The Investigation and Criticism of Condition Requirement from the Preceding Retoricians’ Point of View

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ABSTRACT: The study of rhetoric shows that considering condition requirement (Eghtezayehal) at the first quoted definitions for rhetoric has been considered as the main point and the most basic standards of speech rhetoric and speaker. Also, in the later periods, in writings related to the rhetoric field, this matter has been proposed more and less both in works that have been written based on the criticism and analysis of various poets’ poem and the works that had been trying to prove the reasons of Quran miracles. Also this matter has been considered in multiple works written in the explanation of Jorjani rhetorical ideas and also it has been expanded in the works that have been written in detail in explaining the theoretical principles of rhetorical sciences and in repeating and accepting the preceding rhetorical books. Although it seems that "condition requirement" and the importance of considering condition necessities during different periods are the most important rhetoric principles, it has been exactly explained in none of the theoretical principle sources. In the present study, thinkers’ point of views, in preceding periods, have been analyzed about this matter and it has been tried to separate these views based on the requirements and the conditions of the fourfold factors of "speaker, audience, speech, and conditional context".

Keywords: "Condition requirement, Speaker, Audience, Word, Conditional context"

INTRODUCTION

Condition requirement considers as one of the main and fundamental topics in rhetorical sciences that its roots and theoretical basis are evident in the first rhetorical points of view. The consistency of word with status, position, and observing condition necessities of audiences had been usually the main problems in oratory and eloquence and it is also represented in rhetorical books below most of the rhetorical science discussions especially the positions of semantics.

As in defining rhetoric, the word correspondence with condition requirement is the main focus of this definition and the correspondence of the criteria for being eloquent speaker or word has been considered with condition requirement, in defining semantics and explaining the subject of this science, condition requirement is the main keywords (refer to Sakaki, 1977, p. 77).

In other issues of this science such as the complement and predicate, types of predicative sentences, types of pronoun movement in sentences (Eltefat), disjoin and join, brevity and prolixity, subject of condition requirement, correspondence of speech conditions, and even the manner of coordinating the circumstances of parts of speech with condition and position are considered as determinative factors.

Statement of the Problem

By considering that the subject of condition requirement has been proposed almost in all rhetorical books and below most of the rhetoric subjects especially in semantics and as it has been considered as the base of rhetorical issues, now it should be investigated that:
1. What position does condition requirement have in different periods in sources that have been written in the fields of rhetoric, criticism of poets' poetries, or proving miraculous aspects of Quran?
2. In which book and in what form has been proposed this subject for the first time?
3. How are the thinkers' points of view of the early and late periods about this subject?
4. Has been a consistent and complete point of view proposed in rhetorical sources about condition requirement that can put this subject as the base of providing a pattern and a design for texts' criticism and analysis?

**Lexical meaning of condition requirement or Moghtazi al-hal**

"Requirement" is the infinitive form of Efteal from the root of "Ghazaya, Yaghzi, Ghaza, Ghaziya" and "Appropriateness" "moghtazi" is the mazidpast participle of the same infinitive. Among the many meanings which are listed in dictionaries, "requirement" means asking (Montahi al-erbbelow the word Ghazaya, and Yaghzi) and "appropriate", past participle, has been applied as required (Nazem al-ateba, below the word appropriate). Also, in this structure, "condition" is derived from the root "Havala". Among the mentioned meanings, "condition" has been applied as the varying affairs in human and non-human's soul and body, and human's quality (IbnManzour, Ragheblisfahani, Montahi al-erb, below the word condition).

**The investigation of "condition requirement" in rhetoric books**

Considering the word conditions and observing the effective factors in establishing a verbal communication has been proposed in works such as Aristotle oratory from the ancient times.

