

The Steps of Language Formation in the Critical Pragmatic Arabic Approach of the Iraqi Theorist Abdulrazak Alghaliby

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ABSTRACT

We find Modernity in all aspects of life, and this is what we see in Western Societies and the emergence of several schools of criticism and literature, which is the topic that pertains to our research. The competition of that school, and an example of that, is the emergence of the Structuralism School, Deconstructionism School, and Formalism School, leading to the Arabic Pragmatic Theory, which is the focus of our study. The language and its sciences had their share of this development. The sciences of rhetoric, as well as criticism and its schools, developed until they reached Postmodernity. Arabic Pragmatic Theory (CPAA) is one of these modern literary and critical schools. In its foundations and rules are based on several important pillars, the most important of which is implicature, significance, and the signified aspect. Although sometimes the significance is absent, but the one who predicts it is the signified aspect, as well as it adopted Discourse in language and Perception that pours into the essence of the Concept, and (CPAA) as a scientific theory that took Ethics as an essential aspect in dealing with the Literary Text, whether poetry or narrative, and its difference from other critical theories is that , its reliance on the linguistic vocabulary and the connotations it carries in order that it may give the text strength and Aesthetics in terms of construction and Displacement, so as to provide the text with its elements affecting the reader and the recipient. The most important of these elements are the element of Suspense and the element of Surprise by showing, what is behind the lines and what is between them, and what is in the subsoil of the language.

Keywords: pragmatics. Inspiration, language formation, phonetic level, interpretive stage, mental level, Broca and Wernick, Communicative Phase.



INTRODUCTION:

This is a very important research, because it exposes an important theory in Arabic literary criticism, which deprived from this critical approach, because of the global intellectual attacks with its critical and philosophical theories that occupied the minds of our critics, so they tried to twist the neck of the Arabic text to accept these strange theories. I believe firmly and confidently that this Arabic critical theory will open the door for a qualitative shift in mechanisms of Criticism from the perspective of psychological and philosophical analyzes in the analysis of Arabic literary texts. It is a critical theory that tours you, starting from the crust of the text to the deepest point in it, so you see yourself moving between many entrances as follow (A. K. Yahia, 2021):

1. The Visual Entrance,
2. The Philosophical Entrance
3. The Psychological Entrance
4. The Generative Entrance
5. The the Aesthetic Entrancw
6. The Linguistic Entrance
7. The Dynamic Entrance
8. The Ethical Entrance
9. The Statistical Entrance (the digital entrance)
10. The Semantic Entrance

All of this and more can be found within this theory, which opens the door to hope for the creators, as their texts will only be passed by a critic who is fluent in his tools and spends all his energy, panting behind the literary text to prove its depths and stand on its minutes sincerely. The Iraqi theorist , the Author of the Theory, says: “We should not fail here to point out that one of the most important reasons for the success of a theory, any theory, is the application. We found that we planted the first seed in the Arab literary garden, and our Critics will complete our work and should begin to practice, the scientific and the professional application of this theory, through the pragmatic studies for a group of Arab poets ” (A. Alghaliby, n.d.).

The Arab literary figures accepted these new breathes of the contemporary studies with respect that lead to the success of this theory. I have no doubt that many will start effort, work, research, and scrutiny, applying the methods and analyzes of this important theory. Therefore, criticism must be the faithful guardian of those destructive literary transgressions, which penetrate the structure of customs, laws, and morals of our world with all its sects, races, and anyone who penetrates the system of morals, races, and sectarianism to spread hostility and division among people is not considered a writer .

The Problem of the research to show the scientific aspects in the Critical Pragmatic Arabic Approach to the Iraqi Theorist Abdulrazak Alghaliby.

METHODOLOGY AND COLLECTING DATA

1. Formative stage:

The language begins puffs of air from the lungs, passing through the vocal chords, making yelling in the sounds in two ways. The sounds that shake the vocal cords are called (voiced sounds) and those which whisper and do not shake the vocal cords are called (the voiceless sounds). This mechanism is the beginning of the external neurogenic formation that occurs in the cavity of the mouth in which the areas of the organs of speech are distributed. The human neural network acquires the skill of verbal movement and speech production that interprets a wide range of data on variance, motor parity, joint cooperation, and rate effects. The objectives of the speech sound take the form of convex regions (Guenther, 1995), in sensory and nervous coordinates. Reducing the speed of speech leads to better accuracy during slow speech to different effects of vowels and consonants, when it is moved to the center of speech in the brain (A. O. Alghaliby, 2021).

