The sociological aspect in the literature of expectations

OSAMAH MAHMOOD JASIM

asamhmahmod@gmail.com

University of Baghdad / College of Islamic Sciences / Department of Arabic Language

Prof. Dr. NEAMAH DAHASH FARHAN

Namaa-d@irrocedu.uobaghdad.edu.iq

University of Baghdad / College of Islamic Sciences / Department of Arabic Language

introduction

Praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds, and prayers and peace be upon the best of messengers, our master Muhammad and his family and companions, and after.

Signatures are a means of communication between the speaker and the recipient. It is based on a basic pillar, which is the communication of ideas. This means that it aims to influence the recipient in order to change his behavior or convince him, that is, it seeks to make the recipient acquiesce in what the speaker proposes. Thus, signatures become a social linguistic phenomenon that aims to persuade the recipient. This persuasion does not happen by force or coercion, but is based on several argumentative and linguistic techniques that take into account the privacy of the recipient. Make sure to choose the appropriate language,"Language is a social organization, mainly related to the movement of the human being, who forms the nucleus of society, and is transmitted from one generation to the next."[1] , AndHowever, its interest is not limited to the linguistic aspect only, but rather takes into account the intellectual, social, psychological and cultural aspects of the recipient, i.e. his psychology, his social awareness, his culture, and his position.. and this is what contributes to the success of the communication process between them.

key words: signatures–Sociolinguistics–Sociolism.

The first topic: signatures: their definition,and its upbringing,sources, and their characteristics

The first requirement:

First: Signatures in the language:

Signature language is "activation", and it is derived from the weak infinitive "signed", from the root: "fell", indicating the fall of something and its fall, as it came in the grammar of the language: "It is said: the thing fell by falling, so it is a reality … and the locations of rain: its downfalls. And the signature of the bird: its location on which it falls .. and from it the signature .. and from it: what is attached to the book after it is completed.[2]. And the signature in the book: "to add something to it after completing it."[3].

secondly: Idiomatic signatures:

The signature is "an eloquent art of prose, and a wonderful color of the colors of writing. It is a brief and eloquent phrase that the caliph, prince, or minister writes at the bottom of the books received to him, expressing an opinion on complaints raised to him, or a request submitted to him, or a matter consulted."[4].

The second requirement: its origins:

Signatures in the Arab East were associated with the emergence of writing, whose paper began to spread and flourish with the advent of Islam. As we lose any indications that there were signatures in the pre-Islamic era, taking into account that most of the literature in it was oral literature, but with the building and stability of the Islamic state, we found a trace of the signature of the caliphs.

Shawqi Dhaif believes that "the signatures are brief, eloquent phrases, accustomed to the Persian kings andRThey are meant to sign it on what is being offeredaI addressed them from the grievances and complaints of individuals in the subjects, and the successors of the Abbasids and their ministers imitated them in this favour.[5]He denied that the source of the signatures was Arab, forgetting the Arabism of this ancient art, its originality, and the eloquence of the first Arabs in its formulation and writing. Gerji

Zaidan responded to him in his talk about signatures: "The tendency to brevity remained dominant in the souls of writers, especially in the signature, and what is meant by it is what the caliph attaches to stories or atoPatches, and the caliphs at the beginning of Islam were the ones who signed themselves or ordered their writers to write it down. And most of their signature is to be a quote from a verse, a hadeeth, a famous wisdom, or from wise poetry."[6].

And there are those who believe that the art of signatures originated in our Arabic literature, influenced by the Persian civilization, and in this regard Ahmed Al-Amin says: "And another type of literature in which the Persians had a great impact, which is the section of signatures; because the Persians– Before Islam, they used to take great care of rhetoric. In it, they had the authority to compose Al-Jahiz's stories, and he was the one who showed their interest in rhetoric, judgment, and signatures.."[7].

However, it reached the level of development it reached in the Abbasid era, until it became a stand-alone art, with its own characteristics, as it was called: "eloquent, brief, expressive sayings written by the official in the state … and in this sense they are more like directing official transactions at the present time "[8].

Based on the foregoing, we see that the emergence of signatures goes back to its Arab roots. As for the influence of Arabic signatures as a self-contained art on Persian signatures in the Abbasid era, this is a possible matter, just like other arts, which were affected by the movement of translation and contact with other cultures, as a result of what This era witnessed an active movement in the field of translation, and the influence does not negate its presence in our Arab culture.

The second requirementlatexSources:

The sources of signatures were numerous and varied, including:

whatIn its content and words, it is based on the Holy Qur'an, the noble hadith of the Prophet, or the Arab heritage of poetry, prose, sayings, and famous wisdom.[9].

The colors of these signatures also varied, bringing together literary and religious culture, the methods and principles of jurisprudence, and the sciences of Sharia...([10]). Likewise, "signatures are generally characterized by characteristics rarely found in other writing styles, the most important of which are wit, novelty, and diversity."[11].

