



دراسة اسلوبية لتوصيات الامام علي الى الامام الحسن و ماغنا كارتا  
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### ملخص

تستند الدراسة الحالية على التحليل الأسلوبي لنص إنجليزي وآخر عربي في محاولة للوقوف على السمات الجمالية والتأثير. تحديداً، تسعى الدراسة للإجابة على الأسئلة التالية: ما هي الأجهزة الأسلوبية الأكثر شيوعاً المستخدمة في هذا النوع من النصوص؟ بناءً عليه، تهدف الدراسة إلى تحديد أكثر الأدوات الأسلوبية شيوعاً المستخدمة في كلا النصين (Magna Carta) يستخدم الميثاق الأعظم أدوات أسلوبية معينة مثل التوازي، القافية، التكرار والجناس، بينما يستخدم النص العربي أدوات أسلوبية معينة مثل القافية، الجناس، التكرار، الحر، التوازي، التشبيه والجناس اللفظي، الضمائر الشخصية والتضاد باستخدام الطريقة التحليلية الوصفية والتركيز على المستويات الوصفية الأسلوبية المهمة، أي، الفونولوجية والدلالية والتركيبية، تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى تحليل الوثيقة القانونية "الميثاق الأعظم" وتوصيات الإمام علي (عليه السلام) الموجهة إلى الإمام حسن (عليه السلام). تُعد الموسيقى الداخلية التي تظهر في شكل القافية والتكرار مكوناً رئيسياً في هذه التوصيات والوثيقة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الامام علي ، الاسلوبية ، ماغنا كارتا ، التوصيات

## A Stylistic Study of Imam Ali's Recommendations to Al- Imam Al- Hasan and Magna Carta

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### Abstract

The present study is based on the stylistic analysis of an English text and an Arabic one to support the aesthetic components and impact. Specifically, the study aims to address the following queries: which stylistic devices are most frequently used in this type of text? Consequently, the study's goal is to pinpoint the stylistic devices that are most frequently used in both texts. It is hypothesized that Magna Carta utilize certain stylistic devices such as parallelism, rhyme, repetition and alliteration while the Arabic text utilize certain stylistic devices such as rhyme, alliteration, free repetition, parallelism, simile and paronomasia, personal pronouns and antithesis. This research employs an analytical-descriptive approach, emphasizing significant descriptive stylistic levels such as phonological, semantic, and syntactic, to examine the legal document known as "Magna Carta" and the advice given by Imam Ali (a.s.) to Imam Hassan (a.s.). One of the main features of this document and the recommendations is the internal music that takes the shape of repetition.

**Keywords:** Imam Ali, stylistics, Magna Carta, recommendations.

### 1. Introduction



Stylistics, which focuses on linguistic and tonal style, is the study and interpretation of both written and spoken language. This study aimed to investigate how word choice is coordinated by analyzing sound patterns, sentence structure, vocabulary eloquence, and the alignment of sentence structure with content, stylistics investigates all three levels—phonology, syntax, and lexicon. It shows how these elements, along with the document itself, are utilized to represent the proportion of words and meaning in the sermon. In order to make the meaning of the data clear, the paper also analyzes it using linguistic tools.

As a result, "according to Masdi (1947), stylistics involves describing literary texts based on linguistic principles. In the study of literary works, stylistics research establishes a connection between the language used and the literary style. Literary criticism in the twentieth century saw new developments due to the swift development of linguistics as a separate field and its use in literary analysis.

Fowler (1971, p. 9) notes that recent developments in and around linguistics should be more widely known to literary critics, as they offer original methods of reading and analysis. Literary criticism, as a discipline, has always embraced innovation. This study aims to present stylistics' instruments as well as their useful applications. Actually, stylistics serves as a bridge that connects two significant disciplines: linguistics and literature.

## 2. Stylistics

The systematic study of language style and how it varies stands on various factors like genre, author, historical period, and context is known as stylistics, and it is a branch of linguistics. Examples of what sets one writer apart from another are their distinct styles, studying style involves a systematic analysis of a text's formal devices to determine their significance for interpretation (Jeffries & McIntyre, 2010, p. 1). This includes exploring styles linked with specific genres, like "newspaper words" or the gothic novel, as well as features that might be deemed "figurative."