The process of speech formation begins when the aerial sounds coming from the lungs, collide in any required area of speech, the sound is formed. Surely, this area is prepared to it in advance. Then it is received by the ends of the sensory nerves in the roof of the mouth, which are working in a physiological system to transfer the sound from the cavity of the mouth to the center of the language in the brain. Repeating the process in the same way, the word or the whole speech is formed. e.g. The word: (books /buk/) is a good example of this process:

The sound /b/ is pronounced between the two lips. It is pronounced in the bilabial region, and the vowel /u/ on the roof of the tongue, the sound /k/ is pronounced in the velar region. These three sounds constitute a word of one syllable transferred to the brain to interpret, and to indicate to its part of speech and its meaning. The mind will store a file of data concerning this word. The process is very complicated and done through the participation between the areas of organs of speech and the areas of linguistic cognition in the human brain. As we see, the operation passes through biological, anthropological and physiological states measured with a very short piece of the second.

In the same way, speech is produced in the organs of speech and is governed by the syntax and the context. The process passes in three stages: (the stage of formation, interpretation, and pragmatic and communication). We conclude from this example that every analysis, deconstruction, dissection or linguistic interpretation takes place in any of the world's languages or any critical approach passes through the three analytical stages, and the (CPAA) shares in its classification through its own elements, which will be mentioned later. It is the only resource to the linguistic, critical and literary analysis, because it carries the inspiration gap of meaning change which is required by all the theories and analytical methods of criticism and linguistic, because it is unique in the perception of the analysis, import and storage all meanings associated with the community. In addition, it is responsible for the process of import and composition of the language until the language is exported into the

communicative output. Language passes in this stage through a very precise details as follow (A. K. Yahia, n.d.):

Phonetic Level :

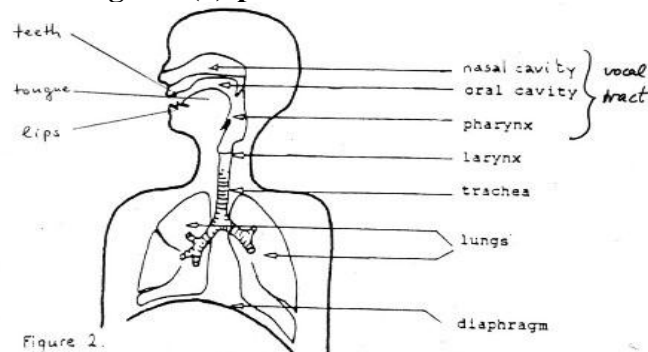
Phonetics is the internal primary structure of language which is produced through the points of articulation in the mouth cavity and on the tongue or in the other areas of the mouth; in organs of speech, trachea and with the help of the tongue. Arabic language contains 31 sounds and three vowels (duema, fatha and kesra) in addition to (hemza) and the case emphasis on the consonant, with comparison to English language which contains (44) sounds (24 consonants) and (20 vowels) and the language begins to generate the meaning in English by producing sounds in the organs of speech. The tension and relaxing in vocal cords makes a change in the production in consonant sounds system in the language. Generally speaking , the vocal cords produce two types of sounds, voiceless consonants and voiced ones in the primary process which is called Voicing Stage (Ladefoged, 1973):

- Voiceless sounds (no vibration in the vocal cords)
- Voiced sounds (with vibration in the vocal cords)

These two types of consonants are formed in the centers of speech (organs of speech) as follows:

- Glottal area , in which the only consonant / h / is pronounced
- Velar area produces these consonants / k, g , ق, خ, غ, /
- Palatal area where the consonant / j / is generated
- Plato-alveolar area , which produces the consonants / ʒ, dʒ, tʃ, ʃ /
- Post-alveolar area where the consonant / r / is born
- Alveolar area where the consonants / z, s, t, d, n, l / are produced
- Labiodental area is responsible for producing the consonants / f, v /
- Dental area produces the consonants / θ, ð /
- Bilabial area produces the consonants / b, p, m, w /

