

# الاستعارة في الدراسات الحديثة

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وليد فرحان علي

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# **Metaphor in Modern Studies**

**A Thesis made by:  
Waleed Ali Farhan**

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Dr. Faez Hato al-Shara**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Conflict between ancient and modern may hide denial between them. One may almost does not affect what we memorized by heart. There is an urgent desire to exclude the other, which appears that even in the most independent representations and perceptions of this conflict, as the historic aspect, alarming a hostile tendency reflects other side of going to astray. Therefore, the concept of "modernity" in the title of the study does not hide desire of ripping out the roots, but it would strive to immitate the impact and blowing the soul into it, in a system, the least to say, that it was a "sitter" and "productive", if it does not seduce the desire to say that the veterans almost did not keep us something of their knowledge to discover and know.

This resumption is a part of a related culture. The advantage of the rhetoric term lies in his belonging to the historical context of his birth and did not implant itself in a better way like its first form. For if we want to be pulled into the exclusion of formula we would not succeed in locating a criminal history for the rhetorical metaphor. It is on the contrary, it saves a position along with having the bulk area of literary and theoretical discourse. Did not Ali ibn Khalaf al-Katib (died 437 A.H) that metaphor is rhetoric.

If old rhetoricians ended their sayings in terms of metaphor and did it in a good way, the modern ones passed it to more convenient place. The sentence is unable to bear the new meanings of rhetoric presented by metaphor, and a lot of the fundamentals of metaphor seemed to be able to re-read and change. What helped to that is the viability of metaphor to be in harmony with the changes. So, it started with abandoning what

does not comply with this rhetoric and began to attract the factors that guarantee of transmission and altering, as if the metaphor in the transformations were not to be located in the field of fixed linguistic culture, but to be in the variable domain, i.e., in the living part of the language.

In the new form of rhetoric, the metaphor became away off going round one orbit, and not moving from the definition to applications. It is now in orbit of theory, as it wore some of this integument with al-Jorjani.

In the science of the tongue and the poeticism and audience receive, there is a comprehensive metaphor that the capacity of the term or definition can not restrict, as it appeared not affiliated with any of these terms despite its ability to deal with everyone. More, it was not just a rhetorical form that ends with the end of his models.

The search in such sort of rhetoric requires passing by different schools, and if there were cognitive difficulties encountered in research, the researcher can sum up with two points:

1. The research material was available in one type of knowledge like what is available in the old rhetoric, it is also of the nature of different "field" necessitated the move from linguistics to the poeticism. And if the material was full of a variety of sources, it was not easy to gather the resources due to their disunited terms.

2. It was difficult to dialogue with theories of individual metaphor, of those follow the visions modern rhetoricians and almost, so that the researcher finds himself repeatedly with the author of the theory and no more third one. Thus, he no one could examine metaphor in theoretical linguistics in the structure of deep and surface, but just Dr. Mohammad Abdul Muttalib, while no one could study the generation of semantic aspects except Mohammed Galim, as Dr. Taha Abdul Rahman, alone could analyze the semantic in it..... etc.

May search studied metaphor in its updated formula, so the

study was in three chapters, The first chapter was to judge researcher vision I inspiring the old and the review of its importance, since that we are convinced that the study of metaphor in old rhetoric could cover a separate study, we stopped with search for significant shifts in the concept, and paved for the investigation of chapter with a prologue, as we discussed the conditions of the emergence of the rhetoric term., The First research, in fact and metaphor according to the advice by al- Jorjani that he did not act. And the second section studied the early evolution of the term rhetoric. While, the third section was discussing the metaphor in al-Jorjani view. Second chapter was to discuss the metaphor of linguistic, and it was of three sections according to their levels. So, the first section studied structural level and the second section discussed semantic-level and the third one was about deliberative and argumentative level. The third chapter was about the metaphor of poetry in three sections according to their levels, too, and the first section addressed displacing level, and the second section was to explain the interactive level. And the last was a station for interpretational level.

**The Researcher**

