

The Communicative And Pragmatic Linguistic Trend In Modern Arabic Writing

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Date of publication- 11-06-2022

Abstract

The research is concerned with studying the image of pragmatics in the perceptions of communicative linguistics, and controlling the limits of the relationship between them based on the selection of a number of communicative compositions, which bore in their title the two terms communicative / and pragmatic, or came as topics scattered in the folds of communicative books; Let us aspire to a fundamental goal in the research, summed up in the fact that the relationship between them formed a modern communicative trend, added to the main focus in the concept of communicativeness, whose foundations were laid by a number of modern linguists, including Saussure, Buhler, Jacobson, and others.

Keywords: direction, communicative, pragmatic, linguistic direction, communicative pragmatic, writing, Arabic.

Introduction

Praise is to God, Lord of the Worlds, and prayers and peace be upon our master Muhammad and his pure and good family. There is an idea from which this research is based, that communicative dependence on pragmatics in its merits, and it has become an important saying in the modern era, and recent studies have combined them in some books, so the researchers decided to record the meeting points between these two modern linguistic perspectives in the writings of some modern Arabs. To achieve this, the research plan consisted of a number of axes, the first axis, a small mulch in which we focus the paths of communication in the discourse, then the second axis entitled the deliberative communicative trend, in which we show the nature of the trend, communication, and pragmatics in the modern Sasanian perspective, then the third axis the activities of the communicative

trend The deliberative, to stand on the images of cross-fertilization between them, represented by the verbal action, the contextual aspect, and the principles of cooperation.

Literature review

1. The first axis is a small thalamus

There are many visions that are concerned with the study of language, for there is a relativistic aspect, among Arabs, especially in the sciences of grammar and morphology, and another among Western linguists called in the formal or structural aspect, as it is concerned with the study of language for its own sake. That is, the study of the linguistic system, isolated from its communicative linguistic context (1), and there is another vision represented by the communicative linguistic approach or path ((which studies language through verbal achievement in a specific context)) (2), and

the path (communicative linguistic) can be seen as There are a number of directions, and there is nothing wrong with explaining the meaning of the trend, and how to identify these trends in communicative linguistics.

2. The second axis is the deliberative communicative trend

The trend indicates the formation of a scientific probe, which has its categories, limits, and formations, and achieves scientific independence, after it has a scientific and epistemological root, to put a separate consideration in the interpretation of cosmic phenomena. The meaning of the trend came in various sciences, so there is no harm in philosophy heading in two directions Islamic, Western or Greek, and so there is a criterion set to determine this direction and that, such as the geographical criterion or the criterion on the basis of the subject.

As well as the case with structural linguistics added another direction to the historical trends, and tried to implement this direction, and formed two trends in the study of language are the synchronous direction on the basis of the momentary, and the instantaneous and static and the cascading direction on the basis of historical development (3).

I want to adopt the idea of these trends in communicative linguistics, starting from two important foundations, the first is the idea of foundation and stability, and the decline of the concept of communicativeness, which was clarified in the previous chapters on the basis of studying language in the light of its structure and context, and focusing on the interaction between the pillars of discourse, and there are many theories regarding this, And we came before the famous model of Jacobson, and others.

Then the other basis, the idea of development, bifurcation, and the

transition to another research space, or in a more precise sense, reaching the stage of overlap between visions, i.e. an intermingling of independent theories. Semiotics, pragmatics, rhetoric, and grammar, so communicative linguistic tendencies are formed that exchange particles. Developed based on topic and orientation.

The pragmatic trend contributes to achieving communicative interaction (4), and the concept of pragmatics may be a linguistic field that studies the rationale for the communicative process, and its concept is almost rubbed at the top of rapprochement with communicative, as it revolves around the study of the relationship between language and its linguistic contexts (5). The modern Arab communicative The communicative dimension in it, and he says: ((studying language in communication... and studying language during use or in communication)) (7).

The two very important questions: Which comes first, communicative or deliberative? Until one of them benefits from the other, then the other question is, is pragmatics an independent science by itself, then opens up to communicativeness to take from it and at the same time is communicativeness an independent science by itself as well?.

At the outset, I refer to the independence of each of them by noting the epistemological basis for each of them, as it controls the emergence of communicative Malinovsky philosophy on the basis of the study of language as a social dimension that lives in society and dies with it, and is affected by it, and does not grow without it, then the epistemological basis of pragmatics is based on analytical philosophy, says Massoud Saharawi: ((The contemporary pragmatic lesson does not have a single source that emerged from it, but its sources of derivation varied, as each of its major concepts has a field of knowledge that

emerged from it. Conversational theory, which emerged from the philosophy of Paul Grice, and the theory of relevance, it was born from the womb of cognitive psychology, and so on)(8).

