

Poetic components in Abdul K. Sabawi's poem (The ink flower is black) Stylistic Analytical Study

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims to approach poem (The ink flower is black) , witch written in English by the Palestinian poet Abdul K. Sabawi, and exploring the features of the poetic image, and analyzed using the descriptive approach, and stylistic analysis, with an emphasis on the aesthetics of style, such as semiotics of title, symbol, repetition, binaries contrasting, personification, and scene. The study also sheds light on the use of rhyme, both external and internal rhymes, because the rhyme enriches the musical rhythm of the text, and it opens the horizons of anticipation to the recipient, so that he can delve into the meanings of the poetic style, and explore its poetic and aesthetic components.

key words: Sabawi, personification, symbol, scene, stylistic analysis, binaries contrasting

ملخص البحث:

تهدف الدراسة الحالية الى مقارنة قصيدة (زهرة الحبر سوداء) . التي كتبها باللغة الانجليزية الشاعر الفلسطيني عبد الكريم السباعوي. وسبر وتحليل ملامح الصورة الشعرية فيها باستخدام المنهج الوصفي التحليلي مع الارتكاز على مكونات جماليات

الأسلوب، مثل سيميائية العنوان، والرمز، والتكرار، والثنائيات المتضادة، والتشخيص، والمشهد التصويري، كما تلقي الضوء على استخدام القافية بنوعيهما: الخارجية والداخلية، لأن القافية تثرى موسيقى النص وتفتح مجالات التوقع أمام المتلقي، لكي يغوص في دلالات النسق الشعري، ويستكشف عناصر مكوناته الشعرية والجمالية. الكلمات المفتاحية: السباعوي، التجسيد، الرمز، المشهد، تحليل أسلوب

Introduction

Poem (The ink flower is black) worthy to study and analysis; because it expresses both the poetic art and graphic art, represented in the letter of both the poet and cartoonist, who carry concerns the national and human issue, and they express it. on other hand, it contains the components of beautiful poetic expression.

It also contain the beauty of depth imageration, with using of symbol, repetition, personification, binaries contradiction and scene imagine that is a cinematic technique.

So I decided to study it, and reveal aesthetic poetic components, especially since it has not been

conducted serious academic studies previously about it, this adds new value to this research; because it deals with a new beautiful poetic text was left without study.

Thus requires of the researcher to delve deeper into understanding the significance of poetry composition, dive in meanings, images, and analysis of scenes.

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Importance of study:

The importance of the study lies in the fact that it deals with a poem , that reflects the feeling of the Palestinian poet in the diaspora, and it reveals its aesthetic and stylistic components, because it was not analyzed by critics in previous.

Study Questions

- 1- What components of the poetic that is being in the structure of poem "The ink flower is black ?"
- 2- what extent did the poet benefit by contemporary stylistic components to weave his poem?

Hypotheses

- 1- Space of text was opened at the levels of interpretation and analysis using of symbol.
- 2- The scene in the poem worked on linking the poetic image to the symbolic state.

- 3- Rhyme diversity, both internal and external, enriched the poetic melody and the rhythm.
- 4- The binary contradiction enriched the text and revealed the emotional state which depend on paradox.

Method

The study adopted the descriptive analytical method that explores the text and reveals its aesthetic structure.

Theme

The theme of this poem is lamentation and mourning, in the memory of the death of the Palestinian artist Nagy Al Ali,⁽¹⁾ who is the caricaturist who was assassinated in London in 1987.

Emotion

Sadness is the emotion of the poet which has dominated on the poetic

(¹)Naji Salim Hussain al-Ali; born c. 1938 – 29 August 1987) was a Palestinian cartoonist, noted for the political criticism of the Arab regimes and Israel in his works. He has been described as the greatest Palestinian cartoonist and probably the best-known cartoonist in the Arab world. He drew over 40,000 cartoons, which often reflected Palestinian and Arab public opinion and were sharply critical commentaries on Palestinian and Arab politics and political leaders.[4] He is perhaps best known as creator of the character Hanthalah, pictured in his cartoons as a young witness of the satirized policy or event depicted, and who has since become an icon of Palestinian defiance. On 22 July 1987, while outside the London offices of al-Qabas, a Kuwaiti newspaper for which he drew political caricatures, al-Ali was shot in the neck and mortally wounded. Naji al-Ali died five weeks later in Charing Cross Hospital. Look, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naji_al-Ali

