

جماليات المكان في شعر ذي الرّمة

رسالة أعدت لنيل درجة الماجستير في الآداب

بإشراف الدكتورة سمر الديوب

إعداد الطالبة فاديا رضا العويشي

شمادة

Certificate

I hereby certify that the work described in this thesis is the result of the author's own investigations under the supervision of Doctor samar Al Dayyoub in the department of Arabic , faculty of Art and Humanities , Al-Baath University ,and any reference to other researcher work has been acknowledged in the text .

Candidate
Fadia Ridah Al Owaishi

Supervisor **Doctor Samar Al Dayyoub**

تعريح

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Declaration

It's hereby that this work (The Beauties of Place in the Poetry of Ze Al Rimma) has not already been accepted for any degree nor it is being currently submitted for any other degree.

Date: / /

Candidate Fadia Ridah Al Owaishi

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for a master degree in (Ummayad Literature) at the faculty of Art and Humanities at the University of Al-Baath.

Candidate

Fadia Ridah Al Owaishi

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محتوى (البحث

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ملخص البحث

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الفصل الأول

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الفصل الثاني

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: ﴿ ولكم فيها جمالٌ حين تريحون وحين
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الفصل الثالث

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Summation of the research in English

The Beauties of place in the poetry of Ze Al Rimma.

This research aims at introducing the place in the poetry of Ze Al Rimma . Depending on place in the first step , Making other interests subjecting to meanings which are instigated by place in the very core of his poetry , and to analyse the Artistie trace into its composing elements and then into its aesthetic elements , its values . We shouldn't forget the integrated unity of place .

If we treated place from an aesthetic prospective, according to this vision, It is, then, easier to understand the interlacing relations to reach the aim which is targeted by the poet through clarifying the properties of place, especially, that the poetry of Ze. Al Rumma is full of life and it is not a mere external forma.

The research is divided into three chapters , a preface , conclusion and results . In the preface we studied the concept of place in literature : To prove the importance of place in a literary work we can say : when a literary work cancels its rapport with place it loses its originality and peculiarity . Therefore , place because an essential part of its geometry and architecture and not a mere decorative from . In other words , the beauties of place go together with the beauty of the literary work . Man , through his movement in place , draws the beauty of the place . Therefore , place without man is a mere piece of a solid without soul or life . The relation between place and man cant be denied or ignored . No place without its time , what ever they differ or intersect , they constitute , with the other elements , the structure of the literary text which shows the outlook of the poet .

Halssa classified place in four kinds: The allegorical place, the geometrical, and place as a lived experience, then, he added the hostile place. The concept of place developed into the "space" term. The novel space is time and place setting in which the characters and things appear clinging to events which are related to the philosophical look and the gender of the literary work and the sensitivity of the writer.

In the first chapter , we studied the life of Ze-Al Rimma and the main poetic purposes and the general effects an his poetry . Zo-Al Rimma was born during the caliphate period of Abdul Malek Ibn Marwan (-) Higra , Amidest the sand dunes of Aldahnas and Alyamama regions . He was called Ze-Al Rimma because he used to hung a tumult an his shoulder . He knew how to read and write . They talked about the accuracy of his linguistic sense and his large knowledge of the unknown and his memorization of the old poetry . The used to have a strong memory and great inteuigence .

When he was xoung, he loved Mayya. She was his first inspiration for poetry. He loved her for zelears. then, they parted, she married Assem, one of her cousins. In the last xears of his life in the Bani Amer quarter, he loved kharqa'a, she was a compensation for the lost hope.

The poet died during the caliphate period of Hisham Ibn Abdul Maleck () while he was forty. But his poetry is a witness of his poetic talent.

He, by the testimony of language secholars, made the third of the Arabic language.

Scholars said about him "Best similes are by Emro'a Alqais and best personification during the Islamic period is by Ze – Al Rumma. The poet complained of in justice because they didn't rank him with the first great class of poets despite his genius and greatness of his poetry. The traditions of poetry.

The traditions of poetry were not on his side . They , even , didn't mention him because he was xoung . They envied him . Al Farazdaq and Jareer envied him for his poetry . It was enough that the people of the Badia (desert) admitted his talent .

The most important influences in his poetry are : the old Arabic poetry , the Umayyad poetry .

In the second chapter we studied the social place, we meant (the ruins and the tribe) through:

Place in the ruins talks: ruins represent a group of values. They are the place connected with the beloved, the Artistic fertile material to create his imagination, the place for love and meetings, but late played its role, so, the place turned from a safe one into a dreary place because he lost the woman he loved. This drove him to be a creative poet singing her name and the names of places she resided in.

