

### Naturalism in Malaika poetry

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**Abstract:** Malaika is a leading innovator in new poetry. Communion with nature and expression of emotions and emotions are the main characteristics in the romantic works. When the poet was child, he tended nature and rural areas. And because of hate of the city and urban life and its customs, he used the content of the nature in works of his own poems for this reason he is persistent in the minds of readers. Malaika used the best historical documentation of the environment and environmental phenomena for writing his poem. If we review and challenge poets court, we find that a lot of his odes with the titles of nature or what related to the nature, were named. Using the words of stillness of night and its calmness, the light of moon, sunset and sunrise and absolute darkness, green mountains indicate that the poet paid attention to nature. Words that not only reflect the geographic location of residence of the poet but a historical document of the terms and conditions of the poet's life and events that associated with them. And with addressing the elements of nature he finds medication for pain and misery that were friend and companion of poet. The present study is an attempt for Identifying causes of the effects of poet stendancy to nature.

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#### Introduction

The poet and writer who has a tendency to romantic poem, continually he uses facts, realities, hopes and aspirations of the human population in his own work. One of the main characteristics of literary features. Back and his tendency to nature and the feeling of hate and avoiding the structures of human civilization are abundant in literary works of poet.

The study tries to answer questions.

1. What are the causes of tendency of the poet to naturalism?

2. What elements of nature are there in the poem of the poet?

This research is based on several assumptions.

1. To Stay away from the commotion of city life and hatred are the causes of tendency of poet to naturalism.

2. Events of the poets life in the literary role-Playing of Nazok is effective.

3. penchant of poet to the childhood memories is one of the main reasons the poet s tendency to naturalism.

Dr. Roohollah Sayadi Nezhad and Dr. Hussein Qrbapvvarany in article is addressed " to Survey the areas of nostalgia and songs of Nazok Malaika and Forough " (1393) aspects of the using of words of nature in poetries of Nazok Malaika, and according to the poet's point of view and perspective examines the words of nature in poetry.

This paper is divided into five parts. The first part is about the biography, education and literature of

Nazok Malaika, Second part pays attention to the nature in poetry in various literary periods and the third part is about poet s tendency to nature, And the fourth part are paid some evidences and sights of nature in poetry the conclusion of the study is summarized in Section V.

#### The biography of Nazok Malaika

Malaika is an Iraqi poetess that was born in Shiite family and theologians on August 23, in1923, in Baghdad in the neighborhood Aqvlyh. She was from Al malaika family, that this family in Baghdad has always had a reputation for generosity and good mood and they respected literature, reading and writing a lot. And they had a poetic talent (Al-Samarai, 1975: 9).Parents of Malaika were both poet. His father has a poetic justice in five components, he was a professor of Arabic language that he was considered as the bestarab scholars. His mother had a court called "Al-Majd Nshvdh" which was published in early 1968. (Ibid: 10). she began primary and secondary education in Baghdad, where he continued to it. Nazok Malaika graduated from high school in 1939 AD. (SH, 1994: 30) her childhood grew in welfare and cultural environment. At the high school level Malaika learned syntax from his father. After secondary education, she studied Arabic literature at the College of Higher Education in Baghdad. And after finishing her studies at this point for continuing to study she went the United States of America, And she studied English and comparative literature at the University of Prnysv.

During her education in America she got familiar with the global literature. And this issue was later considered a contributing factor in her poems. Nazok after his return from America in 1957, taught at the Faculty of Teacher Education in Baghdad But she for the two years left Iraq to Beirut. Then she returned to Iraq for the third times and taught in Basra and Mosul University lecturer in Arabic Language and Literature, And then she went to teach at the University of Kuwait and Egypt. She spent many years of her life in Egypt and died in the same country. Malaika is a literary critic that has remained books on criticism of her poetries. (Gor night), (shell and gray), (calm waves), (tree of moon), are her most famous Court. Nazok took master's degree in 1954 from the Sakens University of America in those years she got familiar with Dr. Abdul M. lecturer at Baghdad University. Shortly she got married him with. She took the degree of her Ph.D. from Cairo University in Arabic Language and Literature and the topic of her thesis was "female characters in contemporary Arabic poetry" And in 2007 at the age of 85 years died in Egypt.

