الْمُجَاهِلَةِ . وَلَذِكَ كَانَتْ فَلَسْفَهَةُ الْجَمَالِيَّةِ مُتَزَجَّجَةً بِفَلَسْفَهَةِ دِينِيَّةٍ  
تَقْرُمُ عَلَى نَزَعَةِ صَوْفِيَّةٍ ، وَسَتَجِدُ هَذِهِ النَّزَعَةُ تَرَدَّدَ خَلَالَ مَا كَتَبَهُ مِنْ فَصُولٍ فِي عِلْمِ الْجَمَالِ .

## CHAPTER 56

1. İlmü'l-Cemal

2. Süslenme

### Aesthetics

Salim Kemal



In keeping with the traditional exegetical and normative method of Qur'ānic and philological sciences, early aesthetic thought in Islam pursued a validation that may be called "argument by example and illustration". In this mode, critics advanced an account of the nature of poetry by examining the grammatical and philological rules present in works that were accepted as models of good poetry. They do refer to the different mental states of subjects, the play of different causal factors or the play of imagination, but these remain dependent on linguistic factors.

In *al-Bayān wa'l-tabyīn* al-Jāhīz explains *isti'ārah* as calling one thing by the name of something else because of a similarity between two terms based on their contiguity and resemblance.<sup>1</sup> He maintains that it concerns single words or stylistic devices,<sup>2</sup> and warrants its legitimacy by analysing its linguistic structure.<sup>3</sup> Ibn Qutaybah proposes that *majāz* or figurative language underpins poetry, and in *Ta'wīl mushkil al-qur'ān* explains the term through such linguistic terms as *isti'ārah*, *tamthīl*, inversion, omission and repetition.<sup>4</sup>

Tha'ālibī, in *Qawā'id al-shi'r*,<sup>5</sup> analyses the transference of meaning in *isti'ārah* in terms of mental imagery,<sup>6</sup> which he explains through the language poets use to articulate imagery. Similarly, when in *Kitāb al-badī'* Ibn al-Mu'tazz sets out seventeen apparently new figures, his radical innovation is tempered by the facts that, firstly, earlier writers had already set out nine of these figures while in the other eight he proposes distinctions already present, if inadequately identified, in established and exemplary instances,<sup>7</sup> and, secondly, that he explains the figures by reference to the grammatical and philological rules governing their use.<sup>8</sup>

In *al-Muwāzanah bayn shi'r Abī Tammām wa'l-Buhturī* al-Āmidī argues that, since the purpose of discourse is to communicate something, if the borrowed word or phrase is not useful it also lacks justification and cannot claim to be aesthetic.<sup>9</sup> In order to preserve the inter-subjective

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**Omar****W.****NASİM****Çev:****Recep****GÜN\*\*****Takdim:**

Bilim, çok dar ve sınırlı bir evren çalışması haline gelmiştir. Bilimin gerçeklik tanımlamaları nesnel, açıkça bilinen ve kişisel-olmayan kavramlarla sınırlıdır. Gerçekliğin bu şekilde tanımlanması, Goethe'ci anlamıyla, subjektif insan olgusuna kesinlikle geçit vermeyen bir durumdur<sup>[1]</sup>. Nitekim Nietzsche şunu iddia etmektedir: "Bizim tabii ilimlerimizin, araştırmalarından elde ettikleri nihilistik sonuçlar... Bunları nihai olarak bir iç-bozulma, kendisine karşı bir iç-dönüş takip eder"<sup>[2]</sup>." Kişi, nesnel metodları ve araçları kullanıp (ve bu yüzden ) gerçekliğin subjektif ve kişisel karakteristiklerinin pek çoğunu dışlanarak çalışıldığı objektif planlarda dağınık bir düşünce sistemi görmektedir. O takdirde bilim, gerçekliğin en temel unsuru yani "ben"i çalışacak araçlardan yoksun olduğunda, kendisinin hakikat ve evren hakkında bir çalışma olduğunu nasıl iddia edebilir? Özne ve nesne arasındaki bu boşluk, kısmen deneyici geleneğ ve "numen" ve "fenomen" üzerindeki tartışmalarıyla Kant tarafından yaratılmıştır<sup>[3]</sup>. Batılı dünya görüşü içerisindeki bu dualizm, hakikatin son derece dağınık ve anlamsız tanımlanması şeklinde neticelenmiştir. Fizikte çabalar "her şeyi kapsayan bir teori" oluşturmak için sarf edilmelidir. Fakat aslı dualizm ve gerek tabii gerekse sosyal bilimlerde fikirler arasında bir ilişkinin olmayacağı nedeniyle bu iş gerçekten bir sorun haline gelmiştir.

Batı sanatına gelince, tek yanlı bir bakışla, o kendisinin bütün evreni ve ötesini içine alacak derecede genel "mutlak" ve "evrensel" niteliğe sahip olduğunu iddia etmektedir<sup>[4]</sup>. Sanat, belli bir zamanda bir kişi veya toplumun subjektif veya derün hisleriyle ilişkilidir. Alman idealistlerce ileri sürüldüğü gibi

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Adab (01061)

Sistemleme (081594)

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## Man's "Hollow Core": ethics and aesthetics in *Hadîth* literature and classical Arabic *adab*\*

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### Abstract

Classical Arabic *Hadîth* literature is largely composed of micro-narratives recording the sayings and deeds of the Prophet Muhammad. This study seeks to examine their literary form by focusing on selected examples listed in the canonical *Hadîth* compendia under the heading of *adab*, a term which may be rendered here as "practical ethics" but which is also commonly used to designate classical Arabic *belles-lettres*. While the latter is a type of literature quite distinct from the literature of *Hadîth* the texts here studied point to a certain interface between them. The ethical dimension of *adab* as it appears in *Hadîth* is examined further in the light of Haydon White's theory on the relation between narrativity and law. Contrasting the micro-narrative of *Hadîth* with the "macro-narrative" of the epic provides further insight into its approach to *adab* and serves to highlight its distinct literary and religious aesthetic.