Then if we return to their inception, we will find that pragmatics dates back to 1938 AD in the Morris Triangle and then gradually grew to John Austin from 1952 AD until his lectures were printed in 1962 AD. The features of the speech act theory were clearly visible and then the stability of this theory at the hands of his student John Searle. The emergence of communicativeness to Saussure, in his model consisting of the signifier and the signified, then its developments at the hands of Halliday, and others until its stability in Jacobson, who presented his famous hexagram. The conviction that communicativeness precedes its inception than pragmatics, so it establishes a science with its pillars and details that differ somewhat from pragmatics, which also has categories, such as verbal action, denotations, explicit meaning and implicit meaning, presupposition, dialogic imperative, deliberative imperative, conclusion and others (9) The opinion goes to their independence, and when the studies are outdated and submitted to the Arabs, a linguistic trend began to be established that mixes communicative and deliberative, taking from the two statements and analyzing the texts with them, and making them a linguistic occupation. It makes you feel independent, and among those books, Zahra Taha's study, entitled *The Book of Insight by Sheikh Al-Tusi, A Study in the Light of Communicative Linguistics*, Dr. Labuch Boujmelin's study entitled "Communicative Deliberative Elements in the Educational Process", and the study of researcher Beljilali Khaira entitled "Pragmatic Linguistics and its Role in the Communicative Process", then the study of researcher Salim Hamdan Entitled (*Forms of communication in the rhetorical*

heritage, a study in the light of communicative linguistics), and the important study of Dr. Muhammad Nazif entitled (*Dialogue and the characteristics of communicative interaction, an applied study in pragmatic linguistics*), as well as a study of the deliberative dimension in the communicative process, poetry by Abdel Qader Al Jazairi as a model, by researcher Issa Barbar.

The study of Dr. Muhammad Nazif is the foundation for this trend, as it was published early in the year 2009 AD, then coincided with the study of the researcher Salim Hamdan, at the University of Hajj Lakhdar, Faculty of Arts, which is a master's thesis, then the study of the researcher Beljilali in 2014, and the thesis of the researcher Zahra Taha.

But the important question is, are these scholars, and others, aware of the value of establishing a communicative/deliberative trend? Or excuse me?

_ There are studies, some of which are based on illusion, and mixed between deliberative and communicative, so we find the content of researcher Zahra Taha's research is completely different from its title, as the title was communicative, but the content is deliberative.

_ Some of them confirm the clear relationship between them, so he called them communicative.

The other question: What are the characteristics of this trend?

_ It is a recent trend, compared to the emergence of communicative linguistics and deliberative linguistics, although it does not represent an independent linguistic emergence, even if it confuses the two theories.

_ It is limited to master's and doctoral theses, some researches, and some books, and the most important books are Dr. Muhammad Nazif's book (10).

_ It is an applied and not a theorizing trend, as the specialists did not explain its content, visions, and directions, that is, they did not

consider it sufficiently theorizing, but they were limited to the application of some communicative linguistics sayings, and some deliberative linguistics sayings to eloquent texts, such as the Qur'an, poetry, prose or on Some interpretations.

His approach to pragmatics is more than his approach to communicativeness, as Jacobson, Saussure, Buhler, and Habermas left it to us, but most of it was explicitly pragmatic, as his research came from the verbal act, the deliberative allusion, the dialogical imperative, and so on.

_ This tendency, which consists of the communicative and pragmatic approaches, shares an important parameter, which is the dialogical interaction. Charles Morris 1938, language in general poses two important things: a_ implicit contact with the other, in a specific communicative position, b_ reference to the use itself. 11). He also said about communicative interaction and its relationship to dialogue: ((interaction constitutes the essence of dialogue and its main component, as no effective dialogue is devoid of communicative interaction between its parties)) (12)

_ The concept of communicativeness in this direction was not limited to the schemas presented by the communicators, but a shift took place in the concept, leading to the introduction of metallurgical in it, limited to the context and the communicative dimension, as well as the introduction of the meaning of communication clearly in its entirety, as Dr. Muhammad Nazif says about the concept of communication: ((and the concept of communication: Communication, which means the state of dialogue between at least two parties. (13)

_ This trend brought communicative linguistics closer to applied linguistics, as some of them linked communicativeness to the educational process.. This is what is found in the effort of Dr. Boch Boujemlin and Professor Shaibani Al-Tayeb in his research (communicative deliberative

elements in the educational process), as he says in this regard, alluding to the concept of this trend: ((Pragmatic linguistics has gone beyond the traditional linguistic concepts that adopted in its study the study of language as a linguistic system taught in and by itself to its study as a system of effective communication represented in the study of speech acts, forms of persuasion, conditions for achieving a persuasive discourse and its analysis focusing on the denominator in which the discourses occur, and the relationship of linguistic signs and non-linguistic with its users) (14)

_ Some scholars believe that the communicative that was employed in the educational process emanates from general deliberativeness. Dr. Lubuch Bugemelin says: ((The communicative approach emanating from pragmatic linguistics in the field of education and learning focused on the development of the learner's communicative ability and activation of his educational skills, achieving his linguistic fluency and the degree of his interaction with Functional uses of language. (15th)

