

## University of Baghdad

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Thesis Title	Rafael alberti (born-works)		
Year	27-4-2005		
Abstract	<p>Poet, artist, playwright, historian and writer of his time to the biography of each of Lorca, Dali, Bonioal and Alexandra .... So it was impossible to seek refuge in a detailed description and specific in order to define his character. This was not before us but to look for to see how the writer to himself in his memoirs, and five are "lost forest", five volumes he had written over the past twenty years.</p> <p>Rafael Alberti (1902-1999), the poet of the port of Santa Maria, is one of the most important literary columns in the generation of the 27 in Spain, this generation, which included poets and critics, and painters and musicians and filmmakers ... etc. have emerged, including assumed names such as global position Buthainth Lorca and Jorge Guillén and Alejandro and Luis Alonsoa Bunoiel, Dali and Luis Thernoda ... He is without doubt a symbol of his time. Expert in tradition, but is committed to the forefront with fond renewal, his genius and his genius known even for those who do not share his politics. As the beauty of his art and mystery of creativity have made him a poet of the nation, the creator who understands that the hair on the management of the dialogue, able to influence and push the event. This was the primary motivation for our choice of the subject</p> <p>Phase II 1940-1963: sailing from the port of Marseille towards Argentina: he published his work "Entre Alklabil Ospada not any," his participation in the World Peace Conference, traveling to the eastern countries, introducing his "Aladviciua," traveling to Cuba and his meeting Brikolas faan, and his return to Europe to stay in Rome.</p> <p>- Phase III 1964-1999: a meeting Boriqarta, Pierre Paolo Pasolini and Vittorio fasman, published for his work leading up to his work "Margniero not Tearera," his return to Spain 1977, he joined the Royal Academy of Fine Arts "in San Fernando, and a period of exploration and recognition the poet.</p> <p>2. Chapter II: In this chapter we talk about Rafael Alberti and the method of characteristics for the general and fundamental to his style, including also the stages of development in general ....</p> <p>3. Chapter III: In this chapter we have collected all the poetic works of the writer and then arrange them on the basis of chronology. As we talked about the motivation poetry of the writer and in order to clarify the image method poetry of the writer, we have presented an analysis of the most important works of poetry, departing from his most famous "Margniero not be Tearera," passing by "Alba de Hele," "Cal any Canto," " Soubry los Angeles ", leading to his poetry collection" In order to accent any Dyka Luque de Kantar. "</p> <p>Through this research we noted the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That Alberti, and during more than twenty-five years, has been considered among the poets of the first row of his generation. And nothing short of amazing that there are two things in his work: the diversity and excellence. It is also the same excellence and has written on various topics and tones and methods: pure poetry, mixed, sadness and bitterness, feelings of political .... With all this mixed with his extensive knowledge of Spanish poetry of all times and absorb it amazing the different effects.</li> <li>2. Although Alberti was a work of prose and poetry and a play but was always considered as a poet, and in fact, his poetry is the most prominent product of Te.</li> <li>3. That all products of Rafael Alberti full force and proximity and brightness. Which is, after all he was able to become a poet of the nation, Bajtaazh century of innovation in order to reach the work of</li> </ol>		

Khaleda up today with all the power and charm to this generation.

4. That the main general features of this author are:

A. Although the writer is trying to access new forms of poetry, it does not break the Spanish tradition and feel admiration for the poetic language of fonkora, and a book of Spanish and classical forms of popular romantic.

B. That the writer is trying to find beauty through the image. Trying to delete everything that is not beautiful in the poem and the poem thus gets a net. He wants to arrive to the fact that no calls, remove everything that is not poetry.

T.. Objectively speaking, the writer pays particular attention to issues pertaining to rights, such as love, death, destiny ... and grassroots topics.

W. In terms of method, the writer is primarily concerned with the linguistic expressions and looking for a language full of poetic lyrical style.

C. The poet uses the traditional verses (stanzas, poems popular ...). It is also used free verse and looking for rhythm in the repetition of words.