#### **Scientific and literary activities of Nazok Malaika**

Nazok began to write her poetries before seven years. And in ten years, she wrote her first eloquent ode that in its rhyme was the wrong syntax. And she faced with harsh and violent action of father. (Malaika, 1994: 112) The first poem freedom that was published was Poem "Alkvlyray" that In 1947 written and by writing this poem freedom she introduced as pioneer of free poem in Arabic literature. (Malaika, 1998: 11) In summer 1949 she published the Court "quiver and ashes".

#### **Poetic features of Malaika thin**

Malaika is a big poet and a leading innovator in poetry. His poetry has characterized by severe and extreme sensitivity. 161)

Nurak Malaika in her poem uses replication techniques. Time in Malaika s poem is the most fundamental part, time in her poetry is the same fate, the fate of the universe or the world.

Time In the her poem indicates that she complains of fate. And she knows the human that captured in the claw of fate.. And the symbols of her poetries are "poisonous snakes" and "dead fish" (Malaika 1986. Vol. 2, p. 120).

#### **Writings of Malaika in poetry**

Her poetic books include:

- 1 "A woman who love night, 1947".
- 2 Flares and Ashes 1949:
- 3 "deep wave of 1957»
- 4 "Tree of Moon 1968

5 rue a man's life and songs for man 1970 »

6 "for prayer and Revolution 1978"

7 "colors of the sea changes in 1977"

Describe the nature in the different literary periods. Nature of the ignorant periods and so far has been as inspiration for scholars, especially poets and nature with its appearances was a comrade for the poet in during her life. And poets in different ages describe nature with a variety of different attributes. In fact, the description of nature as one of the poetic intentions is a poem that most l poets have paid attention to it. And almost we see less Court that is empty of the description of nature. Islamic poets follow ignorant poets.. And adherence to the poetic style of the particular method includes descriptions of the desert environment and topics related to it. Poets of the Umayyad period paid to both the desert life and the new urban life in their own poems. And what they memory of tents, camels, horses, animals and stars was applied in their poems. The poet in her description notices more spiritual care, as her descriptions is excellent in good image and originality. Ibn El-Roumi is one of the most famous poets of this era in description, Ibn al-Roumi s love to life and beauty and his full emotion and full mutation excited everyone for any of its manifestations, And his powerful imagination, armed with sharp eyes and awake is for looking. The description of the foreign nature, for long time in poetry of poets before Abbas and Abbasi poets who lived before Ibn El-Roumiwas common. Hence Ibn al-Roumi sometimes compete with them and sometime he used their meanings. Especially when he deals with the description of clouds, rain, night and hunting. Ibn El-Roumi doesn't look at the nature like the museum which was arranged beautiful things in it so that it aesthetically pleases the eye and the soul of a good meal to delight and surprise the viewer's imagination. He interconnected nature of human life to nature life. Nature is his ultimate goal, nature is a popular friend that the poet of the people whom he always fears their disturbance to brought him to misfortune. Takes refuge in him and gives his passion for life, love and beauty. (Palmer, 1381: 398) Large volumes of descriptive poetry written as long and short Pharisee, describes wine, cities, animals, Sturgeon fish catching stations and the key issues that described in the decline period. Beautiful nature of Egypt of gardens, mountains and enchanting landscapes and scenes of hunting and vinosity in nature of the poet, John Safi Alhlyen courages to write beautiful poetries.. In description of Alhly Safi thematic unity has obvious case. His description is the adjective beautiful, bright and psychological description, and in this way he benefited from his imagination, and strong affection and music within him gives him a certain beauty. And he has used the