The roots of this debate can be seen more or less at the steps of explaining rhetoric concept and the characteristics of eloquent speaker that its signs can be seen in Al-sanaatinein Abu HelalAskari and the works of Jahez. In later periods, the initialview points about the condition requirement have been proposed below the rhetoric different topics in the works of messenger such as Sakaki and Taftazani and by following them in the works of other rhetoric scholars that were consistent with them. The matter of observing the audience conditions, in other words, word conformity with the audience condition appropriateness has been proposed in the most books related to rhetoric or rhetorical sources, both independently and below the rhetoric different topics. This topic has been proposed in the rhetorical books by following positions:

- Rhetoric definition, semantics definition, semantics subject, types of predictive sentences, types of pronoun movement in sentences (Eltefat), subject condition, complement condition, restriction types (Hasr and Ghasr types), intentions or secondary meanings of predicative sentences and all interrogative sentences, types of interrogation particles, brevity and prolixity and equality, disjoin and join.

In this study, firstly the roots of the subject will be briefly investigated from the pioneers' point of view and then in the rhetorical works of next periods. Among these points of view, it is tried to propose contents that are related to the condition requirements of speaker (speaker), audience, word and conditional setting. Of course, what has been mentioned about the speaker is explaining his position and his role in establishing verbal communication.

**The pioneers' points of view**

The pioneers' points of view about the condition requirement have been investigated in three parts: thinkers' viewpoints before Jorjani, Jorjani viewpoints and viewpoints that after him and by the impact of his words or in its description and explanation have been expressed.

**A. Viewpoints before Jorjani**

Investigating the experts' viewpoints of the early centuries of Islam including great writings such as Jahez, Aamedi, Ghazi Jorjani, Abu HelalAskari, IbnRashigh and IbnSanan show that the notable topic in these works is various definitions that are quoted for rhetoric. Although it is possible that the word condition or condition requirement has not been directly proposed in these viewpoints, valuable points are inferred from the tenor of contents that are expressed at the below of rhetoric definitions; they can be used in condition requirement and various fields.

In these periods, in the books Al-movazeneh and Al-vesate that has dealt with investigating and criticizing the various poets' poem, other different positions will be proposed in the different fields of word, syntax, and rhetoric. In fact, in these works, its lexical, syntactic, and rhetorical features of word, in other words, its requirements and external conditions have been investigated because of their nature. The investigation of quoted definitions by Jahez and Abu Helal about the rhetoric concept show that in the most of these contents, recognizing situation, and word conditions and expressing briefly and detailed appropriate word with these situations consider as the base of rhetoric (Jahez, Al-bayan, and Al-tabeein, 1956, p. 111). Also, not considering the features of every
situation and not being appropriate to word has been understood as the ignorance signs of the speaker to the word positions; because every word must be told at its proper situation\(^3\)(Abu Helal Askari, 1952, p. 27).

In this definition, identifying the best time to speak and avoiding the complexity in word and fragmentation in meaning have been mentioned as rhetoric condition (Abu Helal Askari, 1952, p. 117). Also, the condition of teaching a matter to any nation has been understood as considering the amount of their talent, rank, and position (Abu Helal Askari, 1952, p. 117). It seems that the oldest source that conformably to condition has been mentioned as the condition of expressing meaning, is in the tenor of content that according to Hakimi Hendi has been mentioned in Al-bayan, Al-tabeein, and Al-sanaateen; he matches the word with its meaning and its agreement with condition "the speech meaning is completed when the word is in agreement with it; also the conditions that the speech is being stated, should be appropriate" (Jahez, 1956, p. 115).

In Al-omdeh, Ibn Rashigh Ghirvani quotes some definitions for rhetoric according to different people. In these contents, the eloquent criterion for the speaker is his ability to teach purpose and meaning to the audience and on the other hand, right understanding of speaker word by the audience has been considered as one of the rhetoric conditions. Text comprehension and different understanding of various audiences is one of the most important topics that are proposed today as a basic problem in interpreting the text; sometimes defect and traditional rhetoric problem is considered in not regarding it. But in the definition quoted by Ibn Rashigh, it has been mentioned that the rhetoric condition is the true understanding of the speaker word from the audience.