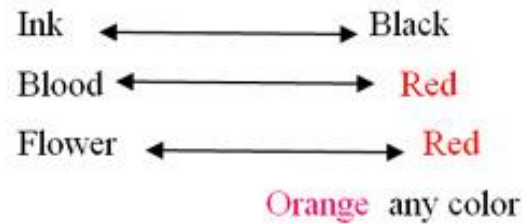
text, it emerged through signifier like (black, blood, dry, a scaffold, rags, pain, broken fragments, demolished, closed his eyelids, flesh, torn apart, cries, weeps, hurts, killed me, burned, bullets, and blood) that emotion have been mixed with the means of challenge that emerged from the signifiers (walking proudly, head held high, raise, sign of victory, pinning a flower, throw, aims it towards a tank, fire grows, and defense)

Title of the poem

By reading the title as the first threshold for accessing the depth of the text, the symbols can be traced back to the art that transforms a black ink into a shape of the flower, thus combining the ink and the flower in the additional structure, the correlative between the drawing feather and the color, the ink and its beautiful formations.

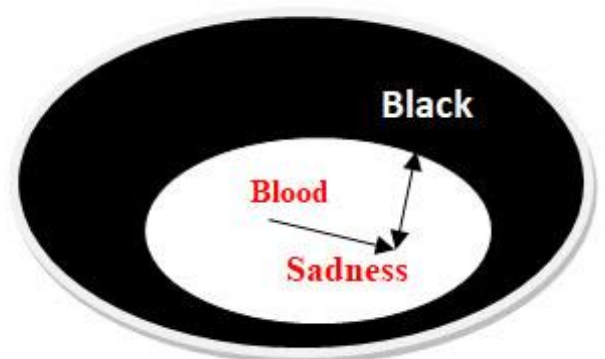
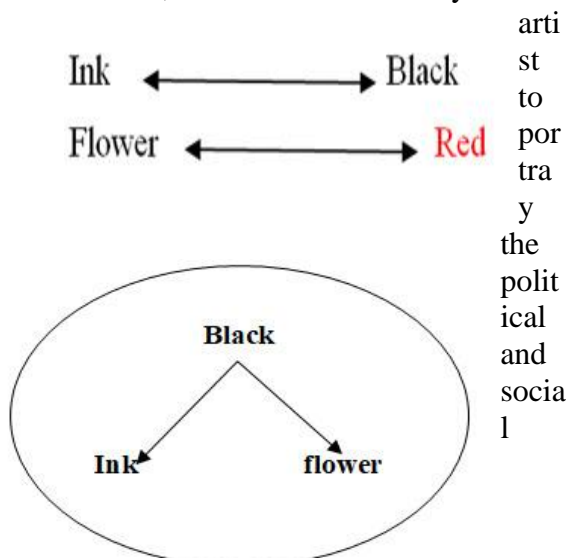
Title (The ink flower is black) also carries various meanings that can be explored from the signification of the chromatic shift from red to black. As the color of the ink is basically black, the default flower color is red, and because the blood of the dead man was bleeding on the ground and flowing, It is a pain and sadness, the title is taken in black, ink is a means used by the

reality, the poet borrowed the color of black ink, to give the title more pain suited to the scene of the assassination. The dialectic relationship between the two colors can be depicted as follows:



When the artist Nagy was assassinated, sadness prevailed and associated with blood color and the colour turned from red to black to indicate the state of grief and awe. Thus, the title acquired an indication of the sad situation, and open the text on the meanings of grief.

When we skip the blood color that is not shown in the text, the situation could be formulated as follows



This meaning confirms that the title is a line of text lines where the poet says:

"The flower of ink is black
But in his fingers, it takes
many shapes
A bee.. a palm tree... a
young girl on a horse back
A planet returning from a
long time ago
A ball of fire caressing
those among us who
Are dry and barren
Turning the ground into
flames and poles of smoke
(Sabawi, 1998, p9).

This paragraph refers to the nature of the art practiced by the caricaturist, like any artist committed to a case, where the simple things in his hands become into new models like aesthetic models embodied in (bee. Palm. little girl) including those functions of meanings stores good and beauty, so the blackness of the ink was an aesthetic value in the life of the artist, and became a symbol of sadness after his death, and the beautiful flower was painted in sorrow and borrowed the colour of the black ink colour.

There is also a symbolic reference in the lines of the poem concerning the symbolism of the title, the poet says:

'Nagy has closed his eyelids and rested'
(Sabawi, 1998, p10).

