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Ba’da Al Khamsinat Min Al Qarn Al Eshreen**

ABSTRACT

There is no doubt that literature is the mirror of the environment in which the writer lives. Arab poetry is also rightly speaking about what is happening around it. Therefore, since ancient times arab poetry has been linked to revolutions, wars, movements of independence and resistance. The second decade of the twentieth century witnessed many revolutions in the Arab world, including the Israeli- Palestinian conflict, which caused a huge dent in the heart of the Islamic nations. Iraqi poets, like all other poets expressed their feelings on these issues, revolutions and movements.

The concept of the revolution in literature was nothing new to the history of Arabic literature – as poetry or prose- it has connected with the social movements, politics and freedom fights since long back, and the poet always dreams a beautiful world in which people treated equally, live in harmony and there is no difference between the poor and rich, strong and weak. He is always capable of changing the fate of a society with a pen holding in his hand like a soldier, soldier of the statement, and his pen is like a bomb exploding in desperate and pathetic conditions because he seeds excitements in the souls of people and hates some stages of life they loved, and the poet opens the revolutionary doors of their hearts.

Abdul Wahab Al- Bayati, Badr Shakir Al- Sayab, Nazik Al Malaika, Muhammed Mahdi Al Jawahiri, Muzafar Navab and Hameed Saed were among the pioneers of the revolutionary poets in Iraq, and were carrying out the ideas of revolution and different tendency of revolution in their productions, not only in the freedom of Arabic poetic forms, but also in the reality of revolution in the Arab countries, one of the examples for this was the effects of Iraqi poets in the Algerian revolution, on the first November, 1954.

This research work consists of an introduction, five chapters and a conclusion as follows:

The first chapter deals with the situation in Iraq after nineteen fifties, and this chapter divided into three sub chapters 1- the political situations in Iraq, 2- the social conditions in Iraq and 3-the cultural situations of Iraq. The second chapter contains the concept of Revolutionary Literature in language and terminology. It also divides into three sub chapters that were studying about the concept of revolution in literature, the poetry of revolution in Iraq and the depiction of revolution in Iraqi poetry.

The third chapter is about the pioneers of revolutionary poems in Iraq after nineteen fifties, and this also divided into four sub chapters, each of these sub chapters were discussing about the different aspects and trends of the revolution in the poetry of Abdul Wahab Al- Bayati, Badr Shakir Al- Sayab, Nazik Al Malaika, Muhammed Mahdi Al Jawahiri, Muzafar Navab and Hameed Saed.

The fourth chapter contains a special study about the revolutionary poet Ahmad Matar, his life, his personality and his poems that bear the spirit of revolution, this chapter again divided into three sub chapters that is the life of poet Ahmad Matar, his style of writing and trends of revolution in his poems. And the fifth and final chapter consists of a comparative study between the revolutionary poems of Badar Shakir Al- Sayab and Abdul Wahab Al- Bayati.

After all we have reached certain conclusions as follows:

- We have reached several reasons to become the revolution as a topic in Arabic poetry in general and in Iraqi poetry in particular, which includes love of the homeland, Palestinian issue, arrival of foreigners and their invasion into Arab countries, dethroning of autocratic rulers from their power, development of human thoughts, and involvement of poets in the political parties.
- There is a close and solid relationship between poetry and revolution. All revolutions give birth to poetry which causes an impact on revolution either positively or negatively.
- If a poet calls his community for a revolution he will be vanished or arrested by his own government.