



Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
University of Diyala
College of Education for Human Sciences
Department of Arabic Language



Self-Image in Assayab and Nizar Qabbani poetry

A Comparative Study

**A dissertation submitted to the council of College of Education for
Human Sciences, University of Diyala in partial fulfillment of the degree
of Doctorate of Arabic Language and Literature**

By

Yasameen Ahmed Al Anbagi

Supervised by

Prof. Fadhil Abbod Khamees Al Tamimi (ph.D)

2014 A.D

1435 A.H

Abstract

This study, which is focused on the study of the reflection of personality on literary works, has taken a great deal of literary studies during the modern age. It was a result of many tokens that try to find a relation between soul and literature. The first one referring to this relation was Aristotle (23 B.C) in his book **The Art of Poetry**.

It is certain that comprehending all the angles of a genius personality imposes the study of its product in more than one perspective or method like psychological and social perspectives because the life of a literary figure is a combination of different psychological and social factors. All these factors will crystalize his / her personality.

The following dissertation contains an introduction, three chapters, then a conclusion.

The introduction has dealt with self, its concept, characteristics, and theories. The first chapter which is entitled "Self-image in the Beginnings of the Two Poets", was sub classified into two sections. The first section dealt with the self-image in the childhood of the two poets. The study found that there are three prominent factors that affected the self-images of the two poets, namely "father, mother, childhood places". The second section dealt with self- image in adolescence and youth through body formation which has a great deal of effect on drawing the self-image.

The second chapter "Passion and Self-image" was classified into three sections. The first section dealt with women love and self-image. While the second section dealt with joy as a shining self-image. The third section dealt with death fear and sadness as self-depressing.

The third chapter, which is entitled "Homeland and Self-image", was classified into three sections. The first section dealt with exile and scattered self-images. The second section dealt with political defeats and self-defeats. While the third section dealt with the two selves and homeland solicitude.

The study conclusion has stood on some important results. The most prominent conclusion was the effect of childhood on drawing the self-images of the two poets. Childhood a lot to do with the formation of the two self-images. Pain has played a great role in the life of them because it made the two selves suffer from disorder, pain and scattering. The first poet "Assayab" started his life with deprivation. His mother passed away when he was six years old. This created a sense of deprivation that made him unsociable. While Qabbani's mother has devoted her time to look after him. This made the poet's self-image have the desire to play the role of an indulged child in all his lifetime. Moreover, this made the poet's self treat the woman with great narcissism. The study has found that the self could not adopt with woman easily because of the effect of motherhood over love.

Physical appearance also has a great role in building the self-image. Assyab's appearance, who was not handsome, made him feel inferior and underestimate himself, while Qabbani was handsome and made him over estimate himself.

Death has a prominent effect on the poets' mentality. The study has found that it was the most prominent motive of sorrow in the life of the two poets. Though exile was the destiny of the two poets, the images they draw for exile were different. Assayab showed his anxiety and sorrow while Qabbani showed bragging narcissism. To Qabbani place did not create an obstacle of exile if the conditions of the freedom he wants have existed. The

two selves showed an apparent defeat because of the defeats that the nation suffered from.

Researcher

Yasameen Ahmed Al Anbagi