

**شعر السجون في الشعر العربي
من ٣٣٤هـ إلى ٦٥٦هـ
دراسة موضوعية وفنية**

أطروحة تقدمت بها الطالبة

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إلى مجلس كلية الآداب-الجامعة المستنصرية، وهي جزء من
متطلبات نيل شهادة الدكتوراه في اللغة العربية وآدابها

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

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The journey and the examine were very hard, and after this exhausted journey that we crossed in prison's cells we could put our hands on many results that we concluded throughout this research . The most important ones were:

1. The prisons's poetry is a mixture of many purposes in which the prisoner expresses what emotion he had, what subjects he was thinking about and what was going in his mind of muses. So, sometimes we see him blame his friends and those he loved, other time he complains their treachery and the rejoice of blamers and those who plant hostility to him from slanderers and vindictives. Another time we see him look only at the darkness of the prison in addition to the solitude of the night, and entreat to see a sight of hope to lessen the leugh of the day and hours which pass like years. He take refuge of himself and asking it, and see him augur and proud of himself another time. Feeling of strange in this place and the length of prison's period motivates the poet to seek favour and implore pity perhaps he get rid of his affliction, but the rescue and victory due to those who earge in their prayers to Almighty God to save him from this affliction.
2. The prison's poetry was full of effective pictures which express the aspects of life in prison and the suffering of the poets from fetters and chains. From here we could say that these fetters and chains which caused the hurt to the poets were the essential source for the poetic pictures because they were the more things that the prisoner poet suffer from.
3. The place and the time in the prison's poetry are paralleled, we cannot separate them and they contain a truth in their details caused by the truth of emotions. The truth cannot be declained in this side because preson's poetry is merely a reflected picture to the circumstances and atmosphers to people live an abnormal life.
4. The structure of the poem do not take on feature, some of them depends on trace beginning, and those which began

with amatory regarded as a kind of prisoner's spirit lightening and telling the lover about the heaviness of the grief, he hoped that she would share him and lightening this grief. Most poets enter their poem's topics without beginning words or introduction because the great effect of the prison on the spirit of the human beings make the meanings obvious in the spirit of the prisoner. So, it flows spontaneously and truly suitable to their thoughts and poetic motivation. The prisoner poet enter his topic directly because the introduction and his purpose are one and there is no reason make him to rescue or transfer from the beginning to his topic.

5. We found that some poems take the good rescue as a means for the poet to reach his aims i. e. the poem is not a merely objective unit, and we found that the ends of the poem were different in their strength and bells. Their affection and authenticity comes as a result of the poets' deinersity.
6. It was obvious to us that the beginning of the poem were mostly Consistrd of not more than one or tow lines followed by the trace introduction, or the amatory, or talking to an animal or to the nature, this occur through three or four lines, then followed by a good rescue to the original purpose, this most commonly occur in one or two lines. Then the poet reach his original purpose of the poem, I mean the complain from the prison, or to seek favour or implore pity, blaming and rebuking, or feeling of self proud. Here the poet do not limit himself to a number of lines. Instead the number of the purposes' lines is suitable to the degree of the emotions and the depth of the trace exists in the poet's spirit. Then he ends his poem by an end full of admonition and wisdom, this occur in one or two lines.
7. The prisoners poets were so much interested in their music, this printing their poems with ease. They were interested in choosing the easy and kind utterances, to make their vers come with velar and pure meanings.

8. The prisoners poets composed their poems depending on the most famous poetic seas, but the long sea was the most utilized one because the poet in a condition of despair and impatience made him usually select a long weight with many segments suit for his suffering to pour his sadnesses and grief, then the potential and simple sea. Concerning the other seas were either a unified influences sea or couple influence sea. The poets were rarely utilized the metre and song seas because of their rapid and funny tempo, and this is the contrary of the prison atmosphere which brings the pain for the soul.
9. Their concern in testing the absolute rhymes because their important role in unifying tones, so the prisoner poet employ the rhyme in his poem and select his rhymes as a means to affect the receptive, and their suitability to build the poem within the referential and sound levels of the poem in which its tunes affects the spirits of the heavens.
10. They aimed at feeding the interior music by the repetition which came spontaneously, accordance, oppositeness, good separation, and turning the second half the line on the first.
11. The Contribution of rhetoric in all its arts like comparison, metaphor, metonymy, colour, and narrative performance in painting the poetic picture. The poets get benefit from their actual and atmosphere in painting this picture taking the advantages of these arts. And we find that poets are interested in painting their intellectual pictures on diagnosis, incarnation and assumed.
12. The prisoners poets benefited from the verse of the late poets in more than one aspect, they may either take the idea and construct it in a different utterances of the origin, or may refer to one of the proverbs, or construct a wisdom taken from the folklore in the ends of their poems.
13. Some of them aimed at quote from the holy Quraan or holy speeches, others may only utilize a part of the eye or the holy speech leaving the understanding of their complements to the readers. In most cases the prisoners

poets quote from the holly Quraan and speeches when they seeking favour or imploring pity.

14. We found an attractive linguistic and stylistic features in the prisons poetry. They Commonly utilized the compositional style by using some sentence's manners like (foreward, backward) to break the routine of the nominal and verbal sentences, and for the spiritual and artistic reasons of the importance of foreward. And (separation and connection) which formed a distinctive preseuce in their poetic language .

The flexibility in their language prepare a diversity in the style of the saying which become alive in their poems. So the poets aimed at using the most affective styles from the creative aspects, and the most assuming to their emotions like (command) which the poets realy employ in their poems, but its empbying was little in comparison with the command which reached another contexts, those contexts pile up a references of advice and guideness, warning, request, seeking favour, and beg. The other forms of command they rarely utilized in their poems, the noun of the command verb did not mentioned the prisons poetry.

Concerning the (negative) we rarely found it on the highliting phose leads to prevention except on some self confident poets. They only employed negative to perform another metaphoric meanings. The most of what we found was advices on patience, advive and guideness, and the kinds of prisoners poets in performing the other styles of compostion which helped them in attracting the attention of the recipient like (wishing). The prisoners poets wished to gain the love of impossible things, they did not satisfy in using one article like (ليت ليت) which placed in wishing things, but there were a diversity of wishing article like (Lo, La'al, and Hal هل، لعل، لو).

Concerning the (hopefulness) they hope that the good and lovely thing will happen, the hope take a large space of their poems to push the domain despair on their spirits by using the articles (La'al لعل) and the verb (Assa عسى).

They increase the use of (proclamation) in their pomes because they live a hard expirement, it was a mean to the direct speech to achieve more attention from the recipients, so it takes a large share in their poems. They were proclaim by using (hamza, Ya, Ay, Hal.. etc هـمزة، يا، أي، هل...الخ) and some compines two articles such as (Ayoha and Aya, أياها وأيا).

The prisoners poets refuge to the interrogative style to ask about their ambigeous things to ensure what the poet want to ensure. The articles (hamza and hal هـمزة وهـل) take a good presence, then comes the articles (ma, min, Kam, Kayf, Ya, Anna, Mata.....etc ما، من، كم، كيف، يا، أنى، متى....الخ) Although the interrogative aim is seeking science and information, but it utilized out of these two purposes in the prisons poetry and for the other metaphoric purposes like (complain, proud, feeling of regret, punishing, and ignorance) the complain had a prominent presence in their poems.