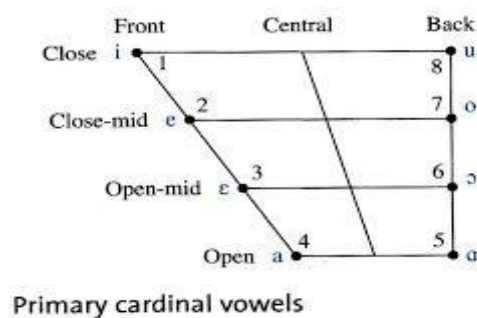
Diagram (3):production of consonants:



All the vowels sounds which are characterized by length, shortness or rotation are produced above the surface of the tongue (Hw & ang, HyosungLee, 2015), and add to the static and productive sounds , I mean consonants, movements of extension, as shown in the scheme of global mutual vowels .They are called (cardinal vowels) in

all languages explaining the process and position of the tongue of the sounds, not all the sounds are produced on the tongue, but only the vowels, and the tongue will participate in the production of consonants by blocking the airway to help in forming the consonant sound required by the center of language in the human brain. Language is music, and there is a correlation between the linguistic structure of words and the musical structure of melody and rhythm. There has been increasing interest in this issue in the recent years (El Mogharbel et al., 2003), however, the issue remains unclear, exactly the way in which these two systems interact in the operation of singing. The following diagram will show the production of the cardinal vowels.

Diagram(4) Cardinal Vowels



Phonological and Morphology levels in the process of language formation:

After the process of integration of sounds to form one word, the role of meaning comes in the phonological effect: here the language depends on the basic element of the word. It is the phoneme, the smallest unit in any language. When the phonemes assemble together in one combination, we will have the morpheme. When the morpheme gives certain meaning in the sentence, the word is produced. After the words are placed in the sentence, then we have the syntax. If the structure gives the desired meaning, the context that makes the meaning declares the formation of the spoken language (A. Alghaliby, 2019). The language, at this stage, is either sound or written images. If the language is written text, the mind receives the word ("book"/buk/) For example, as a picture of the sounds of the word (book /buk/) (3 phonemes). Those pictures or images (visual image, voice image and objective image) are encoding in morphemic system that has a semantic meaning searching for its true signified object in the mind to refer for it as its real thing. It is the real book consisting of papers printed with a cover. The cognitive process is done in the brain according to the cognitive mechanism in the following stages:

- The sensory stage. When the meaning is given, the morpheme becomes a word, entering in the syntactic systems into the mental logic to be recognized and to gain the meaning of the sentence in a conceptual context to form a sentence. These images are transferred to the mechanism of discrimination as a word or a phrase:

- The recognition stage: The mind distinguishes between the encrypted units, which are images, sounds and letters of those words, and then distinguish the identity of each element and identify specifically, and then transfer that information to
- The linking stage: The mind connects the audio-encoded images with the graphic images of the real thing stored in the mind, to assign the required meaning. In other words, the mind connects the image of the word with the image of the sound and the image of real thing stored in the brain, which represents those images, and then transfer the codes of the process fully identical to the coming important stage of interpretation (A. K. Y.-A. J. A. F.-A. R. A. Alghaliby, 2017):

2. The interpretative stage:

At this stage, the mind reviews these images and finds their congruence with the suitable meanings to match with, whether this meaning is semantic or pragmatic. The mind begins to :

- Recognize the signified meanings that represent the significance as interpreted by the speakers in the discourse language in order to determine the psychological and social pressures:
- study the connotation case of the hidden meaning
- study the intentions of the speaker and the listener and the degree of matching between them
- Give the decision to convert from the normal language into the pragmatic language that fits the expressions
- decide the suitable interpretation (polysemy) devoted in the inspiration gap, and then the codes are transferred. (A. O. Alghaliby, n.d.) They are now outputs to the third phase (communicative phase), which determines the form of language output, before going out to use.