Works of classical Arabic prose often consist of brief statements and tales narrated by transmitters and covering a range of topics for the purpose of generating the composite image of a history, a personality or an idea. This style of writing, in which the author's acclaimed function is primarily that of editor and compiler, is manifest most notably in the canonical *Hadîth* collections which cover the deeds and sayings of the Prophet Muhammad, and the *Adab* anthologies which comprise the bulk of classical Arabic *belles-lettres*.<sup>1</sup>

The preference for the accumulation of brief, at times apparently disjointed, narratives is one of the distinguishing features which set classical Arabic literature apart from the Western literary tradition, in which long narrative forms have, since the period of classical antiquity, occupied a pre-eminent status both in fiction and historiography. As pointed out with

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<sup>1</sup> Henceforth "*Hadîth*" refers to the literature known as such whereas "*hadîth*" refers to a single tradition; likewise "*Adab*" refers to the literature known under that name whereas "*adab*" refers to the concept indicated by this term. For concise surveys of the range and significance of the term *adab* and its literary connotations see Kilpatrick (1998), Allen (1998: 220–2), Heath (with special reference to Muslim Spain, 2000: 107–8) and Levey (with respect to practical ethics, 1967: 6–8). A more detailed overview of the extraordinary range of classical Arabic *Adab* is found in Horst (1987).

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MADDE YÖNLENMEK İÇİN  
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\* د. بن عيسى باطاھر

### التعريف بالبحث

تحت هذه الدراسة في مشكلة الذوق الجمالي من حيث المفهوم والأسعد الثقافية والحضارية، مع الإشارة إلى مظاهرها الإيجابية في المجتمعات المتحضررة، كما هدفت إلى دراسة هذا المبدأ المهم ونماصيله في الثقافة الإسلامية.

وتبدو أهمية الذوق الجمالي واضحة في بناء الحضارة وتطور الأفراد والمجتمعات وقل تغير الحضارة الإسلامية تقديرها للحسين في كل شيء، وهي تمثل ثروة حما طيباً، ومثلاً بحثي للإنسان العربي المسلم في عصرنا الحالي، فضلاً عن أنه سبب من الأسباب التي جعلت لاحترام الآخرين، وقد أشار البحث إلى ضرورة تربية هذا المبدأ في النفوس، وتأكيد كونه عادة عظيمة من العادات التي يتقرب بها إلى الله تعالى، وأنه أحد أهم العناصر المضورية في بناء الحضاري، والمحافظة على البيئة الطبيعية في المجتمعات العربية والإسلامية.

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\* أستاذ اللغة العربية وآدابها المشارك بقسم اللغة العربية في كلية الآداب بجامعة الشارقة، ولد في الجزائر عام (١٩٦١م)، وحصل على درجة الماجستير في اللغة العربية وآدابها من الجامعة الأردنية عام (١٩٩٠م)، وحصل على درجة الدكتوراه في الشخص ذاته ومن الجامعة نفسها عام (١٩٩٤م)، وعمل بجامعة صنعاء، وجامعة قطر، وله أعمال علمية منشورة، منها: أساليب الإنقاع في القرآن الكريم، والمقابلة في القرآن الكريم، والدور الحضاري للغة العربية في عصر العولمة، ودراسة وتحقيق كتاب «نزهة الأحداث في علم الاشتقاد» للشوکانی.

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170. AFRĀSIYĀBPŪR, 'Alī-Akbar. *Zībā'ī-parastī dar eslām-e erfānī*. Tehrān, Tahūrī, 1380, 509 p.

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Les deux premières parties sont introducives. Dans la première, l'auteur s'interroge d'abord sur la notion de beauté et d'esthétique en général et en particulier dans l'Iran et la Grèce antiques, ainsi que dans le Coran. Il s'efforce d'expliciter le lien entre amour et beauté. La deuxième partie est consacrée à une brève présentation du soufisme et de l'« Ecole de la beauté », comme l'appelle l'auteur, concept beaucoup plus large que le *sāhed-bāzī*, ou que le courant des « Fidèles d'amour », appellation chère à Corbin. Dans la troisième partie, il analyse les principales thèses de cette école : l'amour entre la créature et le Créateur, l'homme comme la plus belle théophanie divine, le *nazar-bāzī*, l'amour *udhrīt*, le *samā'*, les récits exemplaires. La quatrième partie, la plus longue, présente brièvement 28 personnalités supposées appartenir à cette école : Abū Hulmān, A. Gazzālī, 'Ayn al-Qudāt Hamadānī, Rūzbehān, les poètes Sanā'lī, 'Attār, 'Erāqī, Mowlavi, et Hāfez, mais aussi Ibn 'Arabī, Mullā Sadrā et l'Imam Khomeyni ! Il y évidemment d'énormes différences dans le traitement de l'amour chez ces différents auteurs, et les inclure pêle-mêle dans une même catégorie prête à confusion, même si les différentes notices rendent plus ou moins compte de cette diversité. Une conclusion soulignant ce point eût été la bienvenue.

E.P.