In fact, closing eyelids normally is a shift towards the black colour so it'll be very hard and sad because of death. It is a transform into total darkness overwhelming blackness, sadness,

pain, loss, mourning, and weeping. "black is often associated with evil-related issues" (Al-Adaileh, .p.3).

Thus the significance of black color becomes clear, which form the semiotics of the title. " is used in ...literature to symbolize evil, death, power, formality, elegance, mystery and fear. Black also has negative connotations especially in poetry" (Olesen, 2019).

The symbol

The use of the symbol in poetry is an attempt to express the realistic scene by relying on a sensual meaning transformed into a subconscious mind, in order to benefit from the meaning stored in symbol.

"The symbol is considered one of the important poetic phenomena in the modern Arabic poetry, which the poet depends on to express what is on his mind according to the political and social conditions, and the restraints imposed on him. The symbol expresses the feelings and senses through the symbols and suggestion" (Khalil, 2015, p.21).

The poet employed the figure of Hanthalah with its symbolic meaning, which was adopted by the artist.

Hanthalah is a character invented by artist Naji Al Ali, It is a character of a Palestinian child who turns his back to reality and puts his hands behind his back and represents a symbol of the oppressed, tortured and steadfast Palestinian in the face of oppression and the difficulties surrounding the Palestinian cause. Poet says:

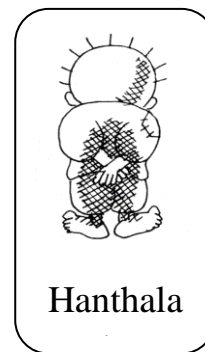
Nagy has closed his eyelids and has
rested

But Hanthalah does not rest
He is thickened by his wounds
By his confiscated home
Hanthalah carries the rags of his tent
against the wind
Does he feel pain?
Does he smile?
He is walking proudly, his head held
high
In the roads the refugee camp
Is he in valley of Bysan planting and
plowing? (Sabawi, 1998, pp10 -11).
Hanthalah is still carrying the message
of the caricaturist, who challenged the
bitter reality and carried about his
national case. If the artist rested in
peace, Hanthalah won't know rest
because the wounds of the homeland
are his wounds, carrying on his back
tents of pain, and things obsoletes and
concerns, and conceals his silence of
his pain and keep smiling. He moves
in the camp and travels evreywhere in
the country. He plants in the plains of
Bysan. He dances in the weddings of
Gaza, and he participates in the
Christians festivals. He is the child of
homeland who cares about his lessons
to teach his people lessons in the
struggle under a shattered and
destructive nation. and raise his fingers
the sign of victory. He is a boy with
strength, determination and optimism.
As Oless was a symbol of loss and
homelessness, and Sindbad was a
symbol of departure and instability,
Odip was a symbol of torment.
Hanthalah is represented by the poem
as a symbol of challenge and
steadfastness. It is his message that
expresses the will of the artist who

invented this character in the wake of
the Arab defeat. He portrayed a young
boy in the tenth year as a time of
growth which will begin again after
the liberation of the homeland and
return to it.

Hanthalah's name is derived from the
bitter plant, which is very bitter

He also used some other natural
symbols such as the hen-bell to denote
pain, bitterness and treachery, Blood is
a symbol of sacrifice, the flame and
fire of a symbol of revolution, the tent
as symbol of departure and movement,
the green horizon is a symbol of
optimism, fertile and growing the stone
a symbol of defiance, the moon a
symbol of transcendence and dignified
life.



Repetition

Repetition in the poem is used to
stimulate recipient' attention towards
aim of the poem, and to emphasize the
issue raised in, because the repetition
have urgency and emphasis and drew
the attention of the recipients on one
hand, and on the other the urgency of
the relationship of words to the state of
poetry, and the passion of the poet and
his destination.

"repetition, of course is a common
mnemonic device and thus it is
understandable that these lines should

be ledge themselves in the public domain, where poetry rarely ventures. Such repetitions of words, phrases, or clauses, in the poem, either reiterative the primary image or thought ,or linking the stanzas together." (Alan & Pope, 1992, p105).

The repetition is used to insist on a problem, case, name, an image or an idea in a poem to highlight the feelings of the poet towards it, and raises the sympathy of, or the dislike of the recipient because the words raise the psyche varied feelings either negative or positive, and the first goal of poetry is to influence the audience of the recipients. In addition to highlighting the feelings of the poet; so the role of expressive functions emerges through repetition.

