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THE FUNCTION OF THE SETTING , TIME AND
PLACE IN THE ANTITHESES POETRY NAQA'D
DURING THE UMAYYAD AGE: ARTISTIC STUDY

by

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ABSTRACT

This study, "The Function of the Setting, Time and Place in the Antitheses Poetry 'Naqa'ed' During the Umayyad Age: Artistic Study," sheds light on what was one of the most important elements on which the 'Naqa'ed' poetry of the Umayyad period was based, i.e. days and places. The days represent the history of people, reduced in the memory of the poet, then recalled as combined with the places and the characters associated with this heritage, a story of the past, and projection on the present. These days were coupled with the places where events took place. The poet employed these elements in his poetry according to its historical associations, turning them into a symbol referring to the previous events in this place, whether defeat or victory.

This thesis consists of an introduction, a preface, three chapters and a conclusion. In the introduction, the researcher presents the goal of the study, the approach, previous studies, and the components of the thesis.

The preface deals with the concept of 'antithesis' or "Naqa'ed," their origin, causes, and factors of growth and transformation of "Hegaa" (denigration poetry) to "Naqa'ed" (Antitheses). The researcher also touched upon the most important poets of "Naqa'ed" in the Umayyad period and their tribal, political and religious affiliations.

Chapter I: tribal legacy in the pre-Islamic era.

The researcher dealt with the pre-Islamic days employed by the Umayyad poets in their antithesis or "Naqa'ed" poetry, i. e. the sixteen days « Takhfah, Zi Bahda,

Aliiad, Zi Tolouh, Irab, Rahrhan II, Zi Nagb, Kolab I, Alnessar, Gabala, Alwaqet, Almarot, Haramit, Gadoud, Al-Shaqiqa, Zi Bayd ». In talking about the days, the name of each day is discussed linguistically and contextually, the historical justification of the day is also mentioned in addition to the "Naqa'ed" poets who employed it and purposes for which they are recalled.

Chapter II: Days of the Arabs in Umayyad Era

The researcher dealt with the days that were set in the Islamic era, the six days «Al-Tharthar, Al-Kaheel, Al-Bishr, Al-Taff, the death of Zubayr ibn al-Awam, the death of Qutaybah ibn Muslim Al-Baahili».

Chapter III: Artistic Phenomena

The researcher explained five phenomena that characterized the poetry of "Naqa'ed" in this period. The first phenomenon is the "Talali" (relics) introduction and its utilization in serving the purpose of the poem. The second is the inspiration by the Islamic meanings in the Qur'aan and Sunnah. The third is the impact of the philosophical mentality on debate, protest and contestation. The fourth is the richness of language dictionary, and the fifth is generating meanings and the expanding the rhetorical, metaphoric, and imagistic legacy.

The Conclusion offers an overview of the most important findings of the research.