We will see the process in its scientific biological form, since the import of the language of the brain as an audio inputs, until it emerged as a communicative output:

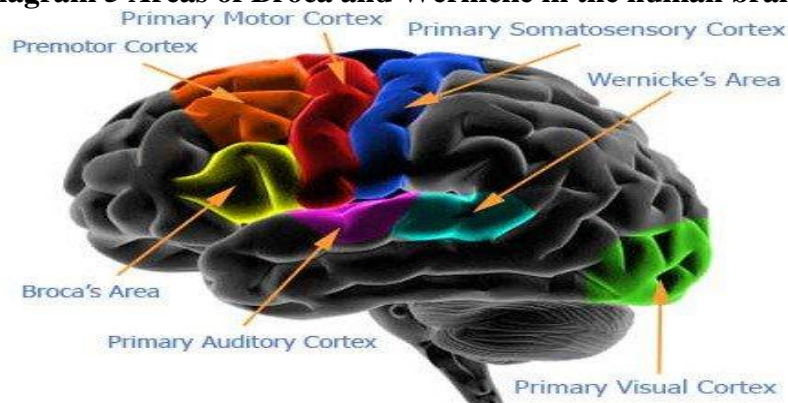
The mental level and the role of the human brain in the process of analysis of meaning:

Chomsky believes that universal grammar is a mental product of the human brain, that can help people learn a language quickly and is an unconscious and potential knowledge present in the human brain without learning and previous determining the current appearance of human language (Hulin & Na, 2014). A 5-year-old child can produce meaningful words and syntactically complex sentences based on the linguistic instinct or language (competence), as Chomsky called, a product of mental cells in the human brain that were creatively assigned to the production of language. Despite the small communication problems that still hinder the process of mastering the grammar of the language, the social interactions through the process of pragmatic communication solve this problem. The medical scientists have shown that there are areas of the brain are naturally and particularly assigned to languages, they also proved that the exposure of those areas to a particular disease will lose the ability to speak, or may have difficulty in Pronunciation. Chomsky looks to this biological process from a philosophical and generational point of view. He said that

it is clear that each language is the result of the interaction of two factors: the initial state and the process of experience. We can think of the initial state as a language acquisition device that takes experience as inputs giving language outputs. The inputs and outputs are open to scrutiny. It is possible to study the context of experience and the characteristics of the language being acquired, and what is learned in this way can tell us quite a lot about the initial state that mediates among us. I noted that linguistic pragmatics occupies most of the inspirational processes, and runs them in the term I call "prospective meaningful situations" in the sense that this term pushes them to the linguistic context, because the linguistic pragmatics is an employment to the language into the fields of deep meaning or into linguistic function interested in using language in the social context.

Language is a means moves in an environment of complexity an ambiguity, but it is the most important feature of man's progress on other worlds of Animal and Plants, despite the serious attempts by scientists, philosophers and linguists to deal with them and explore them. These attempts are still in the space of infancy. However, advances in linguistic research may take steps towards the fore. It is still late to be complete to enter the human mind. When modern technology devices are present to measure the activity of the brain worlds through the (fMRI) or (EEG), yet the difficulty still stands at the nadir of mastery for full realization (A. O. Alghaliby, 2022), because the imagination alone dominates the infinitely and endless dimensions of the mind that are beyond the reach of human mind by all technological devices. In addition to that we see the poets and writers are still lost in the depths of imagination, and still do not recognize some of this imagination that is difficult to be specific. The scientists have reached a simple conclusions when they relied on certain pathological conditions in the brain, which included stopping certain parts of the brain, they were able to identify two basic areas of language in the human mind:

Diagram 5 Areas of Broca and Wernicke in the human brain



Broca's area :

The colors in the brain image above show the areas of consciousness and thought. We are concerned with the (Yellow Zone) of the French scientist (Broca), which is (the area of thinking and control of language). It is called (Broca's area) . It is located in the

left side of the anterior lobe in the human brain .The region has been associated with the production of the out-coming of spoken language. The(Broca’s region) has been associated with the production of language since this neurologist declared the disability of two of his patients who had lost the ability to speak after being injured in the back of the lower frontal cortex of the brain. The time and area he discovered became known by his name (Broka’s region) and the disability in this area is called (Broca’s aphasia) . The Broca,’s region is now known for its part and the triangular portion of the lower frontal gyrus represented in Broadman's cellular engineering map as areas 44 and 45 in the dominant half. The (Broca’s aphasia)(Mori et al., 1989) includes a lot of studies for various functions of language and speech. In addition, functional magnetic resonance studies have identified activation patterns in that region, which are associated with different language tasks . However, the slow destruction caused by brain tumors in this region may leave speech relatively intact , inspiring that its functions could move to nearby areas of the brain.

