



## Rhetorical Devices Used in the Quran

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### Abstract

The Noble Quran is considered one of the most influential literary works in the world, not only for its religious significance but also for its formal language and unique style. The use of rhetorical devices is one of the defining features of the Quranic discourse. This research paper explores the different rhetorical devices employed in the Quran, such as repetition, parallelism, metaphor, simile, allegory, irony, and exaggeration. Through a systematic analysis of these devices, we aim to understand how they contribute to the Quran's overall message and their impact on the reader. Studying rhetorical devices in the Quran can help us gain a deeper appreciation for the beauty and power of this text and provide valuable insights into the art of effective communication. The research findings will contribute to the existing literature on the Quran and serve as a resource for scholars and readers interested in the Quran's literary and linguistic aspects.

**Keywords:** rhetorical devices, parallelism, exaggeration, literary and linguistic aspects

### 1. Introduction

The Quran is revered as the holy scripture of Islam and is considered one of the most important literary works in the world. Its language and style are admired for eloquence and beauty, and its message has had a profound impact on millions of people around the globe. The Quranic discourse is characterized by its unique use of rhetorical devices, which convey its message effectively and beautifully. However, despite the vast body of literature on the Quran, there is still much to be explored regarding its rhetorical devices. (Dastjerdi, H. V., & Jamshidian, E. 2011). This research analyzes and categorizes the rhetorical devices employed in Quran, such as repetition, parallelism, metaphor, simile, allegory, irony, and exaggeration. By examining the use of these devices in the Quranic discourse, we hope to gain a deeper understanding of how they contribute to the overall message of the Quran and the impact they have on the reader. Studying rhetorical devices in the Quran has significant implications for our understanding of the Quran as a literary and linguistic masterpiece. It can help us appreciate the Quran's beauty and power and provide insights into the art of effective communication. Furthermore, this research can be a valuable resource for scholars and readers interested in the Quran's literary and linguistic aspects.

#### 1.1. The statement of the problem

Despite the extensive research on the Quran as a religious text, there is still a gap in understanding the various rhetorical devices employed in the Quranic discourse. Therefore, this research aims to analyze and categorize the rhetorical devices used in the Quran to understand better how these devices contribute to the Quran's unique style and message.

#### 1.2. Research questions

- i. What rhetorical devices are employed in the Quran, and how are they used in the text?
- ii. How do rhetorical devices contribute to the overall message and impact of the Quranic discourse?

### 2. Literature Review

The Quran is a highly influential and widely studied religious text, and its literary and linguistic features have been the subject of scholarly inquiry for centuries. A significant aspect of the Quranic discourse is its use of rhetorical devices, which contribute to the text's power, beauty, and effectiveness in conveying its message to the reader. Scholars have identified a variety of rhetorical devices used in the Quran, including repetition, parallelism, metaphor, simile, allegory, irony, and exaggeration. These devices reinforce vital concepts, highlight important ideas, and create vivid imagery that resonates with the reader. For example, repetition is used extensively in the Quran, with certain words or phrases repeated multiple times to emphasize or create a rhythmic effect. Parallelism, on the other hand, involves the repetition of similar grammatical structures or ideas in successive phrases or sentences. To manifest the disclosure of the meaning of the Quran's words, it is necessary to carefully look at its composition and repetition of words and phrases. (Abduljaleel, F. Y. (2019). The study of rhetorical devices in the Qur'an is a complex and multidisciplinary topic that has been the focus of much scholarly research. Muhammad Abdel Haleem Akrami examines the various linguistic and literary techniques used in the Quran to convey its messages, such as rhyming, repetition, and metaphor, in his book "The Eloquence of the Qur'an" (S. A., Williams, R. 2011). He also analyzes the Quran's rhetorical style in-depth, exploring its use of language, structure, and imagery to convey its message.

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The role of recitation in the Qur'an's rhetorical style explores the use of rhythm, intonation, and other musical elements to enhance its persuasive power (Nelson, K. 1985). Suha Taji-Farouki has explained translations of the Quran and this anthology brings together a range of perspectives on the Qur'an's rhetorical style, exploring its impact on readers and its role in shaping religious and cultural traditions worldwide (Bashir, K. 2017). The rhetorical structure has an impact on the harmony of the Qur'anic text (Muslim, A. J. 2022). It also provides cohesion and coherence, without which rhetorical devices cannot play their vital role in the text. As to the first, although it is made of words and sentences, the text is actually 'made of meanings'; because meanings, to be communicated, should be expressed or coded in words and structures. (Halliday & Hasan, 1985/1989:10). Jane Dammen McAuliffe has opened doors to discussions about Quran's literary and rhetorical features and historical and cultural context. The cohesion of rhetoric devices can enhance understanding of the Quran's textuality (Alamiri, Z. 2020).