"Repetition is a figure of speech that shows the logical emphasis that is necessary to attract a reader's attention on the key-word or a key-phrase of the text. It implies repeating sounds, words, expressions and clauses in a certain succession or even with no particular placement of the words, in order to provide emphasis. There is no restriction in using repetition but too much repetition can be dull and even spoil its stylistic effect." (Kemertelidze& Manjavidze, 2013, p2).

So Naji's name repeated twice, directly, in the poet's words: (Nagy has closed his eyelids and has rested – Nagy is serious and sarcastic) and by the pronouns four times in two lines(he cries until he laughs - and laughs until weeps) and the name of Hanathalh repeated five times, as a symbol of oppression and challenge e, and (a young girl) resistance repeated twice,

and the installation of (the flower of ink is black) repeats three times, the secret behind the repetition of the name of Hanathalh so much, is that the artist caricaturist took Hanathalh a symbol of the Palestinian resentment which repressed by the poor Arab reality that surrounds him, and his continuous appearance in the cartoons of Naji Ali highlights the state of Arab degradation and global conspiracy on the cause of the people Palestinian and this symbol through Naji for his revolutionary positions that he were killed because of it.

As for, repetition of the sentence (ink flower is black) is to show the state of pain and sadness dominating the atmosphere of the poem, because the artist sacrificed his life and his art in defense of his case and revolutionary attitude.

Some of repetition gives the lines of poetry a rhythm and sound tones that enriches the significance and draw attention, such as repeating (whose) in the following two lines:

Her whose breasts are a pair of heaven,
And him whose heart was seduced so he responded"(Sabawi, 1998, p9).

Another example the repetition of (but) in a vertical way, which is used to connect two different sentences. Poet says:

The ground was green when he collapsed

But after the graess, it seemed red as a rose

The flower of ink is black

But in his fingers, it takes many shapes"(Sabawi, 1998, p9).

Oh from a dot of ink when it reaches
into our depth

Like a thin **but** that cannot see

And then it warps itself up a scaffold
around our necks

Nagy has closed his eyelids and has
rested

But Hanthalah does not rest (Sabawi,
1998, p10).

Semantically (But) is being used as a
conjunction to connect sentences when
the second sentence gives an idea that
contradicts the idea in the first
sentence, and is used to move from a
negative meaning to a contrary
meaning. In addition to what it expects
and anticipates and on the rhythmic
level repetition increases the voice tone
in the text.

Similarly, the auxiliary verb (does) is
used in three lines, within the structure
of the question clauses that give rise to
the receiver to visualize result, the poet
says:

"Nagy has closed his eyelids and has
rested

But Hanthalah **does** not rest"

Hanthalah carries the rags of his tent
against the wind

Does he feel pain?

Does he smile? (Sabawi, 1998, p10).

Repetition of the auxiliary verb and the
pronoun (He) enriches the rhythm by
repeating the voice tone, and the letter
(H) portrays the state of sighing and
soreness, when the question is asked,
thus the space of text is opened to
significance of sadness and pain
widely.

Also pronoun of subject (I) is repeated
in a remarkable manner in the lines of
the poem, and the most repeated in the
following lines sequentially:

I was playing

And what a game it was for us both

When **I** opened the ink bottle

And stared at the ink

I found a genie asleep inside

I was nervous, the ink stained my
fingertips

I drew one line, and another

It became streets

...

I stuttered a little

I rambled a little

Was I aided or killed by the alphabets "
(Sabawi, 1998, pp13-14).

And they are both with the same issue,
and both belong to the world of art,
this poet, and that artist caricaturist,
they are both one.

In this passage, the poet is transformed
from pronoun of (he) to pronoun (I) as
if he were the character of the
murdered cartoonist.

and his insistence on using the pronoun
(I) to deepen the experience that
highlighted the special impact of the
poet on the loss of the martyr
caricaturist of his common national
case, which embraces personality case
with general humanitarian issue.

Personification

Personification is one of the elements
of rhetoric and the image is largely
based on it in which idols are given the
qualities of humans where life prevails.

The poet given the personality of Hanthalah the qualities of a real person able to move the departure can exercise his life between people naturally, and the work of humans, and feel their feelings, loves and hates, and revolts and incites revolution, and participate in science and education, Original caricature picture drawn.