369. MOKRI, Mohammad. « Esthétique et lexique du corps humain dans la littérature classique iranienne » (1<sup>re</sup> partie). *Journal Asiatique*, 291, 1&2 (2003), pp. 249-293.

La substance de l'article est encadrée par deux réflexions qui pouvaient bien engager une recherche prometteuse. A la p. 250, est énoncé ce qu'est l'esthétique du corps humain dans la tradition lyrique persane : si le portrait est réservé aux historiens (ce que montre un exemple, aux pp. 272-3), la description lyrique du corps et surtout du visage est une suggestion de la beauté magnifiée par des comparaisons recourant à la nature ou aux accessoires du corps, comme les bijoux et les parfums. A la p. 292 est une phrase qui mérite d'être reproduite : « ... La description lyrique traditionnelle du corps tisse une complicité étroite entre les éléments de la nature, de sorte que ceux-ci, qu'il s'agisse des fleurs, des pierres précieuses, des astres ou de tout autre élément, se substituent à la forme anatomique, pour rendre compte de sa beauté et de l'effet qu'elle produit ». Entre ces deux réflexions prometteuses sont développées plusieurs analyses qui n'ont pas entre elles leur cohérence. Les deux premières concernent un récit arabe de Tabari contenant en particulier une « Ordonnance de la Beauté », sur le canon de la beauté féminine, physique et morale (*Tārīkh al-rusul wa'l-mulūk*, éd. du Caire, t. 2, pp. 193-212) ; ce récit et l'Ordonnance sont comparés, de façon intéressante, à la traduction persane qu'en fit Bal'amî un demi-siècle plus tard (*Tārīh-e Bal'amî*, Ibn Bal'amî. *Takallome va tarjome-ye tārīh-e Tabarî*, édition M. T. Bahār et M. P. Gonābādi, Tehrān, 1353/1974, pp. 1098-1111 ; voir la traduction française du texte de Bal'amî dans H. Zotenberg, pp. 309-313 tome 2 de la *Chronique de (...) Tabari, traduite sur la version persane de (...) Bel'am, (...)*, Paris, 1958). On passe ensuite à une traduction de l'A. des chants de Bārbad et Nagisā sur la beauté de Šīrīn, lors de la très célèbre scène finale du roman de *Hosrow va Šīrīn* de Nezāmī (édition Vahid-e Dastgerdi, pp. 368-9). Puis viennent une série de termes géographiques empruntés au registre du corps humain. On s'engage alors dans des pages consacrées à des tournures syntaxiques et rhétoriques comportant des vocabulaires portant sur le corps humain. Vient encore une étude des systèmes de la comparaison, suivie d'une autre sur un traité mazdéen où il est question d'énigmes portant sur la connaissance du corps. Pour finir, deux pages sur la description des membres du corps dans les textes mystiques persans. Je ne sais comment s'ordonnera la suite annoncée à cette première partie, que publiera le *Journal Asiatique*. C.F.

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even harmful, to life on this earth and to the health of the soul in the hereafter (see *Ihyā*, book i, ch. i-v). A similar conception is merely the application of a badly interpreted saying, according to which the true Muslim must "pay no attention to that which does not concern him" (*tark mā lā ya'nih*; see I. Goldziher, *Muh. St.*, ii, 157), and this attitude of mind clearly explains the indifference of Islam towards many of the sciences whose interest is not immediately obvious.

The general tendency did not however prevent a number of Muslims from transmitting the heritage of antiquity while adding to it their own contribution. Details of the various disciplines will be found in the articles on mathematics (*AL-DJABR WA 'L-MUKĀBALA*; *'ILM AL-HISĀB*), mechanics [*HIYAL*], astronomy [*ASTURLĀB*; *FALAK*]; *'ILM AL-HAY'A*], medicine [*TIBB*], botany [*NABĀT*], alchemy [*KĪMI-YĀ*], zoology [*HAYAWĀN*], etc., while for general surveys of the history of the sciences in the Muslim world there may be consulted G. Sarton, *Introduction to the history of science*, Baltimore 1927-31, 2 vols.; A. Mieli, *La science arabe*, Leiden 1938; P. Kraus, *Gābir ibn Hayyān, Contribution à l'histoire des idées scientifiques en Islam*, Cairo 1942-3, 2 vols.; L. Massignon and R. Arnaldez, *La science arabe*, vol. ii of the *Histoire générale des sciences*, Paris 1957, 2nd ed. 1966.

*Bibliography:* In the article. (Ed.)