For his part, it is defined by Short (1996: 1) as "a method for analyzing (literary) texts through linguistic description," the approach focuses on examining texts using detailed linguistic analysis.

Leech and Short (1981, p. 74) describe stylistic study as "an attempt to uncover the creative guidelines behind a writer's language choices." Moreover, Sampson (2004, p. 2) characterizes it as "a method of textual interpretation that prioritizes



language." Language is central to stylistics since its structure, encompassing various forms, patterns, and levels, is a key indicator of the text's intended purpose .

### 3. Stylistic Devices

A stylistic device is a way the researcher uses language to express meaning in a variety of means that produce different effects. Alliteration, consonance, assonance, repetition, metaphor, parallelism, allusion, and so forth are a few of them (Robbins, 2007: 88).

It describes any language element that is salient within its environment" in a way that grabs attentions of the readers and elicits a response by defying predictability and departing from the pattern that has been established throughout the text or setting" (i.e., the norm) (Hickey, 1999: 5).

A stylistic element is a language usage that deviates from the norm. In other words, we have a lot of normal expectations when we use language in our daily lives, and a language's grammar is a systematization of these expectations; however, stylistic elements are perceived as deviating from these expectations (Ellis, 1974: 161).

Skillful use of stylistic devices enhances our ability to express thoughts more effectively. , make our meanings clearer, and give our words more color, humor, and description (Robbins, 2007: 91).

### 4. "Description and Analysis of Data

#### 4.1 Data Description

The data are depicted by an English text which is "Magna Carta" an Arabic text which is "Imam Ali's recommendations to Al-Imam Al -Hasan . One of the most important legal documents in British history is the Magna Carta. That is to say , Renowned British judge Lord Denning (1899–1999) described the document as "the greatest constitutional document of all time," serving as the foundation for individual freedom against the arbitrary power of the despot.". Its initial idea was not nearly as successful, though. Because the original text of the Magna Carta was written in Latin, it was also known as Magna Carta Libertatum, or the Great Charter of Freedoms. In a revolt against their monarch, King John I, some of the most illustrious barons of the thirteenth century introduced it.

. Imam Ali's recommendations to Al-Imam Al -Hasan



#### 4.1.1 English text

##### The phonological feature

##### 1.Alliteration

Here are the rephrased statements:

1. Its rights remain intact, and its liberties are preserved.
2. We have granted and confirmed by charter the freedom of the Church's elections.
3. "A free man shall be fined only in percentage to the severity of his offence".
4. For minor offences, a free man shall be fined in proportion to the offence's severity, while for serious offences, the fine shall be appropriate but not so severe as to threaten his livelihood. Similarly, a merchant's merchandise and a villein's agricultural tools shall be protected if subject to a royal court's mercy. Fines shall only be enforced based on the evaluation of esteemed local men.
5. to ensure the health of our soul and those of our forefathers and heirs, and to honor God and elevate the holy Church,
6. "All their liberties and free customs shall be retained by all other cities, boroughs, towns, and ports."

##### 3.Free Repetition

which implies using complete words repeatedly. The only explanation for the use of free repetition is to produce a melodic effect and to highlight a particular idea that the author is trying to get across.

- 4 "As long as such land is guarded by a guardian"
5. "by water and by land"
6. "However, if such a person's heir is a ward and underage, when he comes of age."

7. "The reason for the summons will be mentioned in all summons letters. When a summons is issued, even if not everyone who was summoned has shown up, the day's business will proceed in accordance with the decision made by those in attendance.

8. "William, Bishop of London; Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln; Walter, Bishop of Worcester; William, Bishop of Coventry; Benedict, Bishop of Rochester; Jocelin, Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury; Henry, Primate of Dublin; and William, Bishop of London."