For example the poet says:

Nagy has closed his eyelids and has rested

But Hanthalah does not rest

He is thickened by his wounds

By his confiscated home

Hanthalah carries the rags of his tent against the wind (Sabawi, 1998, p10).

Rest, wounds, love of the homeland and carrying the tent are the actions of human beings became human qualities associated with Hanthalah. In this personification, the poet presents the human Hanthalah rather than the Hanthalah of drawing, becoming a realistic symbol for the child who carries the concerns of the homeland and suffers from the tragedy of the loss of the homeland.

In fact, the poem takes starting, to cry for the artist Nagy al-Ali from the person of Hanthalah, and to portray his artistic condition, through which he created the personality of Hanthalah, and thus the diagnosis is a bridge between the moral and sensory symbol and symbols in the significance.

In another example the poet gave a human form to the earth, he says:

"The ground was green when he collapsed

But after the caress, it seemed red as a rose"(Sabawi, 1998, p9).

The man embraces his lover, and the hug is a human trait was given to the beloved land, whose color turns red like the color of the rose, deepening of the mutual love between them, turning their color into the color of red blood as a statement of the horror of the assassination.

Two another examples in the following words of the poet:

I stuttered a little

I rambled a little

Was I aided or killed by the alphabets

The burned my mouth with bullets

The ink ran in all of my veins

And my blood ran in veins of the press. (Sabawi, 1998, p14).

In the first example, the poet gave attributes included in verbs (aided, killed) to letters of the alphabet, which are purely human qualities and the letters of the alphabet have nothing to do with murder except with the metaphorical deviation. in this personification the poet highlights the role of the poetic message as a weapon of sacrifice and redemption one may lead to death. In the second example, the poet gave the ink the ability to run full of his veins, to confirm the artistic message of the poet and cartoonist.

Binaries contradiction:

The binaries contradiction evoke a complex atmosphere of relationships that stimulate the recipient's mind, and push him toward contemplating the poetic state that accompanies the scene

that the poet seeks as a sender to form its features and delivery to recipient as a receiver reader.

"literary critics often use binaries to determine the way through which the text's world is structured and to decipher the writer's way through which ideas are shaped in a literary text. Likewise, the reader uses binaries to classify the thematic elements of the text. In fact, the recognition of binary opposition in a text helps the reader easily figure out the ideas that the writer is trying to convey. It also allows the deep understanding of the literary text"(Furaih, 2012 .p89)

The binaries in the text stimulate and evoke the mind, It reflects a complex connexion of repercussions, which emotions and ideas are mixed in. " Language and art of the system of opposing concepts exist in the structure of any work of art"(Aimukhambet & etal, 2017, p 16)

For example the poet says:

Nagy is serious and is sarcastic

Mad and rational

He cries until he laughs

And laughs until he weeps

The flower of ink is black(Sabawi, 1998, p13).

The poet combined the contradictions in one crucible to paint a scene of the artist's personality, which is mixed with seriousness and humor, joy, sadness, laughter and weeping. The meeting of contradictions is intended to deepen the painful irony of the artist who carries his first national case and carries the concerns of his Palestinian people so that mysterious things are

resolved, and can't be separated between the details of joy and the components of glad and sadness.

For example the poet says:

My heart was intoxicated with pride
and happiness

I stuttered a little

I rambled a little

Was I aided or killed by the alphabets
(Sabawi, 1998, p14).

Gabbling and stuttering binaries raise a state of self-tension associated with loss of feeling and alienation, loss of ability to determine the target, and indicate in a state of grief and pain, with binaries of aiding and killing. It is a painful feeling. The poet surprises the recipient by deviation from the tool of killing and the aiding to another tool because the recipient expects a lethal or aiding tools but the tool used by deviation in the processes the alphabet

. The poetic context opens up to the dialectic of the relationship between the poet and the painter martyr.

The poet emphasizes the relationship because the message of poetry and the message of art both lead to the path of glory either by ascending towards the summit or death and memories of glory rooted in the minds of the recipients.

Scene imagery

The scene is a collection of images that combine to give the poetic text a graphic beauty, in which elements of partial images are integrated. It is basically a medium taken from the art of montage cinema, but is the core of filmmaking, " scene a subdivision of

an act .. in a play or an opera or other theatrical entertainment" (Cuddon, 2013 ,p636)

Entering the scenery to the poetic form, makes poetic imagery is deep and beautiful, and opens text spaces to a wider area for recipients and critics, and it also deepens the mechanism of dynamic conduction of the components of the poetic state because the scene basically depends on the collection of visual cinematic footage and using it in poetry increases the image doubly where blends the mental meditation of linguistic components and visual imagination,

Field says: "Scene changes are essential to your screenplay. The scene is the cell, or kernel, of the action, where it all happens—where you tell your story in moving pictures" (Field, 2005, p166).