5. The core of the most important qualities in the style of this author are:

A. Lyric New People: The most important work in this aspect, "said Margnieroa not Tearera" 1924, "Nustalkhia del Mar", "not the secretariats of the" 1926, Hili del ALBA "1927.

B. Baroque hair and felt the Diaspora: The most important work, "both Kanto any" 1926-27, "John Ira Online Tonto if any to any mi Pesto Mia Ochoa y Dos Tontos" 1929 has been quieter this work to the silent art figures.

T.. Poems above realism: that his work "Soubry los Angeles 1929 was a result of the crisis of religious and vitality experienced by the writer. Perhaps this work is the pioneering work is written in the form of free verses, short at the outset and grow in size as we proceed.

The author sees himself in the dark always, expelled from paradise lost. Rambled on his face in the chaotic world without meaning. The "angels" are a symbol of cruelty, pain, sadness, loss of hope and death .... le, they review the various cases of rights. In the same direction also wrote "Srmonas any Muradas" 1929-30.

W. National Poetry: includes Hair social and political revolutionary. That the national Mrthyate such as: "the fact that Los Thabatos Bustos Tenqgua to Maurer," 1930, "Alboytha that Akaye" 1930-31, "13 or 48 Banadas Estreas" 1930, "Boimas del Mar Caribe" 1936, "De Online Momcintua Aautroa" 1938, are the poems were influenced by the circumstances it is sometimes good sometimes satirical.

C. Notice Diaspora and the blends by several methods: the work on exile, carries with it the longing and nostalgia, political poetry (Koppelas Juan de Bnderoa) ... Among the most prominent work in this period is "Rome Blkeroa Caminantis Barra," and "de Rithornos if Babwa to Ikhanoa."

6. This work is concerned first attempt to shed light on the life of Rafael Alberti and started to study the side that has emerged in which it is his poetry.

7. Based on the study to analyze the poetic works of this author, this research provides a model of additional research and studies presented at our department to know about the most prominent Spanish book literary generations To initiate research on the hair, known by the Spanish Rafael Alberti was for me very hard work because of the small volume of material and lack of available sources, as he had to collect and attempt to accurately summarized for presentation in this humble work. With all this I had the enthusiasm and awareness of the need to provide elite and extract a true innovation for Rafael Alberti to the reader, and my consolation only in all of this is to think that this work will be easier for many to enter a series of poems, is, perhaps, the most important product of Te poetry, giving the idea of overview of his poetry. It is also through the chapters of this research can identify the comprehensiveness and depth, which is characterized by the writer as defined by some critics as the most important voice of my hair, while others said of him that one of the most important voices of poetry in the Castilian language in this century. This was the objective of this research, we hope that we have been successful in it.

Despite the small size of the prior knowledge of material and lack of resources available and that most of these books almost repeated the same information, but we though we had our determination to study and research in order to provide work of the importance and value to the reader. In order to obtain the best results, we divided to:

1. Chapter I: A study whatever they wrote about research and articles, and books and magazines, and present an overview of his life in general, relying on his career in writing and publishing his poetry. So we divide the life of the writer in the sequence into three historical periods include the following:

- Phase I 1902 - 1939: the first years of life of the writer:

Include the experience in student accommodation, and publication of the first work that has been annexed to the folder "hair" 1924 - 1938 and his political activity intensified during the Spanish Civil War and up to his emigration with his wife Maria Teresa Leon

Phase II 1940-1963: sailing from the port of Marseille towards Argentina: he published his work

"Entre Alklabil Ospada not any," his participation in the World Peace Conference, traveling to the eastern countries, introducing his "Aladviciua," traveling to Cuba and his meeting Bnikolas faan, and his return to Europe to stay in Rome.

- Phase III 1964-1999: a meeting Boriqarta, Pierre Paolo Pasolini and Vittorio fasman, published for his work leading up to his work "Margniero not Tearera," his return to Spain 1977, he joined the Royal Academy of Fine Arts "in San Fernando, and a period of exploration and recognition the poet.

2. Chapter II: In this chapter we talk about Rafael Alberti and the method of characteristics for the general and fundamental to his style, including also the stages of development in general ....

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