



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

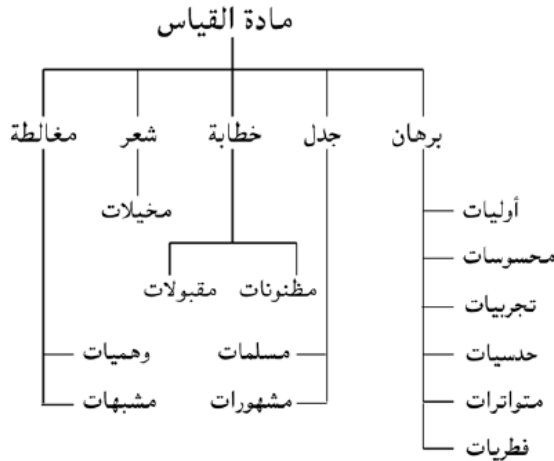
Lesson 42

3) خطابة (Rhetoric)

- Rhetoric produces contentment in divisive concepts for the ones who are not capable of understanding the universal concepts with *burhan* or *jadal*.

Oration is composed of two matters:

- 1) **Accepted premises (Maqbulat):** the quotes from the characters in whom people believe; such as prophets...
- 2) **Assumed premises (Maznunat):** in which are out of assumption and not certainty.



4) شعر (poetry)

- ✓ Statements made of emotional propositions to which reasoning does not yield, but they affect the soul and are mostly often used in divisive concepts.



***Shi'r* is made of:**

Imaginations (*mukhayyalat*); which are persuasive or repulsive towards something, (make something pleasant or unpleasant) associated with rhyme, pattern and tracking.

5) المغالطة (FALLACY)

- ✓ An intellectual skill which does not provide certainty, whether the opponent accepts it or not.

Fallacy is composed of two matters:

1) **Illusions (*wahmiyyat*):** false propositions which the imagination determines in non-sensual matters.

- For example: fear of the dead is necessary.

2) **Akins (*mushabbahat*):** false propositions which resemble the true ones due to literal or semantic likeness.

- For example: “this is a human” (pointing at a statue), “so it is rational”.

If fallacy is used against a wise person, it is called *safsatah* (sophistry) and if not against a wise person, it is called *mushaghabah* (quarrelling)