If the poet improves using of the scene, he'll convey his feelings to the recipient, where he combines both lyrical and dramatic events. The poem which relies on a set of scenes stores a wide range of signs and significance which draw the image and convey the recipient to the interior worlds of the text, as if it presents a number of pictures and paintings that make the poem as live shots visible to the recipient." Every scene must reveal one element of necessary story information to the reader or audience; remember, the purpose of the scene is to either move the story forward or to reveal information about the character. Rarely does a

scene provide more than one piece of information. Many times I'll read scenes where the writer includes two ,sometimes three pieces of information, and it's way too much (Field, 2005, p166.)

The poem consists of several scenes or clips contribute to the synthesis of poetic image and highlights the feelings of the poet towards the martyr artist. The scene of the scene consists of a set of shots starting from the moment can be considered a starting shot. The poet says:

"The hen-bell flower had matured

The lovers were intoxicated

Her whose breasts are a pair of heaven,

And him whose heart was seduced so he responded

Wearing his own blood a wedding gown

The ground was green when he collapsed

But after the caress, it seemed red as a rose" (Sabawi, 1998, p9).

The scene in the previous poetic lines depicts the lovers and the beautiful nature that embraces them with love and tenderness. But the view is wrapped in pain as the flower mentioned here is poisonous and the garment worn by the lover stained with blood and with the hug of the lovers the scene became red as blood.

This beginning puts the recipient in the atmosphere of successive scenes gradually as a film act that starts from a starting point and then sneaks into events gradually.

The flower of ink is black
But in his fingers, it takes many shapes
A bee.. a palm tree... a young girl on a
horse back
A planet returning from a long time
ago
A ball of fire caressing those among
us who
are dry and barren

Turning the ground into flames and
poles of smoke (Sabawi, 1998, pp9 -
10).

The new shot depends on the black
flower as a motive and extends to new
components (bee, palm, young girl on
a horse, planet, flame ball, crisp and
dry, burning fire and smoke poles,
those components are visible.

In the next shot, he talks about the eye
pupils, an installation that features a
cinematic aspect, and the point of ink
that forms in the depths and takes a
metaphorical dimension extending in
the form of a bud and a gallows that
wraps around the necks. He says:

Oh ... how wide is our vision
How long is our yearning
Oh from a dot of ink when it reaches
into our depth
Like a thin but that cannot see
And then it warps itself up a scaffold
around our necks (Sabawi, 1998, p10).

This scene is like a zoom in the film
clips where the highlights of the
features fast and moves to a new scene
focused on the personality of the
martyr artist,

Then the poet moves to a long scene
consisting of twenty-three lines,

focusing on the artist Naji al-Ali and
the symbol of Hanthalah, which
permeates the features of the
homeland, pain and irony, and the
loftiness, planting and determination to
carry the cause of the homeland.

In the next twenty lines, he moves to a
new scene in which the light of the
camera/expression reflects the
character of the Hanthalah/symbol.

The scene contains pulsating images
such as the image of Hanthalah his
hands are entangled, leaning, , and he
is pinning a flower in the shirt, as well
as pictures of deserting birds, trees, a
child with a stone aims it towards a
tank.. A book falls from his hand, her
flesh becomes pasted on the dusty
road, he raises holds her up in the sky
like a moon, , and the fire spreads and
grows. (Sabawi, 1998, pp11 -12).

In the penultimate scene, the image of
Naji al-Ali and the black flower show
the symbol of pain and suffering, ink,
ink-stained fingers, two randomly
drawn lines turning into streets,
invaders coming , masses of the poor
defying and the end of the tragic scene.

With a tragic short scene filled with
death, and blood flowing concludes
the scene symbolically whereas the
blood is mixed with the ink of the
presses as a symbol of the artist's
continuing message.

Rhyme

Rhyme in poetry forms a sense of
pleasure through the repetition of the
melody and the substitution of sounds
from time to time, and sometimes it is
repeated, and it makes a kind of
anticipation and expectation and
pleasure because human since his early
childhood likes rhythm especially

rhythm of child songs. Rhyme provides comfort and reassurance in the same both young and adults.

