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Abstract

The symbol, in its various rhetorical and expressive uses, is a significant tool for expressing the poet's intellectual positions and conveying emotions. A committed poet, when using allusive expressions and ironic terms to introduce his beloved characters and places instead of directly stating them, usually employs these expressions to enrich his poetic text. Such characters and places hold a special place in the poet's heart. From this standpoint, the committed poet Seyyed Abd Al-Muttalib Al-Hilli extensively uses religious symbols to express his intentions, including the character of Imam Hussein (peace be upon him), his family, and the religious figures of his time. The characters and sacred places represent great historical events, such as Ahl al-Bayt, the incident of Karbala, and Madinah al-Munawwarah. In this context, some symbols are clear and direct, while others are allusions, expressed through the use of nicknames, titles, and special traits. In analyzing this poet's works, we find prominent religious symbols such as Bani Al-Huda (Children of the Prophecy), Sibat Muhammad (Grandson of the Holy Prophet), Karbala, Al-Razi (The Infant), Haram Allah (God's Sanctuary), Banat Al-Mustafa (Daughters of the Prophet), Asad Allah (Lion of God), Hulum al-Nabal (Bayonets), Rabbah Khedr (The Hijab Cultivator), Rabbah Kour (Captive on top of Kajaveh), members Al-Nubuwwa (Figures of Prophecy), Hami al-Haqiqa (Guardian of the Truth), Kashshaf al-Mulimmat (Solver of Problems), Bassam al-Ashyyat (The Broad-faced), Aba Salih, Rukn al-Din (The Pillar of Religion), Kafiil al-Aytam (Guardian of the Orphans). These symbols, with their historical and religious connotations, enhance the evocative power of the poems. The characters and sacred places referred to in the verses strongly influence the poet's thoughts, language, and emotions, which in turn have a direct impact on the reader and listener. This article aims to explore the religious symbols in Abd Al-Muttalib Al-Hilli's poems, focusing on religious figures and sacred places. Using a descriptive-analytical method, we examine the verses that refer to these symbols and analyze the meanings they convey. Some findings suggest that the poet effectively uses symbolism and irony in expressing religious symbols. The characters and places referenced often symbolize resistance, steadfastness, and the struggle against oppression.

Keywords: Religious figures, holy places, religious symbols, Imam Hussein (peace be upon him), Abd Al-Muttalib Al-Hilli.

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