That is, the speaker word should be clear that the audience can understand it well. "The eloquence of word is enough that the audience can understand the main concept and he will not be confused"\(^5\)(Ibn Rashigh, 2003, p. 216). This rhetoric condition is one of the main factors that can be proposed as the audience conditions. It seems that the purpose of this word is that the eloquent speaker should express himself in the best way of speaking according to the audience's situations and statuses and considering his understanding in order to not interpret his word to various concepts, being clear and to the point till the audience does not misunderstood, then such a word will be eloquent. On the other hand, multiple understandings or contradictory interpretations from a fixed issue are derived from the inability of audience in explaining the matter.

What definitions of rhetoric, word rhetoric conditions and speaker that have been mentioned in Sanaateen, Al-bayan, Al-tabeein, and Al-omdeh show that various factors that are effective on verbal communication have been considered. Also, some features have been quoted for the speaker, audience, word, and context of condition position that everyone makes requirements in word and an eloquent word should be based on these requirements. From the mentioned issues in these books, following conditions are inferred for the verbal communication factors:

The speaker requirements:
The speaker is only carrying out the word requirements and making conformable it with the audience requirements and rank, and position
The speaker should be brave and patient
The speaker should have the power of selecting words
The speaker should have the power of influencing each class and group
The speaker should have the ability to teach the content to the audience by considering his conditions and statuses and also by preventing the ambiguous interpretations of word
The audience requirements:
Conforming the word to the audience conditions such as talent, rank, position, the level of thinking and understanding, knowing word and words' rules
Word requirements:
Avoiding the complexity in word and breaking in meaning
The readability of meaning in word without needing to the thinking and interpretation
Putting words in the right place and avoiding any priority, subsequence, and deletion that makes the word unreadable
The true meaning by conforming the word with it and its agreement to condition
Conditional context requirements:
Knowing the conditions and conforming word to these ones
Knowing the best time to speak

By having different viewpoints than other thinkers in this period, Ibn Sanan believes that the speaker should explain his word fully consistent with his conditions, belief, aim, and will. In fact, speaking according to his condition
is considered as the eloquent condition of speaker by IbnSanan. Contrary with other messengers’ view, IbnSanan does not agree with considering the amount of understanding and the audience level in explaining word concisely but he knows the good word as a word that its expression makes clear its meaning and its meaning is not hidden and unclear. Based on this, according to IbnSanan, a concise word that its word expresses its meaning clearly, although its concept is hidden by dull audiences, this problem is not a logical reason to prolong the word; and it is not the accepted manner to prolong the word because of the understanding of all people or those who don’t understand the word meaning and use slang words instead of eloquent words, no one adopts such an approach.

According to him, the eloquent word is something that its meaning is equal with word (equality) or more than it (conciseness) and the little expression of word on meaning should be clear, otherwise, more prolonging will be unacceptable if it leads to understand the meaning late. In fact, IbnSanan tries to prove the wrong viewpoints of others about the concise and lengthen the word according to the audience conditions by his argument (Khafaji, 1953, pp. 242-244). Although IbnSanan considers the impact of audience comprehension from the word on its rhetoric, he considers the word conformity permissible with the comprehension level of the audience until it does not lead to the lack of consistency in word. These views of Khafaji about the concise conditions and lengthen the word can be considered as the word features. It can be referred from the IbnSanan’s points of view about the definition of rhetoric, mentioning the speaker’s conditions, and the eloquent word that he has considered all effective factors on forming verbal communication and sending message from the speaker to the audience; he has stated some conditions and features for every one that include:

**The speaker requirements**

The speaker is only carrying out the word requirements and making it conformable with the audience conditions and rank, and position
The speaker should be eloquent provided that the word is consistent with his conditions, belief, aim, and will
The speaker should be carrying out the word requirements, context, and situation in the fields:
A. Conforming words with conditions and the position of explaining the word
B. Explaining the word clearly and avoiding every complexity in words
The audience requirements:
Not considering the audience level in explaining the word concisely or lengthening it
Considering the audience comprehension in forming the word structure and the necessity of word clarity on meaning until it does not lead to the lack of the consistency in word
The word requirements:
Conformity of word and meaning in terms of concise and lengthening the word i.e. explaining the word concisely and detailed
Observing the words’ position in word according to syntactic rules
Selecting the appropriate word for every position among the synonyms for every word
Conformity of words with the speaker’s aim and purpose of stating it and the word’s concept and situation
Transmission of the speaker’s intention by means of word
The necessity of word clarity on meaning and avoiding the word complexity that prevents to understand meaning
The words should not be complex and difficult in two areas:
A. Using unfamiliar words and common nouns
B. Writing words in terms of concise and complexity in words
The conditional context requirements:
Knowing the word positions, and conforming the word to positions, condition and rank or conforming the word to various situations
The impact of various situations on word features
B. Abd al-qaherJorjani’s points of view

Among the pioneers, the viewpoints of Abd al-qaherJorjani have a special position. He is a thinker that his views about syntax and rhetoric were led to writing the order theory and the principle of two branches of meaning and explaining in rhetorical sciences. According to Jorjani, it is necessary to know and obey the syntactic rules related to the different topics of word conditions for the speaker or word regulator.

These topics include: in the fields of predictive sentences, their forms and types, condition and its different forms, “condition” and its forms’ aspects, letters that are different in features but they have common sense, sentences and topics of disjoin and join, using definite and indefinite words, priority and subsequence in word, elimination and repetition, hiding, and presenting the word (Jorjani, 2001, pp. 60-61). In later periods, these points were the main bases of topics and gates of semantics.
Jorjani emphasizes more on the meanings and aims that are understood from the words and he knows word order as the better means of reaching to this aim. So he considers more the word requirements and the speaker as the administrator of these features. As a result, in describing the conditions' requirements of elements of verbal communication, his viewpoints can be used in explaining the word features. Totally, it can be inferred from the Jorjani's viewpoints that are about the word features and the speaker, and some brief contents that he mentions in explaining the audience position in understanding the word, that he advises having accuracy in verbal communication about the speaker, word, and the audience in the following cases:

**The speaker requirements**
The administrator of word order rules and the observer of word requirements for better providing of meaning

The audience requirements:
Only paying attention to the importance of the kind of audience comprehension in interpreting and writing the text

The word requirements:
Observing all syntactic rules of parts of word
Investigating the words independently and out of the word context
Investigating the word position in using with other elements or determining the word position in sentence

**C. Points of view after Jorjani**
Among the thinkers after Jorjani who have dealt with explaining Jorjani's thoughts and writing the semantics based on his views, the works of people such as Zamakhshari, FakhrRazi, Sakaki, KhatibGhazvini, and Taftazani have a special position.

Zamakhshari is one of the scholars and interpreters that by studying the rhetorical thoughts of Jorjani from his designed principles in word order benefits from them for proving miracles of Quran. According to the interpretive way of the Kashaf text, Zamakhshari has used more rhetoric matters about the related problems to the text; also his attention in explanatory ways is different and appropriate to the audiences' condition requirements for influencing on them. For example, below the concepts of FatihaSura in the interpretation of the verse "we worship only You, and from You alone do we seek help"4, he proposes the types of pronoun movement in sentences in this verse and he talks about it as the best way for influencing the audiences and making them conscious (refer to Zamakhshari, vol 64, p. 1). It seems that from those who have elaborated and expanded Jorjani's rhetorical ideas after him, Saleki is the first person who has widely propounded the issue of condition requirement in his Meftah al-Oloom book and consequently dealt with the topic of external requirements. He defines semantics as the knowledge of studying the characteristic of the word combinations and its beautification ways whose knowledge prevents making mistake in comparing word with the condition requirement (Sakaki, 1977, p. 77). Sakaki knows the condition requirement discussion as the basis of semantics; therefore, he presents this issue following the most discussions of this science. After Sakaki, most of the eloquent follow his way in stating the various conditions of the word components and considering the audience when uttering the words. Sakaki's views on citing the conditions and characteristics for the speaker, audience, and the word have been concentrated more bellow the following fields:

The speaker requirements:
Arranging the word based on the various conditions of audience.
Meeting the word requirements including the conditions of the subject and the predicate, the selection of interrogation particles, the selection of word on the basis of rank, position, and like that.