"The repetition of syllables, typically at the end of a verse line. Rhymed words conventionally share all sounds following the word's last stressed syllable."⁽¹⁾

"Rhyme is a repetition of similar sounding words, occurring at the end of lines in poems or songs. A rhyme is a tool utilizing repeating patterns that bring rhythm or musicality to poems. This differentiates them from prose, which is plain. A rhyme is employed for the specific purpose of rendering a pleasing effect to a poem, which makes its recital an enjoyable experience. Moreover, it offers itself as a mnemonic device, smoothing the progress of memorization".⁽²⁾

External rhymes

The rhyme is contained in the poetic lines in a concrete way, which is sometimes it is nearby and sometimes it is far. It is a rhyme in which there is a substitution between the sounds, so the study determined rhyme in words as follows at the end of the poetic lines. It is divided into two types: the external and the internal rhymes :

External rhymes

External Rhymes occurs in the ends of the lines in some similar sounds in the last words. Rhymes may be close or in combination with an exchange of vocal

diversity between the lines at the end of each line.

The external rhymes were used in the poem as follows:

(matured, intoxicated, heaven, responded, gown, collapsed, black, shapes, back, ago, who, barren, vision, yearning, necks, rested, rest, wounds, pain, plowing, night, lesson, teaching, learns, birth , fragments, souls, demolished, forward, little, back, depth, self-respect, shirt, distance, horizons, nests, trees, a stone, it, persist, hands, road, pieces, a moon, grows, sarcastic, rational, laughs, weeps, black, black, mouth, silence, gold, playing, both, bottle, fingertips, streets, defense, happiness, a little, a little, alphabets, bullets, veins, press (Sabawi, 1998, pp9 -14).

These rhymes in the poem give the recipient a sense of pleasure, allowing him to predict its significance, and linking the parts of the image through: frequency, diversity and voice exchange, located at the end of each line. Thus, the musical rhythm increase sense of the recipient , and it stimulates him to dive into the significance of the lines and all the poem's components poetic , and urges him to follow its different meanings, because beauty is inherent in unity, harmony and diversity.

Internal rhymes

The internal rhymes are a repetition of the sounds at the beginning and center of the lines and some words may resemble rhyme at the end of the line too a rhyme involving a word in the middle of a line and another at the end of the line or in the middle of the next.

⁽¹⁾)<https://www.poetryfoundation.org/learn/glossary-terms/rhyme>

⁽²⁾ <https://literarydevices.net/rhyme/>

Internal rhymes is used, to increase beauty of rhythm, and attract the attention of the reader, for example:

"Her whose breasts are a pair of heaven,

And him whose heart was seduced so he responded

wearing his own blood a wedding gown

The ground was green when he collapsed

But after the caress, it seemed red as a rose"

(whose, was) (wearing, wedding)
(own, gown) (seemed, red)

The inner rhyme in the following section is distributed as follows horizontally between each of the following words:

In the first line: (are) rhyme with (a pair) in the second line (whose) rhyme with (was) (wearing) with, the third line (a wedding) and (own) with (gown) in the fourth line (green) with (when) in the fifth line (caress) with (a rose) (seemed) with (red). Some rhymes were also vertical as: (whose) (whose)(was)in first, second and fourth lines.

This harmony in the voices of the internal rhymes confirms rhythm's tone and strengthens to keep the focus of the receiver focused on emotion and follows emotion of the poet.

Another example:

"The flower of ink is black

But in his fingers, it takes many shapes

A bee.. a palm tree... a young girl on a horse back

A planet returning from a long time ago

A ball of fire caressing those among us who

are dry and barren

Turning the ground into flames and poles of smoke"

The internal rhymes occurred horizontally, in the second line , (fingers) rhyme with (takes), the third line (A bee) rhyme with (a palm tree), the fourth line (returning) rhyme with (a long), the fifth line(caressing) (among), the seventh line, (ground) (flames and) some rhymes were also vertical as: (a young) (along) (among) and (returning) (caressing) in middle lines

Conclusion

After reading the poem accurately examined, and analyzed critically by standing on its components and the relationship of its signifiers and what emerged from the various significance, can draw the most prominent findings of the study can be drawn as follows:

The title of the poem was linked to a symbolic structure, in which the colors used: the basic black ink color and the basic red, pink or crimson flower color, to confirm the shift in the recipient's mind to surprise and astonishment, and to add the atmosphere of awe and sadness to the opening of the poem.