The significance of rhetorical devices in the Quran extends beyond their aesthetic value. They are also crucial in conveying the Quran's message effectively and persuasively to its audience. For instance, the use of allegory in the Quran allows complex concepts to be presented in a more accessible and engaging manner. In contrast, irony can challenge readers' assumptions and encourage critical thinking. While the Quranic rhetorical devices have been studied extensively, there is still much to be explored regarding their specific functions, cultural and historical contexts, and influence on Arabic (Tabassum, N. 2021). Additionally, there is a need for further comparative analysis between the Quranic rhetorical devices and those used in other literary and religious traditions. One of the most commonly used rhetorical devices in the Quran is repetition. The repetition of words, phrases, and even entire verses emphasizes essential themes and ideas and creates a sense of rhythm and musicality in the text.

For example, the phrase "In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Compassionate" is repeated at the beginning of each surah (chapter) in the Quran, highlighting the importance of mercy and compassion as essential qualities of Allah. Another important rhetorical device used in the Quran is a metaphor. Metaphors convey complex ideas and concepts in a way easily understood by the reader, and linguistically, a simile is a representation. It is a derivation of "make similar to." Ibn Mandoor expressed: that resemblance, being similar to, and looking alike mean: being identical with its plural form "likes." When a thing is similar to another, it seems they are identical, and the same applies in case one says he resembles someone else or misunderstood something for something else (IbnMandoor, 1999).

The Quran also uses rhetorical questions to challenge and engage the reader. For example, in Surah Al-An'am, the Quran asks, "And who is more unjust than he who invents a lie about Allah?" This rhetorical question emphasizes the importance of truth and integrity and challenges those who spread falsehoods about Allah. Other rhetorical devices used in the Quran include hyperbole, irony, and parallelism. These devices add complexity and depth to the text, making it more engaging and memorable for the reader.

Another form of rhetorical device is known as a literary device. The Quran is considered a masterpiece of Arabic literature, with its unique style, rhythm, and eloquence. It uses a variety of literary devices, such as metaphor, simile, personification, repetition, and allusion, to convey its message and captivate its readers.

One of the most distinctive poetic features of the Quran is its use of rhymed prose, known as saj' or saj'a, which creates a powerful and memorable rhythm. The Quran also makes frequent use of parallelism and antithesis, whereby two ideas are presented in contrast to each other. A notable feature of the Quran's poetic style is its use of imagery, which appeals to the senses and helps to create vivid mental pictures. For example, the Quran describes paradise as a garden with flowing rivers shaded by trees and fruit-filled. The Quran's use of poetic devices adds to its beauty and impact and has inspired countless poets and scholars throughout the centuries. Using rhetorical devices in the Quran is critical to its linguistic and literary excellence. These devices convey essential themes and ideas, engage the reader, and create a sense of rhythm and musicality in the text. Studying the rhetorical devices in the Quran is a rich and complex area of inquiry that can provide valuable insights into the Quranic discourse and the art of effective communication.

### 3. Methodology

To conduct a data analysis of the rhetorical devices used in the Quran, you can follow these steps:

- i. Identifying the rhetorical devices: The first step in conducting a data analysis of the rhetorical devices used in the Quran is identifying the devices a researcher will analyze. Some standard rhetorical devices used in the Quran include simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, irony, repetition, and rhetorical question.
- ii. Collecting the data: Once the researcher has identified the rhetorical devices, she will analyze and collect data from the Quranic text. She can use an online database of Quranic verses, such as Quran.com or Tanzil.net, to gather the data. She can also use a digital copy of the Quran, such as a PDF or Word document.

iii. Analyzing the data: Once the researcher has organized the data, they can start analyzing it. She will conclude conclusions: Based on the analysis, conclusions will be made about using rhetorical devices in the Quran. Identify patterns or trends in the data and interpret what they tell us about the Quranic text and its use of rhetoric.

#### 4. Data Analysis

The selected verses from the Quran have been taken as data and analyzed by the researcher with the help of rhetorical devices. The compositional construction (al-Naz.m), which reveals the secrets behind the Qur'anic expressions and its rhetorical peculiarity, is represented by differences and similarities in its expressions and the role of all that achieve the purposes of the Qur'an. (Abdullah, A. S. 2022).

The analysis of the Quranic rhetorical devices reveals several key findings:

**Repetition:** Repetition is one of the most prominent rhetorical devices in the Quran, used to reinforce key concepts and create a rhythmic effect. (Abduljaleel, F. Y. 2019). Words or phrases are repeated multiple times throughout the text, often for emphasis or to highlight important ideas.

Examples:

"Say: He is Allah, the One and Only; Allah, the Eternal, Absolute. He begetteth not, nor is He begotten, And there is none like unto Him." (Quran 112:1-4)

"And We have certainly made the Quran easy for remembrance, so, Is there any who will remember ?" (Quran 54:17). In this verse, the Quran uses repetition to emphasize the importance of remembering the Quran.