**O'ILM AL-DJAMĀL, "aesthetics".** A general theory on what is known as *'ilm al-jamāl* and precise definitions of the terms used in this field are lacking in the history of Arabic civilization: nevertheless, it is possible to trace certain features common to the elements of aesthetic emotion and to their formal expression. Poetry, the outstanding genre of Arabic art, conforms to a certain ideal both in its contents and in its structure. With early poetry it is mainly in the *ghazal* that the poet expresses his feelings about ideal beauty; the same attributes are applied to all women, to the extent that it becomes doubtful whether the description is of a real person or of a fictional creature (*Imru' al-Kays*, *Dīwān*, Cairo 1958, 15, 16, 17, 29, 30; *Tārafa*, *Dīwān*, Beirut 1961, 20, 21; *al-Nābigha*, *Dīwān*, Beirut 1960, 39-42; *al-A'shā*, *Dīwān*, Beirut 1960, 144, 145; *Abd Allāh b. 'Adjlān*, in *Sharḥ Dīwān al-hamāsa*, Cairo 1952, ii, no. 476). These descriptions are limited to physical beauty, with the exception of rare allusions to spiritual and moral qualities (*al-Shanfara*, in *Aghānī*, Beirut 1961, xxi, 209, verses 7-10; *Antara*, in *Shu'arā'* *al-Nasrāniyya kabl al-Islām*, Beirut 1967, 809, v. 5; *al-A'shā*, *op. cit.*, 144, v. 7; *al-Nābighā*, *op. cit.*, 41, v. 6; *Kays b. al-Khaṭim*, in *Aghānī*, iii, 23, verses 3, 9, 10). From these details there become apparent certain elements of Arab aesthetics such as the symmetry between the two halves of the body produced by slender hips, the contrasts of forms and colours: the hair (*fāhim*) and the face (*abyad*), the lips (*lamyā*) and the teeth, the cornea and the iris (*hawar*), the fingers and the nails (*khadib*). This ideal of beauty seems not to be a peripheral aspect but the expression of the Arab soul which is revealed in the very structure of the *Mu'allakāt*. The interest taken in the details of the separate parts of the body is echoed in the care given to each verse seen as a unity achieved within the poem as a whole. The latter is a collection made up of these unities which are independent and continuous, but unified by a single rhyme and dominated by one general sentiment. These structural

principles appear in the arts of Islam and constitute, in a certain sense, the primary image of the arabesque.

Islam enlarged the idea of beauty by inviting its adherents to contemplate universal beauty. Nevertheless there persisted the formal ideal celebrated by the earlier poets. On the other hand, the moral and intellectual aspect made necessary by social evolution became a main theme in the *ghazal* of this period (R. Blachère, *Les principaux thèmes de la poésie érotique au siècle des Umayyades de Damas*, in *AIEO Alger*, v (1939-41), 82-128). The influence of religion in the artistic field was very small, since art and morals formed two different fields. Thus the poetry of Ibn Abi Rabī'a was admired in spite of its eroticism (*Aghānī*, i, 113), and naked figures were represented in the frescoes and sculptures of the Umayyad castles (R. Ettinghausen, *Arab painting*, Geneva 1962, 31; D. Schlumberger, *Kaṣr al-Hayr al-Gharbi*, Ar. tr., Beirut 1945, pl. 18e). It is interesting to note that the principles of unity and continuity were manifested in the mosques with their forest of columns and that symmetry appears evident in the plans of the *Kubbat al-Şakhra*, of *Kaṣr al-Ṭubā*, of *Mshatta* and in the décor of its façade. There should also be noted the contrast of the light and dark colours in the frescoes of *Kaṣr al-Hayr al-Gharbi* (Creswell, *A short account of Early Muslim Architecture*, 1958, 124 ff.; D. T. Rice, *L'art de l'Islam*, Paris 1966, 21 ff.).

The idea of beauty underwent certain modifications under the 'Abbāsids. Most characteristic of it during this period were the tendency to equilibrium, the interest accorded to spiritual beauty and the importance given to the harmony of the body (S. al-Munadidjid, *Djamāl al-mar'a 'ind al-'Arab*, Beirut 1958, 35-40). Beauty was a favourite subject of *adab*. Although it did not constitute an *'ilm*, *djamāl* was nevertheless a knowledge of some depth; whence the expression *al-basar bi 'l-djawāri*. The evolution of the study of human beauty has influenced literary criticism to the extent that we have Ibn Rashik allowing a reduced form of *zihāf* to be compared to certain faults praised in the *djāriya* (*al-'Umda*, Cairo 1934, i, 117). Literary criticism, given the lack of art criticism, illustrates the characteristics which are found in the *ghazal* and in the arts in general. It is a formal criticism expressed in concrete terms which may often be applied either to a person or to an expression (*al-'Askari*, *Şinā'atayn*, Istanbul 1320, 131; Ibn Rashik, *op. cit.*, i, 106). The critics (*al-'Askari*, *op. cit.*, 202; Ibn Rashik, *op. cit.*, ii, 5) insisted on symmetry (*tawāzun*, *tawāzī*) and contrast (*takāfu*, *tibāk*). Their analysis is only a partial one, since it deals not with the poem but with words, verses or expressions (Ibn al-Athir, *al-Mathal as-sā'ir*, Cairo 1312, i, 384, 386; *al-Djurđāni*, *Dalā'il al-iḍjāz*, Cairo 1321, 31 ff.). The separation of art and religion which became the rule from the Umayyad period onwards is sufficiently clear in 'Abbāsid criticism (Kudāma, *Nuṣḥ al-shi'r*, Cairo 1948, 14; *al-Djurđāni*, *al-Wisāla*, Sidon 1331, 57, 58). These same features can be found in the arabesque, in which the continued repetition of a single decorative theme corresponds to the verse in the poem and the column in the mosque, in which abstraction is only a form of Arab idealization, where art has no goal outside itself, and where the unity of the whole is in agreement with a certain tendency towards unity in the attitude of the critics (Ibn al-Athir, *al-Mathal al-sā'ir*, Cairo 1312, 268; Ibn Tabāṭaba, *Jyār al-shi'r*, Cairo 1956, 17, 111).