The poet's emotion varied between sadness and challenge: sadness of missing of the martyr, and a challenge to reality in order to carry on carrying the message of art and revolution.

The symbol was used in the poem to intensify the significance; Hanthalah emerged as a symbol of challenge and rejection, revolution and ridicule of reality, and other natural symbols were used such as the hen-bell to denote pain, bitterness and treachery, blood is a symbol of sacrifice, the flame and fire of a symbol of revolution, the tent as symbol of departure and movement, the green horizon is a symbol of optimism, fertile and growing, the stone a symbol of defiance, the moon a symbol of transcendence and dignified life.

The repetition in the poem was used to stimulate the mind of the recipient towards the aim of the poem and to confirm the issue raised because the repetition has the urgency and confirmation and drew the attention of recipients and the relationship of words to emotion of poem clearly up.

The personification was also used as it gives human form to something nonhuman as natural or symbolic.

Binaries contradiction were used to imagery the tangled relationships that stimulate the recipient's mind, and pushes him towards contemplation of the poetic case.

The imagery scene which is a technique used in the field of cinematography was used to give the poetic image depth and beauty and to increases the space of intellectual reflection and emotional sense of the linguistic components and the visual imagination.

He also used the rhyme's letters which were distributed on two types of rhymes: the external vertically rhymes was used at the end of the lines which

characterized by diversity change and sometimes divergence and convergence. The second type is the internal rhymes, which was sometimes used horizontally or vertically.

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Appendix

Poem (The flower of ink is black)

"The hen-bell flower had matured
The lovers were intoxicated
Her whose breasts are a pair of heaven,
And him whose heart was seduced so he responded
wearing his own blood a wedding gown
The ground was green when he collapsed
But after the caress, it seemed red as a rose"
The flower of ink is black
But in his fingers, it takes many shapes
A bee.. a palm tree... a young girl on a horse
back
A planet returning from a long time ago
A ball of fire caressing those among us who
are dry and barren
Turning the ground into flames and poles of
smoke

Oh ... how wide is our vision
How long is our yearning
Oh from a dot of ink when it reaches into our
depth
Like a thin but that cannot see
And then it warps itself up a scaffold around
our necks

Nagy has closed his eyelids and has rested
But Hanthalah does not rest
He is thickened by his wounds
By his confiscated home
Hanthalah carries the rags of his tent against
the wind
Does he feel pain?
Does he smile?

He is walking proudly, his head held high
In the roads the refugee camp
Is he in valley of Bysan planting and plowing?
Is he dancing the Debca in Gaza on a wedding
night?
Is he ringing the bells for Easter in Jerusalem?
Or is he concentrating all the time on his
lesson?
There he goes, spreading his ideas and
teaching
us what he learns
This is our nation, torn apart in the
moments of birth
Let us now raise our broken fragments
Our stronger souls
Let us build what they have demolished
Hanthalah will draw with his fingers the
sign of victory
He will cry out, so let us march forward

He will did he sneak inside us?
How did we allow him to grow little by little
His hands are entangled behind my back
He is leaning in my depth
He is talking to me and returning to me my
self-respect
He is pinning a flower on my shirt
Spreading in the distance
Green horizons
Birds deserting their nests
And lines that seem like trees
Giving a child a stone
Winking to her to throw it
So she aims it towards a tank
The chains persist
A book falls out of her hands
Her flesh becomes pasted on the dusty road

Hanthalah runs, and picks up her pieces
And then he holds her up in the sky of
Palestine... like a moon
And the fire grows.
Nagy is serious and is sarcastic
Mad and rational
He cries until he laughs
And laughs until he weeps
The flower of ink is black...
Black
And it is not the water that is my mouth
For I've been troubled since I deserted silence
And it was gold
And excelled at fire
I was playing
And what a game it was for us both
When I opened the ink bottle
And starred at the ink
I found a genie asleep inside
I was nervous, the ink stained my fingertips
I drew one line, and another
It became streets
And another line or tow
And the invaders came
A group of poor people came to the defense
My heart was intoxicated with pride and
happiness
I stuttered a little
I rambled a little
Was I aided or killed by the alphabets

The burned my mouth with bullets
The ink ran in all of my veins
And my blood ran in veins of the press.
(Sabawi, 1998, pp9 -14).