We studied the journey to and in the place.

Journey to the place : Journey , in the poetry of Ze-Al Rumma , is considered a means to exceed the social place which suffers alienation therefore , Roads were long and dreary , full of obstacles and the unknown amid the desert . The journey was connected with the image of ruins . The poet made the places of travel as an attraction center . The relief of the place because reflection to his soul . He chooses the safe , Peaceful place . Sometimes , he binds it with eagerness and being faraway through the significance of the valley since it is a penetration of the place , create its overact on it through passing it . Some times , we see the poet unable to move , he is unclosed in one place . This case indicates inability , no power to act , or interact with the outside world . The

means to this is his she – comel , the means of trousport and mover went . He gives the she – camel characteristics of strength to make himself have the peace of mind after a long journey other the woman (the beloved) As for the Journey in place : The woman hence is an imagination . So , she deepens the case of poverty and absence . We can assume that this memory is a journey in the place. The poet is a captive for this memory and this place . But place here has a positive effect because it enables the poet to see his beloved without restrictions . We studied the die nation of place . It was manifested in two kinds of Alienation : Alienation of suppress which the poet has no grip over it , but many factors combined to create it and it was manifested in the alienation of homeland , family and society .

The second kind is the alienation of self. It is manifested in the nostalgia to the past, the poet lives the utmost of alienation because he mistook in his choice of the woman he wanted. His life changed into a series of psychological disorders which led him into frustration. The poet appeared in many places as a bound came which yearns to its home but the tie prevents it ... so his estrangement and alienation doubled when he lost every sense of homeland and peace of mind.

The poet , (Zo-Al Rimma) depicts his eagerness within poetry of courtesy and poetry of place . The effect of Islam appeared clearly in the courtesy poetry, So he gave the love poetry originality in creativity and individuality in exposition and depth in expression and vision .

Time seemed Loaded with passion troubles, so vision of poet goes back to the past of place to treat his sad presents.

Place remains a lighted – spot in the poet's life , self faces absence through we find the experience of love at Ze – Rimma takes a place sublimation embodies with the reality images which it lives in .

The poetry of courtesy discuses the great values of love which were treated by poets before. He celebrates the body beauty to a great extent and he knows the images of the earlier poets. It reveals a conservative taste with a little development. So, his beloved is like deer Amid sandy isolated place in Alwa'asa. He counted the body features of the beloved woman, this deepens his sense of prevention.

The heart of the poet receives the rays coming from the place of his beloved, the veiled woman in a tent, he uses the contrast of colours available in the place, and as a result her this opposition it gives strength to both parties within the same image. The poet always resorts to the high place when he tacks about courtesy to clarity a notion which indicates the honesty of his beloved.

Place , at Ze Al Rimma , has special attraction which helps him to settle , here , comes the beauty of place in the love text , which lies in the changing of the geographical place into a poetical place conveying soul and life . The poet used it to convey his seusations feelings and as an allernative for the social place which tied him . So he felt great alienation because he failed in reaching the woman whom he loved , he went out to the place where he feels freedom and liberty . The social place comes into contrast with the natural place . Desert seemed avast place , isolated from people , in front of the poet . The poetic desert doesn't have one significance , but it differs according to the attitudes of the poet towards it . Moving from the restricted place into the open one means movement from real into imaginative . He conveyed what he wanted of the two beauties of the natural place to suit his worried psychological case . He confronted the absenceal woman whom he loved by the available things of the place like deer and flowers .

Place, in the poetry of Ze-Al Rimma, was in his depths a living revelation and renewed inspiration of visions full al beauty and charm.

In the third chapter: We studied the place image through simple, Allegory, pun and me studied the rhetoric images homonyms and antonyms we studied statements and question and exclamatory sentences through enhancing and deferring and through connecting and disconnecting the image in his poetry seemed as an expression of a persisting desire which drives the poet to uncover what he conceals in his interior of tendencies and wishes and what he stored in his memory of life experiences. He resorts to his inner world to take symbols which reveals the movement of time and place to express his psychological life, what he wished foe and hopes to achieve it. The pictorial image has more beautiful effect on ears and has special impact especially when this image took a symbolic and a legendary dimension because it creates from the direct meaning of the word many signifiers and symbolic dimensions can't be attained except by interpretation. He expressed his sufferings through the image. This is beauty in the poetic performance where self melts with the topic together in the poem to formulate the attitude, the vision and the feeling.

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The Beauties Of Place in The Poetry Of Ze Al Rimma

A thesis Presented to Acquire a Master Degree In the Arabic Language and Literature

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