

Abstract

Longer speeches, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Al-kashef Al-ghataa of literary texts prose worthy lesson in modern times; they reflect an important stage of the history of Iraq and the nation of the Arab nation, its history, political, social and literary, as well as represent the uniqueness of my style in the structures of speeches this man reformer, Valaslob Kalpsamh special owner, and was told that the man is a technique; and these two speeches chosen for the study.

And divided these studies of oratory into two parts: the first: studying rhetoric in an age specific, and takes different forms for multiple personalities studied objectively with reference to some technical features which, as in (public speaking in the Umayyad objective study of art), and the second deals with speeches certain personal study objective technical or analytical or other curriculum, as in the speeches or rhetoric approach to preaching sermons of Imam Ali (AS). And my study of the speeches Sheikh kashef alghataa, which falls in the second section, but it Anmazat from previous studies in that the character lived in the modern era, and she followed the curriculum stylistic, I did not see speeches improvised modern studied stylistic, and perhaps this is what characterized the study.

I have found that the art of public speaking with Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Al-kashef Alghataa the features that make it Ichekl rhetoric in the Islamic era and the Umayyad, in Artgalitha, and the distance from the stagnation or affectation, follow the Khatib Osaliba literary graphic kit, Amazj between the methods and the arts to a speech coherent construction, Taatmzar through visions and built by the property, according to a logical sequence, as well as the manifestation of emotional sincerity stems from feeling, and proceeds from the interaction with reality.

Was addressed by this study article in three chapters, as well as front and the boot and the conclusion, either the boot introduced the terms: the structure, and stylistic, rhetoric, and discourse, and part of the history of rhetoric among the Arabs, particularly the rhetoric of religion, a link that words and a brief biography of Sheikh kashef alghataa, and reformist role, and ensure that the first chapter of the study-level audio sermons: From COO, and repeat, and shift my voice. While between the second quarter level compositional her, as were found on both the technical structural brown Foreign Affairs, Interior. The third and final chapter Fajts study the semantic level of his sermons, and fall under the title of this: a metaphor, and semantic shift, and antagonism, The Conclusion briefly introduced to the main search results.

As the speeches, multiple, and each one of them long title or appropriate spoken where, for the sake of brevity, away from the remembrance of their titles, you number the speeches, taking the number in square brackets [], taking into account the chronological order, I say, for example speech [1], or: A sermon [5].

And followed in this study stylistically integral approach, which takes multiple stylistic approaches in order to be completed during the study of curriculum supplement each other. And adopted in a number of sources, ancient and modern, such as: Secrets of Rhetoric, Abdul omnipotent Jorjani, and style, Ahmad Shayeb, and stylistic and style, Salam Misaddi, and rhetoric and stylistic, Mohammad Muttalib, and the stylistic and the statement the Arab, Abdel Moneim Khafagy and others, and stylistic, Pierre Giraud, and displacement of Studies stylistic perspective, d. Ahmed Mohamed Lewis, and others.

I hope that I have managed to bring my research to the ranks of research that would benefit researchers, and contribute to supplement the scientific process, and to walk the owner by way of heights of knowledge, and compromise, but in God.