The audience requirements:
Considering the intelligence level of the audience or his being stupid or clever.
Considering the audience's position in varieties of predicate, the brevity and prolixity of the word and even using restriction types in word.

The word requirements:
The conformity of different conditions of predicate and subject with the external and condition requirement
The word selection based on rank and position,
Utilizing the possibility of restriction types (Hasr and Ghasr types).

Utilizing various interrogation particles with due attention to condition evidences in word
Differentiating of the word positions (complaints, praise, vilification, smut, ...) and their requirements in the connection of the word topic.
In the two books of al-Talkhis al-Meftah and al-eizah, KhatibQazvini deals with the elaboration of Sakaki's views in Meftaho al-Oloom in detail. He defines semantics as the knowledge of word conditions with regard to its conformity with the condition requirement (KhatibQazvini, Al-eizah, 1990, p. 15). According to this view, accuracy and investigation of word characteristics and conditions regarding the agreement of the words and its features with the situation in which the word has been given are of the topics which are propounded in semantics.

According to KhatibQazvini, as the word positions such as different states of definition and indefinite form (Tankir), application and using adverb (Tagheeid), priority and subsequence, recital and omission, (Ghasr) and its opposite, separation and connection, brevity and proximity and equality are different, the condition requirement will also differentiate in accordance to these states. Beauty and acceptance of each word depends on its accordance with the requirements of each position. Like Sakaki, Khatib also knows the intelligence level of the audience and their cleverness and stupidity influential in word qualifications (KhatibGhazvini, Al-Talkhis, 1932, pp. 33-35; Al-eizah, 1932, pp. 11-13).

Although Khatib also introduces the issue of condition requirement in addition to the most of eloquence issues especially different topics in semantics, he like Sakaki does not also present a compiled word and a clear view about this issue. Of course, one can make use of his scattered ideas about the various conditions of the word for classifying the word requirements. Moreover, his talk about the effect of the states and the intelligence level of the audiences in the word qualities is considerable as a part of audience requirements. Of the influential factors associated with the verbal communication, Khatib's perspectives are more about the conditions and the characteristics of the factors of the speaker, the audience and the speaker which in whole consists of:

**The speaker requirements**

Observing the word conformity with the audience conditions.

Observing the word requirements and the executor of the word conformity with the external and condition requirement.

**The audience requirements**

Considering the audience condition in different types of predicate and the states of brevity and proximity and equality in the word and various kinds of restriction types (Hasr and Ghasr types)

Considering the intelligence level of the audience and his stupidity or cleverness

The intentional impact of the audience on the word purposes and concepts following the discussion of Osloob Al-Hakim.

**The word requirements**

Various conditions of the word constituents such as definition and indefinite form (Tankir), priority and subsequence and other proposed issues in semantics in accordance with the external and condition requirement

Using the possibility of restriction types in word

Applying various types of Osloob al-Hakim in word

Separation and connection in sentence.

The requirements of situational context

The impact of conditions and situation of uttering word on its quality and characteristic.

After Sakaki, several commentators have described his perspectives; but Sa'ad al-DdinTaftazani in eighth century is considered to be the most important commentator of this book by compiling two brief and detailed books in describing Sakaki'sTalkhis al-Meftah book. In addition to describing Sakaki's viewpoints, he himself refers to the new points. Exemplifying these discussions would be the things he expresses about the issue of condition requirement.

