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## **An Introduction To The Rhetoric Of Ellipsis In Literature And Calligraphy**

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### **Introduction**

In literature, elements such as imagination, emotion and feeling, and multi-meaning, along with rhetorical tricks are woven into the fabric of literary works and shape their literature. Of course, this rhetoric becomes relevant after using the correct words in the correct context of grammar which is called eloquence. Literary rhetoric has certain divisions that are described in a written and coherent way in rhetorical books, But the question that comes to mind with these introductions and considering the long-standing and continuous links between literature and calligraphy is, what facilities and mechanisms do calligraphers use for artistic actions and Do they use their own taste? Can principles similar to the principles of literary rhetoric be recovered in calligraphy works as well? Focusing on the ellipsis element, the current research seeks to answer this basic question and discover the hidden structural relationships between literature and calligraphy.

### **Methodology**

The research approach of the authors in this interdisciplinary and comparative article is a combination of the two methods of "simulation" and "induction"; In this way, they first formulated the research hypotheses with a comparative approach according to the eloquent-rhetorical system that governs the literature, then with an inductive approach, they carefully observed the details of the calligraphy works and analyzed them completely. And finally, after several years of effort and relying on library searches, collections, observations, classifications, comparisons, modeling, reflections, doubts, ideation

processes, reconstructions and deconstructions have taken a step in the direction of proving the hypotheses of this research.

### **Discussion and results**

Ellipsis is one of the interdisciplinary concepts and one of the most common techniques that is present in various ways in both the fields of literature and calligraphy. Calligraphers, poets and writers of literary prose have an aesthetic view of the category of ellipsis and use it with rhetorical motives and for artistic possessions and achieving a more imaginative and effective pen. In literature, the trace of the structural element of ellipsis is clearly visible in the infrastructure of many literary techniques. In calligraphy, the ellipsis is one of the most effective and frequent stylistic elements in the rhetorical device of calligraphy. The scope of artistic collaborations between the masters of calligraphy and literature in the past has been wide in such a way that this has not only led to common rhetorical techniques of ellipsis in the works of both groups, but also many similarities in the way of using this technique. can be found among their works. The mentioned similarities can be seen in constructions such as "ektfa", "explanation after ambiguity", metonymy, metaphor and "estekhdam". " Ektfa" in literature and calligraphy is a type of ellipsis with rhetorical purposes, and its spiritual relation also arises from the context in literary and calligraphic structures. Sometimes calligraphers and poets also use periphrasis in addition to the artistic ambiguity and ellipsis. One of these positions is "explanation after ambiguity", which has examples in literature and calligraphy, and usually the cause of this ambiguity is ellipsis. Although ellipsis in literature usually has the name of brevity next to it, rhetorical scientists have sometimes applied the name of metonymy or metaphor to its types. In calligraphy, the formation of valuable rhetorical ellipses based on the substitutability of the omitted can be divided into two categories: "without substitute" and "with substitute". without substitute ellipses are included in the scope of brevity; But with substitute ellipsis go towards the metonymy or metaphorical side. Based on this, when the calligrapher puts a part of a shape instead of the whole, it can be said that he has entered the world of metonymy ellipsis; When a shape or sign is replaced by another shape or sign on the basis of similarity, it should be said that it has entered the world of metaphors. Apart from the mentioned constructions, "estekhdam" is also one of the most imaginative rhetorical techniques in literature and calligraphy, which by

compressing the text and expanding several links in them, plays a significant role in creating brevity and casting ambiguity and expanding reference in linguistic or formal texts and for this reason, it has a special reputation in the rhetorical techniques of these two fields. Scrutiny in calligraphic and literary "estekhdams" may provide the basis for discovering new examples of "estekhdam" in the works of both groups. "Estekhdams" in calligraphy and literature can be included in a single definition as follows:

In a formal or linguistic text, "estekhdam" means using a structure with different domains to establish a link with two or more other structures of the same text. In such a way that despite the presence of the structure of the recruited twice or more in the deep structure of the text, it is used only once in the overall structure and the full understanding of the aesthetic value of the text depends on paying attention to all the links of the structure of the recruited.

### **Conclusion**

According to the topics of this article, like language, handwriting is an endogenous and dynamic device, and these two, due to their transformative nature, provide the possibility of restoration, regeneration and renewability during calligraphy and literary creations. These transformative possibilities enter the structure of calligraphy and literary works through processes such as ellipsis, metaphor, metonymy, explanation, ambiguity, etc and it gives them the ability to organize in two devices, eloquence and rhetoric. The important point in the coordination of these two devices is that many aesthetic and literary linguistic experiences in calligraphy pieces have a visual basis, also, for some of the aesthetic visual experiences of calligraphy, one can find a linguistic equivalent in literary pieces.

### **Keywords**

Literature, calligraphy, eloquence, rhetoric, ellipsis, structural links