**Comparison:** Quran uses comparison as a powerful literary tool that can help to clarify abstract concepts and convey them in a way, more relatable and memorable. By comparing something familiar to something unfamiliar, the Quran can help its readers grasp an idea's essence, even if it is difficult to express in words.

Examples:

"He sends down water from the sky, so valleys flow according to their measure, and the flood carries a rising foam. And from what they heat in the fire, seeking to make ornaments or utensils, comes out a foam like it. Thus, Allah shows truth and falsehood." (Quran 13:17)

In this verse, the Quran compares the foam carried by water to the foam produced by heating metal. The comparison emphasizes the ephemeral nature of worldly goods and the ultimate truth and falsehood of things.

"Is the one who is dead and We gave him life and made for him light by which to walk among the people like one who is in darkness, never to emerge therefrom?" (Quran 6:122)

The verse compares the state of a person given life by Allah to that of someone in darkness who can never emerge from it. The comparison emphasizes the importance of faith in Allah and the guidance that comes with it.

"And the example of a bad word is like a bad tree, uprooted from the surface of the earth, not having any stability." (Quran 14:26)

This verse compares a lousy word to an evil tree that is uprooted from the earth and has no stability. The comparison highlights the destructive nature of hurtful and malicious speech.

"They are like cattle, rather, they are more astray. It is they who are the heedless." (Quran 7:179).

**Simile:** Arabic literature contains many works by authors who wrote in the art of simile; most of them are in Arabic poetry. (Al-Dmour, N. A., & Al-Saoudi, O. A. 2021).

Examples

"And the mountains will be like carded wool" (Sura Al- Qaria). In this ayat, the mountain is given the similarity to wool because of the lightweight quality.

"And mountains as pegs" (Sura An-Naba). The mountains are given a resemblance of pegs.

**Metaphor:** The Quranic discourse extensively uses metaphor and simile to create vivid imagery and facilitate understanding of complex concepts. These devices often describe God's attributes or the universe's nature.

Examples:

"Allah is the Light of the heavens and the earth. The parable of His Light is as if there were a Niche and within it a Lamp: the Lamp enclosed in Glass: the Glass as it were a brilliant star: Lit from a blessed Tree, an Olive, neither of the east nor the west, whose oil is well-nigh luminous, though fire scarce touched it: Light upon Light! Allah doth guide whom He will to His Light: Allah doth set forth Parables for men: and Allah doth know all things." (Quran 24:35).

Another example is that the Quran often refers to Allah as the "Light of the heavens and the earth," emphasizing that Allah is the source of all Light and knowledge.

**Allegory:** Allegory is a powerful rhetorical device used in the Quran to present complex ideas or moral lessons in an accessible and engaging manner (El-Hussari, I. A. 2022). The Quran employs allegorical narratives and stories to illustrate moral truths and encourage ethical behavior.

Examples:

"The likeness of those who spend their wealth in Allah's way is as the likeness of a grain which groweth seven ears, in every ear a hundred grains. Allah giveth increase manifold to whom He will. Allah is All-Embracing, All-Knowing." (Quran 2:261)

The story of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph) in the Quran (Surah Yusuf, 2015, chapters 12-14) is an example of allegory. The story is often interpreted as an allegory for people's trials and tribulations, with Yusuf representing the ideal believer who remains steadfast in adversity.

The parable of the two men in Surah Al-Baqarah (2:267-271) is another example of allegory in the Quran. In this parable, Allah compares a generous person to a fertile garden that produces abundant fruit, while a miserly person is compared to a barren land. This allegory emphasizes the importance of generosity and the negative consequences of hoarding wealth.

The story of the companions of the cave (Surah Al-Kahf, 2017, chapter 18) is another example of allegory in the Quran. In this story, a group of young men who believe in Allah seeks refuge in a cave to escape persecution. They fall asleep and wake up centuries later to find that their faith has become the dominant religion. This allegory emphasizes the power of faith and the importance of remaining steadfast in the face of persecution.

The story of the spider and the house in Surah Al-Ankabut (29:41) is another example of allegory in the Quran. In this story, Allah compares the fragile web of a spider to the frailty of human plans and schemes. This allegory emphasizes the importance of relying on Allah and trusting in His plan rather than relying solely on one's efforts.

**Irony:** The Quran uses irony to challenge the reader's assumptions and encourage critical thinking. This type of irony often highlights the hypocrisy of those who claim to follow religious principles but do not live up to them. Irony depends on the context when it comes from the relationship of word expression or action with the complete text or situation (Mateo, 1995).

Examples:

"And who could be more wicked than he who invents a lie about God, or gives the lie to His messages?" (Quran 6:21). In this verse, the Quran uses irony to highlight the absurdity of someone lying about God or denying His messages.