In describing the concept of the position and condition requirement term, he knows condition something that provokes the speaker to regulate and express his word in a specific manner. Taftazani notes that this special characteristic which the speaker produces in his word by considering the situation is the condition requirement itself. Then, he explains this topic in detail about the various features of different components of word. For example, about making the sentence emphatic when facing a denying audience which is completely in accordance with the condition requirement, he knows the denying characteristic of the speaker as condition and the emphatic as the expedient. In this case, making a sentence emphatic is in accordance with the condition requirement (refer toTaftazani, Al-motaval, 2004, p. 126 and Al-mokhtasar, 2004, pp. 20-21). He knows the issue of condition requirement worthy to propose following all the discussions relating to semantics and arranges the positions of its proposition in three categories:

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The first category: what is about the predicative documents and one of the sentence components including different conditions of the subject and the predicative in semantics.
The second category: what is special for two or more sentences such as the issue of separation and connection.
The third category: those requirements which are not included in the two previous categories and are considered in a broader context beyond the sentence components or the relation between two or more sentences. Exemplifying this would be discussions such as prolixity, brevity, equality and like that (Taftazani, Al-motaval, 2004, p. 126 and Al-mokhtasasr, 2004, pp. 20-21, also refer to Erfan, 2004, vol 1, pp. 128-129).

In this classification, Taftazani seems to classify various types of condition requirements without taking in to consideration other factors such as the speaker and the listener and the conditions of the situation in which the word is formed plus their requirements and not to pay any attention to the possible impact of the various conditions of these factors on word. Of other considerable discussions which Taftazani presents in his works is his perspective about the notion of "condition". He believes that the term "condition" means such issues as priority, subsequence, definition, indefinite form and like that which occur for the word and lead to the conformity of word and word with the condition requirement. This is so while the conditions such aselal, merge, remove, insert and like that are necessary to fulfill the original and the real meaning of the sentence but are not included in these conditions. Therefore, the condition requirement does not mean those conditions by themselves. Rather, the word will be conformed to the condition requirement via these conditions. In other words, the condition requirement is that general word which has one of the special qualities (Al-motaval, 2004, pp. 135-139 and al-mokhtasar, 2004, p. 27). It can be concluded from the Taftazani' words that the condition can be classified in the two categories of external condition and non-external condition and this is among the considerable issues in explaining various types of requirements for the elements of a verbal communication.

Sometimes, some criticisms are given against the presented discussions in semantics about the conditions of the subject and the predicate and their secondary purposes. Among these is when these conditions are occasionally created in poem to observe rhythm and the poet has in fact no choice and intention to create them so that no purposes can be considered to be behind their creation. A part of what Taftazani states following the subject conditions can be in some way an answer to such criticisms. According to him, sometimes due to observe the poem rhythm, rhyme, and harmonious cadence in expressions, some conditions occur to the sentence components which can be considered to be in accordance with the external condition (Al-mokhtasar, 2004, p. 27). Taftazani' viewpoints in this regard make it clear that such factors as the necessity of rhythm, rhyme, and even observance of rhetorical arrays like harmonious cadence in sentence are of the conditions which necessitates qualities or requirements in the word whose observance would be effectual in the eloquence of the word and the speaker. The issues raised by Taftazani are mostly proposed in the area of the word condition investigation. He does not stated much about the conditions and the qualities of the eloquent speaker or about considering the audience conditions. The summary of his perspectives in these three areas include:

**The speaker requirements**

Paying attention to the audience various conditions in classification of predicate types.

The audience requirements:

Paying attention to the audience various conditions in classification of predicate types and giving word using these qualities based on the condition, as giving based on the external condition.

**The word requirements**

Various conditions of the subject and predicative, coordinator of the word with the condition requirement

Presenting the issue of external requirement meaning the external condition requirement and even more special than the condition requirement

Deviating from the conditions of emphatic predictive sentences, requesting, and indefinite form which is contrary to the external condition

The necessity of maintenance of rhythm and rhyme in the poem and its effect on the method of word selection in speech and on the manner of sentence component arrangement.