##### 2.Syntactic Features



## 1. Parallelism

Parallelism is described as a stylistic device by Pearce (2002:136) that encompasses notable patterns of repetition at the level of meaning, grammatical structure, or sound. "Parallelism is the syntactic pattern, regardless of the semantic content," claims Berlin (1992:22). A relationship of partial identity between two textual sections is known as parallelism. Linguistic parallelism comes in three main flavors: phonological, semantic, and syntactic. When two text sections exhibit syntactic parallelism, some or all of their syntactic structures are shared (Fabb, 2003: 462).

1 "John, by the favor of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou, sends greetings to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, judges, gamekeepers, sheriffs, stewards, attendants, and all his officials and faithful subjects."

2. "For the health of our soul and those of our ancestors and heirs, to honor God, exalt the holy Church, and improve the governance of our kingdom."

3. "We commit to upholding this freedom ourselves and wish for our heirs to observe it faithfully in perpetuity."

4. "If we have entrusted the guardianship of the land to a sheriff or any person accountable to us for the revenues."

5 "The city of London shall preserve all its historic freedoms and privileges, both on land and at sea."

6. "Provided she chooses to stay single, she must ensure that she will not enter into marriage without the royal consent if her lands are granted by the Crown, or without the approval of any other lord from whom she holds them."

## 3. Semantic Features

### 1. Antithesis

1. "No individual shall be apprehended, incarcerated, or stripped of his possessions, freedoms, or traditions except through the legitimate verdict of his equals or according to the land's legal system."

2. "We will not sell, withhold, or postpone justice or rights for anyone."

### 4.1.2 Arabic Text





It is the sermon 31 of Nahj al-Balagha's sermons in the recommendations of Imam Ali to his son Imam al-Hasan al-Mujtaba (peace be upon them) after his return from Siffin

### 1.The Phonological Features

The goal of this study is to clarify the following phonological characteristics:

#### 1.Rhyme

Rhyme is the repetition of a word's terminal sound combination that is identical or similar. Rhyming words are typically separated by a consistent distance. They are usually placed at the end of the corresponding lines text. It's possible for sound combinations to be similar and identical in some contexts.

Rhym is used liberally throughout the recommendation; some instances are:

1. ”غَرَضِ الْأَسْقَامِ وَرَهِيْنَةَ الْأَيَّامِ

(prey to illnesses, a pawn in the hands of time)

وَنَصَبِ الْأَفَاتِ، وَصَرِيْعِ الشَّهَوَاتِ، وَخَلِيْفَةِ الْأُمُوْتِ2

( who is the dead's heir and who has been overcome by desires )

فَإِنْ فِيمَا تَبَيَّنْتُ مِنْ إِدْبَارِ الدُّنْيَا عَنِّي - وَجُمُوحِ الدَّهْرِ عَلَيَّ وَإِقْبَالِ الْآخِرَةِ إِلَيَّ - مَا يَزَعُنِي عَنْ ذِكْرِ مَنْ 3  
سِوَايَ - وَالْإِهْتِمَامِ بِمَا وَرَائِي - غَيْرَ أَنِّي حَيْثُ تَقَرَّدَ بِي دُونَ هُمُومِ النَّاسِ هُمْ نَفْسِي - فَصَدَفَنِي رَأْيِي وَصَرَفَنِي  
عَنْ هَوَايَ - وَصَرَّخَ لِي مَحْضُنُ أَمْرِي - فَأَفْضَى بِي إِلَى جِدٍّ لَا يَكُونُ فِيهِ لَعِبٌ - وَصَدَّقَ لَا يَشُوْبُهُ كَذِبٌ  
وَوَجَدْتُكَ بَعْضِي - بَلْ وَجَدْتُكَ كُلِّي - حَتَّى كَأَنَّ شَيْئاً لَوْ أَصَابَكَ أَصَابَنِي - وَكَأَنَّ الْمَوْتَ لَوْ أَتَاكَ أَتَانِي - فَعَنَانِي  
أَخَذَتْ بِهِ - مِنْ أَمْرِكَ مَا يَغْنِينِي مِنْ أَمْرِ نَفْسِي - فَكَتَبْتُ إِلَيْكَ كِتَابِي ، مُسْتَظْهِراً بِهِ إِنَّ أُنَا بَقِيْتُ لَكَ أَوْ فَنِيْتُ  
”أُحْيِ قَلْبَكَ بِالْمَوْعِظَةِ وَأَمِتْ