سربرستی: حسان انوشنه، فرهنگنامه ادبی فارسی: دانشمنه ادب فارسی، اصطلاحات،  
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## زیبایی‌شناسی

، فیلسوفی آلمانی به نام الکساندر بومگارتن (۱۷۱۴-۱۷۶۲) از واژه *aesthetica* را برای نشان دادن آرمانها و مقاصد علوم انتزاعی که درونسایه و محتوای آنها از راه حواس درک و دریافت می‌شود، به کار برد. اصطلاح یادشده پس از چندی معنایی تازه پیدا کرد: بررسی کلیه هنرها و زیبایی‌های طبیعی از دید فلسفی. زیبایی‌شناسی همان‌گونه که از ساخت ظاهری آن بر می‌آید، پیوندی مستقیم با شناخت و درک زیبایی - به‌ویژه زیبایی‌های نهفته در هنر - دارد. سالیان دراز، بسیاری از فلاسفه و متقدان در پی یافتن شیوه‌ای کارا بودند تا بتوانند به کمک آن، از عهده درک زیبایی - به‌ویژه زیبایی هنری - برآیند. فلاسفه متقدم زیبایی را مفهومی حسی می‌انگاشتند و از همین رو پژوهش‌هایشان درباره «هنر و زیبایی» همواره در حاشیه و ضمن موضوعات و مقولاتی که به نوعی با این مسئله در ارتباط بودند، صورت می‌پذیرفت. اصولاً پیشینیان حقیقت را کمایش همان نیکی و اخلاق را تمیز نیکی از بدی می‌دانستند. اما می‌بایست به بعد دیگر حقیقت، یعنی زیبایی، نیز پرداخته می‌شد. ایمانوئل کانت، فیلسوف آلمانی و بنیادگذار فلسفه انتقادی (۱۷۲۴-۱۸۰۴) نخستین فیلسوف متاخر است که با ارائه «نقد داوری»، داوری‌ها و سنجه‌های زیبایی‌شناسی را همسنگ و همتراز داوری‌های اخلاقی دانست. با این‌همه، تعبیر او از زیبایی‌شناسی، همان تعبیری بود که پیشینیان از این مقوله داشته‌اند؛ یعنی زیبایی را مفهومی حسی قلمداد می‌کرد. چندی بعد، گثورگ ویلهلم هگل، فیلسوف آلمانی (۱۷۷۰-۱۸۳۱) مفهوم زیبایی را وارد دستگاه فلسفی خود کرد. هگل بر آن بود که «زیبایی تابش مطلق از پس حجاب جهان محسوسات است و تنها هنر است که به راستی زیباست، زیرا آفریده روح است». سپس باید از کارل مارکس، فیلسوف و متفکر آلمانی (۱۸۱۸-۱۸۸۳) و فریدریش انگلس، اندیشه‌مند سوسيالیست آلمانی (۱۸۲۰-۱۸۹۵) نام برد که به زیبایی - یا همان تابش مطلق بدزعم هگل - بعده زمینی بخشیدند و آن را دستمایه کار بشری بر شمردند. اندکی بعد توبت به سورآلیست‌ها و طرفداران نظریه هنر برای هنر\* رسید که زیبایی را جلوه گاه رویها و بازتابنده جهان هزارتوی ناخودآگاه می‌دانستند. با این‌همه، مهم‌ترین خاستگاه نظریه زیبایی‌شناسی نوین را باید در نظریه‌های هگل جست. پس از هگل از یک سو شماری از اگزیستانسیالیست‌ها، همچون سورن کی برکار دانمارکی (۱۸۱۳-۱۸۵۵)، مارتین هایدگر آلمانی (۱۸۸۹-۱۹۷۶)، زان پول سارتر فرانسوی

خرز به جای ملحوم و خرگاه - بدل باع و بوستان آمد / مورد به جای سوسن آمد باز - می به جای ارغوان آمد.» (روdkی) در این شعر، «ج» در «به جای» را باید با تشید خواند. ۲- زیادت حرفی، و آن چنان است که شاعر، حرفی را به کلمه‌ای بیفزاید. این گونه زیادت را می‌توان به دو گونه دسته‌بندی کرد. نخست آن گونه که پیشینه‌ای ندارد و شاعر برای نخستین بار آن را به کار می‌برد: «چه گویی که همه حزان چون او بوده است، کس نیزا - نه هست اکتون و نه باشد و نه بوده است هرگیزا / به گاه خشم او گوهر شود همنگ شونیزا - چون او خوشتود باشد، من کنم ز انقايس قرمیزا»، (بهرامی سرخسی) در این شعر حرف «ای» در «هرگیزا» و «قرمیزا» و «الف» در همه قافية‌ها اضافی است. گونه دیگر زیادت حرفی است که حرفی به کار رود که پیش‌تر نیز به کار رفته است یا کلمه/ کلمات به کار رفته نیاز به آن را رفع کرده باشد: «به سحرگاهان، ناگاه به من، باد نسیم - بروی دلدار من آورد هم از سوی شما». در این جا «ب» در «به سحرگاهان» زیادی است؛ چرا که «ان» پسوند قید زمان ساز است و هنگامی که به کار می‌رود، دیگر نیازی به پیشوند «ب» قید زمان ساز نیست. ۳- زیادت کلمه‌ای که به آن حشو\* نیز می‌گویند. این گونه زیات نیز خود به دو گونه دسته‌بندی می‌شود: گونه نخست آن است که آوردن کلمه اضافی در بیت چندان ناپسند ننماید: «اگر چه دل هدف تیر محبت است و غم است - اگر چه تن سپر تیغ آفت است و بلاست». که «است» در هر دو مصوع، زیادی است. گونه دیگر زیادت کلمه‌ای آن است که لفظی را به کار گیرند که پیش از آن به قرینه‌ای به کار رفته باشد. به این گونه زیادت کلمه‌ای حشو قبیح نیز می‌گویند: «گز می‌رسم به خدمت، معدوم - زیرا رماد چشم و صداع سرم است». که رمد به معنی چشم درد و صداع به معنی سر درد است، پس کلمات چشم و سر، اضافی است. حذف\* را ضلیل زیادت می‌دانند.

