

The significance of climatic beginnings in the collection "Flowers and Myths" by Badr Shakir al-Sayyab



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Abstract

Poetic beginnings are a starting point for entering the text and are considered one of the most important elements in poetry, forming the cornerstone for the structure of the poem. Since the early literary era, preludes have held significant importance for Arab poets, especially in the pre-Islamic period, with poetry's preludes often based on standing upon ruins and lyrics. In the Abbasid era, preludes and lyrics continued to be important. In contemporary Arabic poetry, however, the beginnings have evolved according to the ideas of poets. The introduction of the four seasons of the year in contemporary poetry is, therefore, a prominent phenomenon.

Badr Shākir al-Sayyab is a poet deeply influenced by the nature of his surroundings. He draws inspiration from palm trees, rivers, springs, plains, gardens, and the four seasons, expressing these elements indefinitely in his poetry. The poet has a season that begins in harmony with his spirit. This study aims to explore how the poet begins each of his poems with a reference to a season or an element of nature. This research is based on a descriptive-analytical method, and it will analyze the poetic beginnings in al-Sayyab's "Flowers and Myths", examining how the poet employs these beginnings and their connection to the poet's moods. One of the most important results of this study is that most of the motifs in "Flowers and Myths" begin with direct or indirect seasonal preludes, and these preludes are fully contextualized within the themes of the poems. It is found that the seasons in the poems are appropriate to both natural and spiritual implications, serving as a symbolic code pointing to the underlying meanings of the text.

Keywords: Poetic-beginning, Seasons, Badr Shākir al-Sayyab, Flowers and Myths.

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