Wernicke’s Area:

Wernicke’s Area has also been called to the German neurologist (Carl Wernicke), located in the back of the temporal lobe of the brain, and appears in green light in black in the image of the human brain above, and often associated (A.K. to A.A.Yahia,2022)with the absorption of language coming into the brain, whether written or audible, therefore (Wernick's region) works with (Broca's region) , where (Wernicke ‘s region) deals with the words "incoming" while (Proca ‘s region) (Bogen & Bogen, 1976) deals with exporting(out-coming) language. Infection in (Wernicke’s region) leads to a disturbance in the individual's ability to absorb language, called (receptive aphasia). The patients have difficulty in understanding the language .They can speak fluently long, and complex sentences, but their words are meaningless. They repeated many sentences and words, but at the end you will not understand what they meant. They use meaningless words, and this case helps us to recognize the fact that there is a difference between speech and language, where in the case of (receptive aphasia),the patient does not find any problem of production of speech, but the problem lies in the production of meaningful language .

Figure (6) The process of importing and exporting language in human brain



What we want to say of meaning, or understand what we receive of visual or audio, through the (Wernicke 's region) and the words are formed in appropriate sentences across (Broca 's region), and pushing it out through the cortex. When we hear a word, and we want to repeat : like the word "Train", the nerve signals set from the inner ear through the auditory nerve going to the auditory cortex in the brain- the yellow region (1) - then the signals go to(Wernicke 's region) the blue region (2) - to interpret this speech and then connect it to a specific perception. Then these signals are transmitted through a bundle of nerve fibers arched to (Broca's region (3) to(Purple area-) to form the word after it will be out again through the motor region (4)(red region-) to coordinate with the elements of articulation to take out the word, "Train" in the sense , identical to the shape of the real train .

As for the graphic word: When we read it and it is written, the same process begins with visual cortex number (1) colored in green - which receives the signal from the optic nerve to complete the same session. We will need to make it clear here that each of the previous stages is related to the disorder in a kind of (aphasia). For example, the patients who are unable to write, and those of the(anomia),who are unable to name things, or other problems related to reading, spelling, grammar, etc. The brain is able, in some cases of damage, to correct the matter by means of therapy and speech training to rebuild new links between components and the neuro-degeneration (Aboitiz & Garcia, 1997).

The new information does not add anything to the existing information, but we have to recognize that the language is a more complex reality in the human mind than what we actually see. It may include coordination between many different areas of the brain. Scientists have been trying to work out approaches between human brain mechanisms and computer networking mechanisms to help them understand the pattern of neural networks interacting with this strange device that consumes only 20% of the body's energy to run 2% of its volume. With 86 billion neurons, interact together with decentralized mechanisms, related to different degrees of complexity and the appearance of some new attributes of emergency on cerebrospinal system.

Many studies have emerged in the study of the biology of linguistics, including the study of an (Introduction to the Biological Basis of Linguistic Communication) (A. Alghaliby, 2016)from the perspective of neurotic linguistics, contributing in the dialectic between language and brain from several analytic and medical perspectives. The scientists reach, in their researching and discoveries about the identity and its basis or formation from its resources of its production until its composition by phonological and biological process within the organs of speech of words and phrases or sentences among the users of the language of speakers in the channel of communication in the community. Accordingly, these studies:

- Studies dealt with the genetic aspects of the initial stages of linguistic composition in the brain, and alerted to the syntactic specificity of the Arabic language in more than a reference linked to some of contemporary and analytical results, based on empirical data and theoretical. The researcher will benefits in explaining the logic of the interrelationship between Arabic and other descriptive trends.

• The neurological aspects of language demonstrated a great role played by the brain in controlling upon the linguistic configurations and interfaces, particularly in the communication process. The interconnectivity between the different centers of the brain which is responsible for language. This process is responsible to control the communicative action in areas of language production ,distributed in the mouth and trachea ,the surface of the tongue and the neural connections between them and the brain. Behind this perspective, a new goal is directed towards addressing the human language, exploring the interplay between the different sciences, especially neurology, and clarifying how to use it. In addition, there may be an open path to the method of theorization for a contemporary methodology in linguistic semantic analysis which departs from intuition, and expectation that are built on the empirical approach in analysis, observation and extrapolation and inference ... etc.