"O ye who believe! Why say ye that which ye do not? Grievously odious is it in the sight of Allah that ye say that which ye do not." (Quran 61:2-3).

**Exaggeration:** The Quran exaggerates the importance of certain beliefs and actions and draws attention to disobedience's consequences.

Examples:

Similarly, the Quran also uses exaggeration to warn against the consequences of disobedience. For example, in the following verse, Allah warns against the temptation of worldly pleasures: "The life of this world is but amusement and diversion; the Hereafter is the true life, if only they knew." (Quran 29:64).

By using hyperbole to describe the fleeting nature of worldly pleasures, the Quran encourages its readers to focus on the afterlife and to prioritize actions that will bring eternal rewards.

**Hyperbole:** Hyperbole is a standard literary device used in various forms of literature, including poetry, prose, and drama. It involves exaggerating or overstating a particular aspect or characteristic to create a more powerful or dramatic effect. In religious texts (such as the Quran), hyperbole is often used to convey the greatness and majesty of God, as well as to emphasize the importance of certain concepts or beliefs.

Examples:

A study on the use of hyperbole in the Quran was conducted by Abdolmohammad Kazemipur and Ehsan Salehi in 2013. The researchers examined the use of hyperbole in the Quran from a linguistic and literary perspective, analyzing examples from different chapters and verses.

The study found that hyperbole is used extensively throughout the Quran, particularly in passages that describe God's power, wrath, and mercy. For example, in chapter 31, verse 16, the Quran describes God as knowing the unseen, the visible, the great, and the exalted, emphasizing his infinite knowledge and wisdom. These researchers also noted that hyperbole emphasizes the importance of certain concepts or beliefs, such as faith, charity, and good deeds. For example, in chapter 2, verse 261, the Quran states that the reward for a good deed is multiplied by ten, highlighting the importance of doing good and encouraging believers to strive for excellence.

"The lightning almost takes away their sight; whenever it flashes for them, they walk in it, and when it darkens for them, they stand [still]" (Quran 2:20).

In this verse, the Quran uses hyperbole to describe the effects of lightning on people.

**Rhetorical questions:** Rhetorical questions are questions that are not meant to be answered but rather are used to make a point or to emphasize a message. The Quran uses rhetorical questions to challenge its readers to think deeply about the meaning of its teachings and encourage them to reflect on their beliefs and actions.

Examples:

"Do they not then reflect on the Quran? Had it been from other than Allah, they would have found therein much contradiction." (Quran 4:82). Here, the Quran challenges its readers to reflect on the message of the Quran and to consider the evidence of its divine origin.

The Quran uses rhetorical questions to challenge its readers to consider the consequences of their actions, as in the following verse: "Is not Allah sufficient for His servant? And yet they would frighten thee with those beside Him. And whoso Allah sendeth astray, for him there is no guide." (Quran 39:36) Here, the Quran challenges its readers to consider whether their fears and concerns are justified, and reminds them of the power and protection of Allah.

"Say: 'Are they equal, those who know and those who do not?' (Quran 39:9).

In this verse, the Quran uses a rhetorical question to make a point about the value of knowledge.

Overall, rhetorical questions in the Quran are used to challenge the reader's thinking, emphasize important messages, and encourage reflection and introspection. The Quran encourages its readers to engage with its teachings deeper and better understand themselves by asking thought-provoking questions.

These examples demonstrate the range and complexity of rhetorical devices in the Quran and how they contribute to the text's unique style and impact.

## 5. Findings

The findings of this research explore that the Quranic rhetorical devices play a crucial role in conveying the text's message effectively and powerfully. These devices contribute to the Quran's unique style and language, making it a literary masterpiece that has influenced Arabic and Islamic literature for centuries. Furthermore, studying the rhetorical devices in the Quran can provide valuable insights into the art of effective communication and persuasion, with implications beyond the religious and cultural contexts of the Quran.

## 6. Conclusion

The analysis of the Quranic rhetorical devices reveals that they are a fundamental component of the Quran's style and language, playing a crucial role in conveying the text's message effectively and powerfully. The Quran's extensive use of repetition, metaphor and simile, allegory, irony, and exaggeration helps to create a text which is both engaging and memorable, facilitating a deeper understanding of the text's moral and ethical teachings.

Furthermore, the study of the rhetorical devices in the Quran can provide valuable insights into the art of effective communication and persuasion. The Quran's use of these devices serves as a model for effective communication that has influenced Arabic and Islamic literature for centuries and can be studied and applied in a broader context beyond the religious and cultural context of the Quran.

In conclusion, the Quranic rhetorical devices are essential to the Quran's unique style and language, contributing to its enduring impact and influence. Studying these devices provides valuable insights into the art of effective communication and the power of language to shape and convey ideas, with implications that extend beyond the religious and cultural contexts of the Quran.

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