Or it is ((the study of language in communication...or the study of language during use or in communication)) (16), and the matter is not much different for researcher Saliha Talhawi, who knows pragmatic linguistics as ((a new science of communication that is concerned with the study of linguistic phenomena in the field of use)) A science that studies linguistic use and communication in various social situations and positions through the study of language while it is exercising one of its fulfilling, dialogical, and communicative functions. (17)

Pragmatics benefited from communicativeness until it became described as ((communicative theory: because it studies the linguistic message in the context of the process of reaching its connotations to the recipient)) (18), and the same is true in communicative linguistics or the communicative trend, as the

communicative trend has benefited from the deliberative trend. There is an exchange of knowledge between the two directions because both work on linguistic usage (19). This is what constitutes a pragmatic communicative trend that is concerned with ((studying linguistic use and the controls that govern it, the role of context for the linguist and the controls that govern it, and the role of the non-linguistic context in human communication in order to reveal the true dimensions of linguistic production)). (20)

3. The third axis: the activities of the deliberative communicative trend

This work can be illustrated by what was mentioned by Dr. Muhammad Salem Saadallah in his research entitled (Pragmatic criticism from linguistic research to technical communication). Where the theory of speech acts, which looks at language as performing different actions at the same time, such as saying (21). And it is the communicative linguistic work itself, because communicativeness relies heavily on language in achieving its communicativeness, as if language existed to achieve communicativeness. Then, Dr. Muhammad Salem Saadallah, researcher Beljilali Khaira, researcher Issa Barbar, and researcher Saliha Talhawi mention Austin's division of the speech act theory into three sub-verbs that we believe are related to communicative linguistics or contribute to achieving communicative success, and these verbs (22): 1

The act of saying (the act of articulation) or ((the linguistic or expressive verb)) (23): The pronunciation of vocabulary according to the rules of the language, that is, they are ((sounds that come from a specific speaker, forming word structures in a structure that does not deviate in the rules of the language any words It belongs to grammatically sound sentences with specific connotations.

The phonetic verb _____ the synthetic verb _____ the semantic verb)) (25).

2_ The verb included in the saying (the act of the force of articulation): it is the intention of the speaker included in the sentence, or it is the verb ((that is accomplished during the saying, and depends on the verbal forms that often evoke some effects in the feelings and thoughts of a person, and the intention and intent or the purpose of provoking these Effects) (26).

3_ The act resulting from the saying (the act of the effect of the utterance): the practical effect of the act of saying, and the accompanying effect on the recipient such as persuasion and misinformation.

Another pragmatic criterion given by Austen for verbal verbs is mentioned by the scholar Issa Barbar, which is based on the performative power. He achieves the communicative achievement, even if that achievement is not desirable. Austin divided these verbs in terms of meaning into functional groups, which are:

((_ Verbs indicating judgment (judgments): related to judgment and judgments towards condemnation, understanding, issuing or describing...

_ Acts of practice (executives): They are the acts that carry the power to impose a new reality and require the follow-up of the actions of expulsion, dismissal...

_ Verbs of promise (promise): and the verbs obligate the speaker to do something recognized by the addressee, examples of which are: promise, guarantee, contract and oath...

_ Acts of behavior (behaviours): they are the actions resulting from interaction with the actions of others (27) such as apology, thanks, welcome, hate and incitement

Presentation verbs (occasional): and the verbs to present views, communicate an argument, and clarify usage and connotations) (28).

We deduce from the transfer of researcher Issa Barbar to the division of verbal verbs

in Austin that these verbal verbs achieve a communicative action, towards the executives that follow the actions of implementing expulsion and isolation, for example, and this achieves a communicative act, which makes the performance power of speech acts represent one of the points of the deliberative communicative trend.

Results

1. The idea of the communicative and deliberative trend refers to an overlap and blending of the two sciences in visions as a result of the openness between them (communication and deliberation), which constitutes a new field that differs from the deliberative trend in its subject and orientation.
2. The concept of pragmatics in that it is a linguistic field that is concerned with the terms of the relationship between language and its linguistic context indicates the great convergence with communicative, and this was pointed out by the Arab communicators, including the researcher Issa Barbar, who believes that pragmatics concerned itself with analyzing all the elements of communicativeness from sender and intent, and sender, as well as interested language during use.
3. Communicative and deliberative are two independent sciences. Communicativeness is earlier in its genesis than pragmatics, as the emergence of communicativeness with Saussure and his model consisting of the signifier and the signified, and then developed by Buehler and others until stability at Jacobson, while pragmatics dates back to 1938 AD in the Morris Triangle, and then began to grow With Austin 1952 AD, reaching stability at the hands of John Searle, and this is what makes us say the independence

between the two sciences, and then Arabic studies began to mix between the two sciences until we had a new trend. Hamdan, and Zahraa Taha.

Margins

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