These studies have begun to focus on the tendency of linguistic studies towards the phenomenology, as a link connecting the research to the methodology of Neurolinguistics and neurology (Einspruch & Forman, 1985) to clarify many of the elements of the research that may confirm the importance of this research due to Chomsky's lecture delivered at a university in Italy in March 2014, under a title (The Nature of Human and Language). He said: "In fact, when we learn the language, we learn the ways to accomplish it, and the fact that communication is the central function of the language needs to be reconsidered, because the biological system is the best system that is capable of all existing functions ,not only communication .All Parsing expressions are just intellectual. Computer processes is subject to fix laws in the brain, but the ways of generating for buildings free and diverse, and here comes the role of research in the internal biological system", because he believes that he is responsible for all the processes of linguistic syntax, significant assignment of linguistic and the different audio output patterns .

3. Communicative phase

When the words come out of the space of interpretation, and go into the space of communication, the language is settled in the realm of meaning. Here signifiers, signified meanings and concepts are determined. Every detail of each of these components is explained then the meaning lies in two concepts; the Semantic concept, and the pragmatic concept which enters the field of Discourse Language, the language that is studied in the daily social context as meaningful situations and thoughts used in the contexts of communication. Discourse Language is studied in the context as a prospective meaningful situations. The speech arranged under the tent of pragmatic meaning to overpass the Semantic meaning, through the likelihood of the folds of signifiers and signified meanings dictated by the author of the text or the speaker, or the recipient .Those meanings are of multiple perceptions to an endless extent. They are put to be the cornerstone of continuing differences in the analysis, polysemy and interpretation of the inventory of meanings embedded in the inventory of the competence of the language in the human brain which are controlled by the discourse language. Then, whether the signifier refers to the sound, or to its invisible signified meaning, this case does not represent a point of weakness in Arabic Pragmatic Vision,

but on the contrary, it is a point of strength and grace and superiority, because the theoretical pragmatic perspective contributes in turning the deconstructional perspective upside down, by giving priority to the concentration on the grapho-centrism or writing (written factor) of the language more than phono-centrism or speaking (spoken factor), because it is an industrial language that is well thought out in advance by the text-maker. The one who recognizes its meaning directed to the society despite the difference that these connotations signifiers reflect in multiple ways, for this pluralism represents the quality and dynamic of the literary language. Communication in all different and multiple types is based on feedback, when poor reception, absorption, confusion or displacement deviation occurs. That nutrition comes from either the internal stock or the manifestations of the text. This static and dynamic movement in the perspective and hidden components of the language, leads us to another inevitable question :

- Is the language free of dynamism? If it has any, where to settle ...?

The Answer is: "Yes", We repeat what we said before, that anything that enters the human mind is subject to interpretation and analysis, as well as language when interpreted in the interpretative stage gives results and outputs in the communication phase. Communication and those outputs and data bear linguistic meanings between the dynamic and static, as soon as it is, the language of understanding between humans and it is the best communication medium. The diversity in the human nature reflects linguistic diversity, resulting in that expression depth in the sense of inevitability. Many people speak with a sense, and this expressive sense of depth is invisible, out of the Semantic meaning which begins with semantic meaning linking itself with the organizational context of language oriented towards social communication, so that the language is situated in the meaning, expression and concept, between these two above mentioned communicative perspectives and we have to define them more clearly.

CONCLUSION:

The applied Arab critical vision is based on scientific frameworks and entrances to all that was mentioned through it, and it does not allow a hole, even if it is small, in the devoid of blind construction. Therefore, it is an Arab curriculum of formation and specificity, but it is related to pragmatic critical theory in terms of origin only with the difference in philosophy and trends. Therefore, it is the perfect solution to study the Arabic text scientifically, and it is based on solid critical rules, as it is laden with psychological and philosophical theories that help the recipient and the critic to enter into any text in a scientifically practical way, with cognitive dependence and aware of the deep analysis of the elements of a good literary work, in an accurate and thoughtful manner. Derived from an approach of Arab origin referred to as deliberation, the skilled critic who is interested in diving into the components of the Arabic text with deep respect and professionalism, and this vision does not destroy the external aesthetic cover of the literary work, as do the rest of the foreign critical theories. The Critical Pragmatic Arabic Approach (CPAA) is concerned with the

form and content of the Arabic text in a parallel manner, with varying respect and critical balance. It does not work like critical materialist theories, which do not view any text with integrity, even if it is in the Sacred Books, so this Approach is moral one, and it has high concern with ethical responses.

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