“It is enough that this world is turning away from me, that time is racing past me, and that the next world is moving closer to me to keep me from remembering anyone but myself and from thinking beyond myself. "My intelligence protected me and kept my desires at bay when I focused solely on my own concerns." and ignored the worries of others. It gave me clarity on my situation and guided me toward a seriousness free from deceit and tainted by falsehoods. I found you here not so much as my entire self, but a part of me, so that if something happened to you, it was as if it happened to me”

5-فَإِنِّي أَوْصِيكَ بِتَقْوَى اللَّهِ أَيُّ بُنْيَ، وَلُزُومِ أَمْرِهِ، وَعِمَارَةِ قَلْبِكَ بِذِكْرِهِ، وَالْأَعْتِصَامِ بِحَبْلِهِ



"I advise you to revere Allah, my dear child." , follow His instructions, keep Him in mind constantly, and hold fast to hope from Him. If you grasp it, there is no connection more dependable than the one you have with Allah".

## 2. Alliteration

The same letter or sound appearing at the beginning of words that are next to each other or closely related .

6-إِنِّي لَمَّا رَأَيْتُنِي قَدْ بَلَغْتُ سِنًا، وَرَأَيْتُنِي أَرْدَادُ وَهْنًا،

( When I became aware of my advanced age and the growing weakness in my body)

7-أَعْمَالِهِمْ ، وَفَكَرْتُ فِي أَخْبَارِهِمْ ، وَسِرْتُ فِي أَثَارِهِمْ؛ حَتَّى عُدْتُ كَأَحَدِهِمْ؛ بَلْ كَأَنِّي بِمَا انْتَهَى إِلَيَّ مِنْ أُمُورِهِمْ قَدْ عُمِرْتُ مَعَ أَوَّلِهِمْ إِلَى آخِرِهِمْ

I strolled through their ruins until I felt like one of them. Indeed, based on the information I have learned about their affairs, it feels as though I have known them from the beginning to the end.

## 2.Syntactic Features

### 1. Parallelism

"Parallelism refers to a relationship of partial identity between two sections of text. It is categorized into three main types: syntactic, semantic, and phonological parallelism. Syntactic parallelism occurs when two text sections share some or all of their syntactic structures (Fabb, 2003, p. 462)."

8ذَا كَانَ الرَّفُوقُ خُرْقًا كَانَ الْخُرْقُ رَفُوقًا. رَبَّمَا كَانَ الدَّوَاءُ دَاءً، وَالِدَاءُ دَوَاءً، وَرَبَّمَا نَصَحَ غَيْرُ النَّاصِحِ، وَغَشَّ الْمُسْتَنْصَحُ

( Harshness is leniency when it's not appropriate. Frequently, illness is cure and cure is cure. Frequently, the well-wisher cheats while the ill-wisher offers sound counsel. )

9-عُمِرْتُ عُمَرًا مَن كَانَ قَبْلِي، فَقَدْ نَظَرْتُ فِي أَعْمَالِهِمْ ، وَفَكَرْتُ فِي أَخْبَارِهِمْ ، وَسِرْتُ فِي أَثَارِهِمْ

Even though I am not as old as those who came before me, I still observed their behavior and considered significant moments in their lives.



10- فَاسْتَخْلَصْتُ لَكَ مِنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ نَخِيلَهُ، وَتَوَخَّيْتُ لَكَ جَمِيلَهُ، وَصَرَفْتُ عَنْكَ مَجْهُولَهُ، وَرَأَيْتُ حَيْثُ عَنَانِي مِنْ أَمْرِكَ مَا يَغْنِي الْوَالِدَ الشَّقِيقَ، وَ

(I have chosen the best of those topics for you, gathered their positive aspects, and kept their negative aspects away from you. Since I want to provide you with training and I care about your affairs as a living father should,