The requirementfourth: Characteristics:

 One of the most prominent characteristics of Arabic signatures is decorating them with "the words of the Qur'an and the hadiths of the Prophet (PBUH)."(12). It is also noted that "the signatures that affected the Rightly Guided Caliphs and reached us are characterized by eloquence of performance and expressiveness, and their agreement with correctness" (13). But soon we found it covered with ornaments and trimmings in the Abbasid era, and it carries a rhetorical energy embodied in selected words that fit the conditions of the addressees, and had an impact on their souls, so they responded to it on the level of thought, emotion, or conscience.14). Likewise, "signatures in general have characteristics rarely found in other written styles, the most important of which are wit, novelty, and diversity, as they were issued … by people who have a great contribution to supporting and developing the Arabic language" (15).

The signatures contained a lot of art of saying and the colors of the statement and the wonderful, in addition to being "simple, and despite its simplicity; it indicates depth in thinking and originality in taste, and the improvements that were mentioned in it were not studied in their era, and that everything that came spontaneously leads to the manner and nature ([16]).

The signatures included "a variety of purposes and topics, because the signatures, as an expression of a human situation or a historical event, and narrate a lived historical, intellectual, literary reality, required us to realize the relationship between discourse and reality."[17].

It is worth noting that the literature of signatures is one of the literary and cultural effects that remained immortal, and does not diminish its novelty in time, except that "most ofLiterary and cultural effects are temporary and limited; Because it is issued by the influence of certain social factors,FIt meets mental and social needs, then it loses its value with the demise of that

motivating factor, and it does not have the originality, depth, or generality that prepares it to go beyond its own surroundings in time and space."[18].

The second topic: Sociolinguistics, its definition, origin, importance and goals

The first requirement: its definition:

Sociolinguistics is considered a branch of applied branches, and it is a self-contained science, concerned with the scientific study of human language, as well as with the study of the relationship between language and society, with the aim of studying the linguistic reality in its types and forms.[19].

Dr. Muhammad al-Khouli defined it by saying: It is "a branch of applied linguistics that studies the problems of geographical dialects, social dialects, linguistic duplication, and the mutual influence between language and society."[20].

Sociolinguistics starts from a central point, which is counting "the tongue as a social phenomenon, not an individual one, and this means that the tongue is not linked to the individual as an individual, but rather it is a collection of evidence that users humble themselves with, and that language is characterized by a social character as a social phenomenon latent in the minds of the individual and society."[21].

asMeanscurriculumSociological, in essence, "the interrelationships between language and its users on the one hand, and language,And the social environment on the other hand.. in which the sociologist researcher tries to establish causal links between language and society, through which linguistic use is described as a (social phenomenon)" ([22]

The second requirement: its origins:

The roots of the science of sociolinguistics go back to the French scientist (Dor Chime), who considered sociology as an independent science, and not affiliated with psychology.[23]As the scholar (De Saussure) was acquainted with the works of Dor Chaim, he took language as his subject, and emphasized the close relationship between language and society, and thus the term appeared for the first time in the tongue of the

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scientist (Thomas Callon Hudson) in his research in 1939 AD, and the term social linguistics was commonly used In the sixties of the last century, a number of scientists contributed to the development of this science, such as: (William LaBeouf) .. and (Bazil Pernstein) .. and some researchers consider (LaBeouf) to be the real founder of this science[24].

The scientist (David Crystal) saw that sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society from all aspects, as it studies important issues, such as: the linguistic identity of social communities, social tendencies towards language, formal and informal linguistic forms, its social dimension, models of using the national language and its purposes. , the social variations of language and its levels, as well as the social foundations of multilingualism, and so on[25].

The third requirement: its importance and objectives:

The importance of sociolinguistics stems from the study of social relations in societies, "because language has an active role in disclosing the social and cultural relations of society, but perhaps it is the only means for expressing these values."[26]Its importance also lies in the study of the linguistic alterations and changes that occur in the language.

The main goal that sociolinguistics seeks to achieve is to study language and its relationship to society, and then describe the various changes that occur to it, that is: the goal of sociolinguistics is to build a systematic description of linguistic diversity, in its relationship to social diversity, as its importance lies in its ability to clarify the nature of Language... in a way that allows scholars of societies to realize many facts that can expand their understanding of these societies.[27].

As for the ultimate goal of this science, what effect it can achieve in the long term on the possibility of reaching certain rules, based on the interaction of language and society, as well as defining the criteria that govern the actual use of language by a society.[28].

Accordingly, the main hall is built that sees "the impossibility of understanding the language and the laws of its development in isolation from the movement of the speaking community in a specific time and place,

because in it there is a person's thought and mental methods, and in it there is the diversity and colors of the external world."[29].

research results:

Sociolinguistics is primarily concerned with the communicative process. The speaker and the recipient, and ending with the relationship that binds them, as well as studying other factors such as time and place, that is, revealing all the external factors that influence the success of the communicative process.

This means that it allows studying the linguistic reality - and here are the signatures - as emanating from several meanings and purposes, cultural, social, psychological and religious, as well as clarifying the relationship between language and society, which contributes to revealing sociological phenomena.

Margins:

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