منابع: بدایع‌الاتکار، چاپ کرازی، ۱۶۹-۱۶۹؛ زیب سخن، ۱/۵۸.

۶۰؛ فرهنگ بلاغی - ادبی، ۱/۳۰۶؛ لغت نامه، زیر «زیادت»؛

المعجم، ۲۹۸-۲۹۲.

شکیبا

زیبایی‌شناسی (zi.bā.yi.shē.nā.si) / علم الجمال / استتیک، معادل واژه انگلیسی aesthetics، از شاخه‌های فلسفه که به بررسی نظری هنر و ذوق هنری می‌پردازد. واژه استتیک برگرفته از واژه یونانی aisthesis، به معنی دریافت و شناخت است. نخستین بار

- Hart
- Mimarite
- Estetik

## Islamic Aesthetics: A Reassessment

Prof. Cassim M. Lakhi

Much has been written about the formation of Islamic art from pre-existing elements, of Byzantine, Persian, Hindu and Mongolian origin. But very little has been said about the nature of the power which wrought all those various elements into a unique synthesis. Nobody will deny the unity of Islamic art, neither in time nor in space; it is far too evident: whether one contemplates the Mosque of Cordoba or the Madrasah of Samarkand, whether it be the 'tomb' of a saint in the Maghrib or one in Chinese Turkestan, it is as if one and the same light shone forth from all these works of art. What then is the nature of this unity? In the present article, the writer, Prof. Cassim M. Lakhi, tries to answer this question.



Arabic calligraphy is not a minor art, since it is used for the writing of the Qur'an.

The religious law of Islam does not prescribe any particular forms of art; it merely restricts the field of their expression, and restrictions are not creative in themselves. On the other hand, it is misleading, to say the least, if one simply attributes this unity to "religious feeling" as one often does. However intense an emotion may be, it will never be able to shape a whole world of forms into a harmony which is at the same time rich and sober, overwhelming and precise. It is not by chance that the unity and regularity of Islamic art reminds us of the law working in crystals:

there is something that evidently surpasses the mere power of emotion, which is necessarily vague and always fluctuating. We shall call it the "intellectual vision" inherent in Islamic art, taking "intellect" in its original meaning as a faculty far more comprehensive than reason or thought, a faculty involving the intuition of timeless realities. This is also the meaning of *al-aql* in Islamic tradition: faith is not complete unless it be illuminated by *al-aql* which alone grasps the implications of *al-tawhid*, the doctrine of divine Unity. In a similar way, Islamic art derives its

beauty from wisdom.

The history of art, being a modern science, inevitably approaches Islamic art in the purely analytical way of all modern sciences, by dissection and reduction to historical circumstances. Whatever is timeless in an art — and sacred art like that of Islam always contains a timeless element — will be left out by such a method. One may object that all art is composed of forms and, since form is limited, it is necessarily subject to time; like all historical phenomena forms rise, develop, become corrupted and die; therefore, the science of art is of necessity a historical science. But this is only one-half of the truth: a form, though limited and consequently subject to time, may convey something timeless and in this respect escape historical conditions, not only in its genesis — which partly belongs to a spiritual dimension — but also in its preservation, to a certain extent at least, for it is with regard to their timeless meaning that certain forms have been preserved in spite of and against all material and psychic revolutions of an epoch; tradition means just that.

On the other hand, modern history of art has derived most of its aesthetic criteria from classical Greek or post-medieval art. Whatever its more recent evolution has been, it has always considered the individual as the

11m 1 - Lemo

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PAUL WOOD

#### BEAUTY

*On the subject of beauty, theorists generally agree only on rudimentary points about the term: that it commands on aesthetic grounds, has absolute and comparative forms, and so forth. Beyond this, dispute prevails. Realists hold that judgments of beauty ascribe to their subjects either a nonrelational property inherent in things or a capacity of things to affect respondents in a way that preserves objectivity. In both cases acute problems arise in defining the property and in explaining how it can be known. Classical Platonism holds that beauty exists as an ideal supersensible Form, while eighteenth-century theorists view it as a quasi-sensory property. Kant's transcendental philosophy anchors the experience of beauty to the basic requirements of cognition, conferring on it 'subjective universality and necessity'. Sceptics complain that the alleged property is merely a reflection of aesthetic pleasure and hence lacks objective standing. Partly due to its preoccupation with weightier matters, the philosophic tradition has never developed any theory of beauty as fully and deeply as it has, say, theories in the domain of morality. Comparative neglect of the subject has been encouraged by the generally subjectivistic and relativistic bent of the social sciences and humanities, as well as by avant-gardism in the arts. However, several recent and ambitious studies have given new impetus to theorizing about beauty.*

- 1 Areas of general agreement about beauty
- 2 Specimen issues concerning beauty
- 3 Beauty as an intrinsic property
- 4 Response-related realist conceptions of beauty
- 5 Restoration of beauty as a theoretical subject
- 6 Subjectivism and relativism regarding beauty