**The overall analysis**

It seems that since most of the eloquent in the early centuries of Islam advent had made use of syntax and eloquence as a tool to prove the miracle of Quran and since the narrator of this text is God; therefore, such thinkers had given less attention to the requirements of the speaker conditions and their effects on the formation of verbal communication and much of their attention and accuracy had been oriented towards the requirements and qualities of speech and occasionally towards the audience condition and the agreement of word with various conditions of
the audiences which are considerable for the speech to be influential as much as possible on the audience. Explaining requirements and syntax rules which are influential in speech good order and in better meaning explanation and paying attention to the speech agreement with the audience conditions to influence them more and the necessity of meeting their condition requirements are of the most important raised issues among the works and viewpoints of the thinkers and the eloquent of this periods; for example, raising issues such as stating the dignity of the revelation of each Quran's verse as the requirements of the context and the situation, investigating the reason behind the word selection and their verbal and semantic feature, the manner of arranging words and their priority and subsequence in the sentences, the length of the expressions, the sentences being creative or predicative and issues like these are among the propounded topics in the works of this period which can all be considered among the speech characteristics.

Although meeting the condition requirement proportionate to the various positions of the eloquence condition of the speech and the speaker have been noted in the most rhetorical books of the early periods, most of the stated topics can merely conform to a part of the audience or the speech characteristic and the speaker will merely be the one who conforms these two categories of condition with each other. In these works, even the condition requirements of the speaker himself will not be considered in the discussion of secondary aims of the sentence types and he is merely the one who reveals his condition to the audiences and creates conditions such as encouragement and like that in them. Even his ability to speak eloquently depends on his success in establishing a balance between the speech and the audience conditions and on his skill in using verbal facilities proportionate to the requirements governing the speech. While this is the case, the various conditions of the speaker himself or the regulator of the speech, overt and covert or intentional or unintentional, influence directly or indirectly on the establishment of verbal communication.

In general, in the ancient's view points, for four factors of the teller (speaker), the audience (listener), the text (word or words), and the situational context (time, place, environment), conditions and consequently requirements had been suggested.

Since our criterion for being eloquence has been based on the works seeking to prove the verbal miracle of Quran and investigating its verbal opportunities and characteristics, the investigation criterion has also been the speech; therefore, the speech and the opportunities, conditions, characteristics, and other issues relating to it have been given a key role. Moreover, accuracy and attention of most of authorities in the compilations relating to eloquence in the early ages of Islam were focused on what verbal opportunities exist for speaking, on what verbal opportunities should a speaker use to speak eloquently with regard to the possible conditions of an ashamed audience or to create various conditions in him, and on what verbal characteristics his speech should include. In fact, the issues are more concerned with the speech and the way of talking; while, there is a need to totally consider a verbal communication from outside. This way, the word will be only one of the tools for establishing a verbal communication and the speaker and the audience as the effectual elements on this communication will influence on or be moved by this communication. On this basis, all the influential and included elements in the communication and all the conditions governing these elements and finally all the effectual elements on this communication should be anticipated. How much and how each of them influences or is influenced in establishing a verbal communication should be separately reflected and analyzed; however, the amount of influence of one factor may be more than others or the effect of these various conditions or requirements on one factor (speech) may be more visible than others and that becomes a place to show these covert and overt elements.

CONCLUSION

Among the discussed rhetorical issues in the ancient periods, deliberating on the course of the condition requirement discussion makes it clear that the issue of condition requirement and it importance and necessity in the eloquence arena, explicit or implicit, particularly with this term or similar contents, have been propounded in most sources relating to eloquence or in rhetorical books; however, where this issue was raised is different in rhetorical sources. Sometimes, it came in the term of defining eloquence and mentioning eloquence characteristics of the speaker and the speech and sometimes, it came after where the success conditions for establishing verbal communication between the speaker and the audience have been stated and where applying suitable strategies to make the speech effective to influence as much as possible on the audience have been explained. Finally, as mentioned, almost each of the eloquence authorities seems to know series of factors effective and remind some points to explain the conditions of regulating an eloquent speech and realizing a successful verbal communication. Although a series of useful and valuable perspectives about the issue of condition requirement have partially been proposed in these sources, none of them have clearly and exactly explained this issue in detail. This is however of
the basic and fundamental issues in the eloquence and has the ability to be the basis of one verbal theory for analyzing texts.

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