rhetorical and expressive crafts, especially metaphors and similes and puns types. In fact, most poets due to social and political issues, their descriptions have been used in the service of thought. And therefore in contemporary poetry less likely to be found that the poet merely uses "description" in his poetry for himself. With regard to the nature was ever seen in poetries of poets, but some poets who have symbolic look at nature, beyond anything the secret lies in the nature. In Persian and Arabic poetry because of the political and cultural conditions, the description of nature is one of the common themes. Nature and natural features such as snow, rain, flowers.... In contemporary Arabic poetry includes Malaika, Badr Shakir al-Sayyab and Khalil Gibran has the cognitive function symbol. Using these symbols has been created considerable symbolic poem. And in their form portrayed the philosophical and political ideas well. In contemporary Arabic poetry for escaping from loneliness and despair refuges to nature and offers the image of the ideal world.

#### **Naturalism in poetry of Malaika**

If we survey the poet's court of the angle, we would find that a lot of his odes were started with title of the nature or what is related to the nature. One of the reasons for the poet's tendency to nature is his hatred of the city and urban life and its custom. "Rousseau" French Romantic poet says on people's face we do not see ferocity, but nature always laughs at me. And this issue would tend romantic to what the community has been called naive. (Jafari, 1378: 89)

One of indications of the trend, that clearly in his Malaika as romantic works is concerned, is the nature of stillness and calm night, the moon, sunset and sunrise, it brings up the darkness, green mountains, blue sky, clean water, and eternal life. And he loves them and the love that is surpass to other people's love. He tries to get close to them and melts in them. (Al-Samarai, 1975: 62). In fact, with this method, and he seeks refuge in the nature, so that he can find a medic for his pains, And for this reason, so many of his Qsayyd imply to memories of his childhood in nature. So that it can get rid the poet of sadness that comes as a fellow for poet and the misery and destitution and wandering poet rather not for anything else.

#### **\* Effects of naturalism in Malaikas poetry**

1 night:

One of things that the poet pays to it along naturalism and very interested in it, is the phenomenon "night" Because the night is full of secrets that we are not able to understand them, and one of the offices of his poem is "A woman in love with night," In fact the poet uses words that directly signify grief his lips open

to complain about the situation of the community, uses terms that tells about the soul of nature.

2 River

A typical phenomenon of nature in poetry of Malaika is to talk with river, that "Majid Ahmed al-Samarai," s opinion more than half of the poet's poem related to himself that it is in independent Pharisee or other odes content. Poetries that the poet writes include "What says the creek", "Love Streams", "Champion of Nissan creek ", "bridge". He wrote, "What Creek says," that is of the Office of the poem "calm waves".

3 tree:

One of other highlights of the nature that the poet states his own poetic feelings arisen from the thought of internal states. In fact the Malaika wants the depths of her own heart, her own inner emotions inducts to others.

#### **Conclusion:**

The emergence of nature in poetry depends very much on the effects of nature in human life that it had been with man since birth and life. And the study pays attention to naturalism and its effects in poetry of Malaika that the following results obtained:

1 poetry is child of nature and it grows up in nature's, particularly describing the nature in Arabic poetry

2. Applying the manifestations of nature in poetry of Malaika is evident in various poetic purposes.

3 Malaika addresses the effects of nature as a haven for relaxing herself.

4 The manifestations of nature as secrets contain various social messages.

5 dealing with the nature and naturalism represents Malaika tendency to romanticism

6. Repetition of the phrases and words that related to nature expresses that the sense of the poet to nature is continuous.

7 In among the elements of the manifestations of nature that are more abundant in the poetry of Malaika, include: night, river, dark.

8 Continuous tendency of Malaika to the appearances of nature represents an abhorrence of the city and urban life.

9 Malaika notices more to effects of nature that has given peaceful inspirations.

10 appearances of nature in view of Malaika as a drug that relieves mood of poet.

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