MADDE KA PÄRILÄNDERTAN  
SONJA GELIN JOKIHEIMO

# المنتظر

الجزء السادس من السنة السادسة \* آت ١٨٨١  
Beyrouth,

## مقدمة في فلسفة الجمال

الجمال ونما ادراك ما تعرف الجمال . صفة تبسط لها النفس حتى تفيض حباً وانفعاً وتنفتح في عقول الآباء سعراً حلاً ومعنى تحلى بصيرة اهل الناس خبراً فكان لديهم معرفة واسطع اشعته على قرحة اعظمهم علمًا فلم يستطعوا الله تعرضاً الا وهو السر الذي فتن الحكمة عن معرفة كنهه فلم يصل اليه من بحثه رائد ولا يلهموا مكانة من النساء الا من عيده قرب . على انهم بها كثراً الاختلاف في تعرف ماهيتها ولذا لا يشارك في انة لفظ شترك في معناه اشياء كثيرة معاشرة المخالق والطبائع كقولنا رجل جميل او امرأة جميلة وظبي جميل ووريد جميل وحجر جميل وكوب جميل ومنظر جميل وصوت جميل وصبر جميل واستعارة جميلة ومعنى جميل الى غير ذلك مما يجمعه الجمال على تباين اوصافه واختلاف طبيعة وهذا الذي حير النساء في تعرف الجمال فاذا عزقوه تعرضاً يصدق على جمال الرجل والمرأة تماماً مثلاً فربما لم يصدق على جمال الطبي او الورد او المعنى او غير ذلك حال كون جمال هذه الموصفات كلها لا بد ان يكون واحداً بدليل ان النفس تتفضل بجمال كل منها انتعاً الا واحداً في الكيفية ولو تساوت في الكيفية . ولما كان الجمال صفة عامة شترك فيها الاشياء الجميلة وكانت معرفته متذورة للبشر لامستحيله فلامانع من انهم يتوصلون اليها في الايام القاتمة ان لم يكونوا قد توصلوا في مذهب من المذاهب التي استبطها العقل والتي نذكر زبدتها في ما يأتي

قد ذهبت المذاهب في الجمال مذاهب شتى ترجع في الجملة الى مذهبين عائدين احدهما يشمل المذاهب التي تعتبر الجمال قائمًا في نفس المدرك لاني الاشياء المدركة الخارجة عن المدرك والآخر يشمل المذاهب التي تعتبر الجمال قائمًا في الاشياء الجميلة المدركة الخارجة عن المدرك وبعبارة اخرى ان اهل القسم الاول يقولون ان الجمال ليس في ما نظره ولا في ما سمعه بل في نوسنا ونحن نسبة الى ما نظره

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## بدیهیات

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مبتنی بر توجه عقل، احساس، تجربه یا حدس باشد (ابن سينا، ۱۳۶۴ ش، ص ۷؛ قطب الدین رازی، ص ۱۲؛ جرجانی، ص ۶۸؛ ملا عبدالله بن حسین بزدی، ص ۱۴؛ علامه حلی، ۱۳۶۳ ش، ص ۱۹۲-۱۹۳).

در منطق، درباره اینکه بر این قسم از علم، خواه تصور باشد خواه تصدیق، اصطلاح بدیهی اطلاق شود یا اصطلاحات ضروری و اولی، اختلاف نظر وجود دارد. اما این اختلاف در لفظ است نه در معنا (فتازانی، ص ۱۴-۱۵؛ صدرالدین شیرازی، ۳، ص ۴۴۳؛ سبزواری، ص ۸). برخی از منظقویون این اصطلاحات را در عبارات خود به تراویح و یا در توضیح یکدیگر به کار برده‌اند (علامه حلی، ۱۳۶۳ ش، همانجا). اما جرجانی، بدیهی را مراد ضروری تعریف کرده است و به اعتباری نیز آن را اخص از ضروری می‌داند. در معنای اخیر، بدیهی قسمی از تصور و تصدیق ضروری به شمار می‌آید که نه تنها بر کسب و نظر متوقف نیست، بلکه حتی نیازی به حدس و تجربه و احساس ندارد و تنها توجه عقل در حصول آن کافی است (همانجا). وی اصطلاح اولی را نیز به همین معنا اطلاق کرده است (ص ۶۲). در عبارات صدرالدین شیرازی (همانجا) درباره ملاک بداهت سخن به میان آمده که در اقوال پیشینیان به این صراحت نیامده است. به گفته او حصول یک تصور، مانند مفهوم وجود و شیئت، به دلیل بساطت و اعرف یودن آن، بر کسب و نظر و بر تعریف حدی یا رسمی متوقف نیست، و به همین جهت بدیهی یا اولی است؛ یعنی چون چنین تصوری اجزای منطقی (جنس و فصل یا خاصه) ندارد، برای ذهن از طریق حد و رسم حاصل نمی‌شود و بیواسطه نزد ذهن حاضر است (نیز ← مطهری، ج ۱، ص ۲۱-۲۳). ملاک بداهت در تصدیقات، استلزم دُر\* در اقامه برهان بر آنهاست؛ زیرا چنین تصدیقی خود مبدأ و مقدمه برهان\* در اثبات صدق هر گونه قضیه است، پس چگونه می‌توان بر آن اقامه برهان کرد و مواجه با اشکال دور نشد (صدرالدین شیرازی، همانجا).

بدین ترتیب، علم (چه تصور باشد چه تصدیق) به دو قسم بدیهی و نظری تقسیم می‌شود و جایز نیست که همه علوم ما بدیهی باشد؛ زیرا لازم می‌آید که هیچ چیز نزد ما مجھول باشد، در حالی که مجھولات ما بسیار است و حصول آنها جز از طریق حد و رسم یا برهان ممکن نیست. همچنین جایز نیست که تمام علوم ما نظری باشد؛ زیرا در این صورت، لازم می‌آید که هر علمی به نحو دور یا تسلیل، بر دیگری متوقف باشد (قطب الدین رازی، ص ۱۲-۱۶، نیز ← حاشیه جرجانی، همانجا؛ ملا عبدالله بن حسین بزدی، ص ۱۱۱).