## 2. Personal Pronouns

Pronouns are often employed as a direct address to draw the listener into the speech act. In Arabic, the masculine second person in the plural form is typically used, frequently encompassing both sexes, when addressing the audience in the vocative form in the second person. Pronouns are often used in writing, which can help persuade readers and create a parallelism of sorts (Jones, 2005:42). Pronouns that are used in speeches and sermons can be understood as:

Pronouns used to distance or exclude the audience Here, speakers can refer to themselves using first-person pronouns or to other people using third-person pronouns (ibid). As an illustration :

11- إِيَّيْ لَمَّا رَأَيْتُنِي قَدْ بَلَغْتُ سِنًا، وَرَأَيْتُنِي أَزْدَادُ وَهْنًا، بَادَرْتُ بِوَصِيَّتِي إِلَيْكَ، وَأَوْرَدْتُ خَصَالًا مِنْهَا أَيْ بُنَيَّ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَعْجَلَ بِي أَجْلِي دُونَ أَنْ أَفْضِيَ إِلَيْكَ بِمَا فِي نَفْسِي، أَوْ أَنْ أَنْقُصَ فِي رَأْيِي كَمَا نُقِصْتُ فِي جِسْمِي، أَوْ يَسْبِقَنِي إِلَيْكَ بَعْضُ غَلَبَاتِ الْهَوَى وَفِتَنِ الدُّنْيَا،

( O my child, I hurried to write down the main points of my will for you when I realized I was growing older and more frail, in case I died before telling you what was on my mind, or if forces of passion or outside mischief took hold of you and made you become a stubborn camel.

## 3.Semantic Features

### 1. Simile

12- أَوْ يَسْبِقَنِي إِلَيْكَ بَعْضُ غَلَبَاتِ الْهَوَى وَفِتَنِ الدُّنْيَا، فَتَكُونُ كَالصَّعْبِ النَّفُورِ.

In the event that the power of passion or mischief in the world overcome you and turn you into a stubborn camel, or if my wit is affected in the same way as my body has been affected.

13- إِنَّمَا قَلْبُ الْحَدَثِ كَالْأَرْضِ الْخَالِيَةِ مَا أُلْقِيَ فِيهَا مِنْ شَيْءٍ قَبْلَهُ، فَبَادَرْتُكَ بِالْأَدَبِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَقْسُو قَلْبُكَ





"A young man's heart is like untamed land, readily accepting whatever is sown upon it."

14 حَتَّىٰ غَدْتُ كَأَحَدِهِمْ؛ بَلْ كَأَنِّي بِمَا ائْتَهَىٰ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أُمُورِهِمْ قَدْ عَمِرْتُ مَعَ أَوَّلِهِمْ إِلَىٰ آخِرِهِمْ،

It's almost as if I've known them from the beginning to the end because of the things about their lives that I've learned.

## 2. Antithesis

15- وَأْمُرْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ تَكُنْ مِنْ أَهْلِهِ، وَانْكِرِ الْمُنْكَرَ

Get others to do good, and you will be surrounded by good deeds. Refrain from speaking or acting evilly toward others, and do everything in your power to avoid those who do evil.

16- فَإِنَّ بِيَدِهِ الْعَطَاءَ وَالْجَزْمَانَ

You should only make requests to your Lord, for He alone is capable of giving and taking.

17- وَاعْلَمْ أَنَّ مَالِكَ الْمَوْتِ هُوَ مَالِكُ الْحَيَاةِ

Thank you for following my counsel, O my child, and remember that He who rules over death also rules over life, that the Creator also brings about death, that He who destroys also restores life, and that He who causes illness also heals.

## 5. Conclusions:

The following conclusions are reached in light of the analysis performed in the current study's fourth chapter.

1. "The hypothesis established at the outset of this work has been confirmed." ,in that English text utilize , alliteration, free repetition, parallelism and antithesis and Arabic text in that Rhyme, alliteration, parallelism, personal pronouns, simile, and antithesis.



2. Repetition and parallelism are clearly, rhyme, antithesis, and parallelism are highly valuable for interpreting English text." Arabic text.
3. In English texts, parallelism is a commonly used stylistic device, while simile is notably absent.

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