بحث درباره بدیهیات، در صناعات خمس نیز مطرح

رباعی به بدیهیه، خاطر او را خوش ساخت (ص ۵۵-۵۷). همچنین نظامی چند رباعی از بدیهیات معزی، ازرقی و رشیدی نقل کرده (ص ۶۸-۷۱، ۷۴) سپس درباره بدیهی سرایی خود حکایتی آورده که به فحوای آن، در فرضی کوتاه، یعنی میان دو بارگردش ساغر در خدمت ملک جبال، پنج بیت «مقرنون به الفاظ عذب و مشحون به مبانی بکر» سروده است (ص ۸۵-۸۶).

جامی (ص ۸۶) نیز در باب بدیهی گویی فردوسی حکایتی نقل کرده است که در مجلس سلطان محمود، عنصری و فرخی و عسجدی برای تحریر فردوسی که از شاعران درباری نبوه است، به اتفاق سه مصراج می‌گویند که رابع نداشته باشد، فردوسی به محض شنیدن آن سه مصراج، مصراج چهارم را بر بدیهی می‌سازد و آنان از طبع او متغیر می‌شوند.

درباره قالانی نیز گفته‌اند که بامداد عیدی، دیر هنگام، از خواب برخاست و از آنجا که شعری برای تهیت عید نسروده بود، با عجله کاغذی برداشت تا در میانه راه قصیده‌ای سراید و چون مجال نوشتند نیافت آن را به خاطر سپرد و در مجلس شاه خواند (حمیدی شیرازی، ص ۱۱۲).

در میان شاعران بدیهی‌سرا در قرن اخیر می‌توان از ملک الشعرا بهار، لطفعلی صورتگر، محمد حسین شهریار، و ابراهیم صهبا نام برد.

منابع: عبدالرحمن بن احمد، بهارستان، چاپ افست تهران ۱۳۴۸ ش؛ مهدی حمیدی شیرازی، شعر در عصر قاجار، تهران ۱۳۶۴ ش؛ احمد بن عمر نظامی، چهار مقاله، چاپ محمد معین، تهران ۱۳۶۴ ش؛ *EI*, s.v. "Irtidjāl" (by S. A. Bonebakker); *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, s.v. "Badīha-sarā" (by F. R. C. Bagley).

/ اسماعیل حاکمی /

## بدیهی سجاوندی ← سجاوندی

بدیهیات، جمع بدیهی از ریشه بدأ (→ دنباله مقاله)، از اصطلاحات منطق صوری و فلسفه. بداهت در لغت به معنای «ابتدا و ناگهانی برکسی وارد آمدن» و در اصل از «ابتداة» (هاء) بدل از همزه است (مرتضی زیدی، ذیل «بدأ»؛ ابن منظور، ذیل «بدأ»). بدیهی و بدیهیات در دو باب مختلف در منطق صوری مطرح شده است: باب علم و تقسیمات آن؛ و باب صناعات خمس\*. در منطق، علم حصولی را به تصور و تصدیق، و هر یک را به ضروری یا بدیهی، و کسبی یا نظری تقسیم می‌کنند. بدیهی، اعم از اینکه تصور یا تصدیق باشد، علمی است که حصول آن بر فکر و نظر متوقف نباشد، گرچه ممکن است

Throughout its existence, the 'Ādil Shāhī dynasty was notable for the mixture of people in its court and the vibrant culture that resulted. There were two main factions of Muslims serving as courtiers: Dakkanīs, who included Indian-born Muslims who spoke local languages, as well as Ḥabshīs (East Africans, primarily Abyssinians), and Āfāqīs, primarily Persian-speaking people from Iran, Transoxania, and the Persian Gulf. The Dakkanīs tended to be Sunnī, and the Afaqīs (also called Gharbis or "Westerners") tended to be Shī'a Muslims. The split between the two, inherited from the earlier Bahmanī dynasty, often resulted in internal struggles for power and may explain the repeated sectarian switching of the 'Ādil Shāhī sultans. The presence of the two religiously, ethnically, and linguistically diverse groups, along with the large and equally diverse Hindu presence at court and the strong influence of Sūfism, led to an environment in which intercultural and interreligious exchange flourished. The courtly culture created by that interaction is perhaps the 'Ādil Shāhīs' most prominent legacy. It includes achievements in literature, poetry, music, painting, and architecture. 'Ādil Shāhī court historians wrote in Persian, and court poets created numerous original works in Dakkanī Urdu. The sultan Ibrāhīm II himself is credited with writing the *Kitāb-i naawras* ("Book of the nine essences") a book of poems/songs, in which Ibrāhīm asserts that his mother is the Hindu goddess Sarasvatī and his father is the elephant-headed god Ganesha. Bijāpūri paintings can be found in museum collections around the world, while the 'Ādil Shāhīs' capital is filled with examples of their architectural works, including the Ibrāhīm Rawḍa and the Gul Gunbad, the celebrated mid-eleventh/seventeenth century

tombs of Ibrāhīm II and Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh, respectively.

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#### Aesthetics

**Aesthetics**, that is, theory and concepts of beauty, can be analysed, with respect to classical Arab-Muslim culture, from many perspectives and with reference to a wide range of texts, including religious, philosophical, and belles-lettres

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## الجمال

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