



Mechanisms of textual analysis in the Diwan of " The Horses and Ashes" of Hessa Al-Badi according to the pragmatic theory

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ABSTRACT

The pragmatic theory represents a group of theories that have enjoyed academic prosperity in the fields of literature and linguistics, and language and its actions have been the subject of their analytical tests. Moreover, the pragmatic approach, in contrast to the formal school, is not only concerned with language, but the school sheds light on what is beyond language, which means that the pragmatic school is looking for an analysis of the undisclosed dimensions within the text, where it reformulates and unveils it in its light. In fiction or poetic literature, studies and research have been carried out to a large extent on many literary works, and the Arab academic field has been affected by this theory "pragmatic theory" and Arab academic forums encouraged it, and this theory is not far from the past of deep Arabic textual analysis, which takes the language Space for script analysis. Based on the foregoing, this study has taken the pragmatic theory approach to analyze the level of discourse and its tools in the Diwan of "The Horses and Ashes" by the poet "Hessa Al-Badi", using the mechanisms of the curriculum to which the study has devoted several elements, which are as follows "Semantics" and "Speech Verbs", "Direct and Indirect Actions". The analytical study aims to analyze the poetic discourse through actions, the social, psychological and political conditions that revolve around the discourse, and the degree of compatibility of these conditions with the writer's sentiments in general. In her approach, the researcher relied on the descriptive-analytical method, and the most important results of this research are that the discourse in its various forms requires deliberation from the individual person to a special group, and the opposite is true as well, Given that the message circulated from the sender to the addressee carries beyond its language, the intention of its writer, The study was able to record a wide presence of semantic verbs in the Diwan "Hessa Al-Badi". These verbs refer to comprehensive and general events that

are in harmony with the general reader, as the verbs direct to the reader Its comprehensive discourse, which greatly helps in building communicative perceptions between the poet and her addressee. Most of the verbal verbs were Indirect and affected, as it addresses the writer's sentiments in relation to global developments.

Introduction

Text analysis mechanisms have been a subject of intense interest among critics for centuries, alongside other fields. One can boldly state that the topic of mechanisms has been among the most controversial subjects, and the search for mechanisms that align with contemporary times is unlikely to cease. This topic will remain relevant as long as there continues to be literary production or analyzable content.

What occurred with various literary schools largely parallels the developments in pragmatic methodology for analyzing different types of discourse, whether literary or political, written or spoken. The outcome has been mechanisms that contributed to the evolution of the pragmatic approach. Pragmatic theory first emerged through the linguistic philosopher John Austin, who is fundamentally considered the founder of Speech Act Theory or linguistic acts theory, in the first half of the twentieth century through his lectures to students. These lectures were later compiled into a book titled "How to Do Things with Words" by one of his students. His devoted student John Searle further developed this theory in the second half of the twentieth century and expanded its scope throughout his works, most notably in "Mind, Language and Society: Philosophy in the Real World."

Pragmatic theory takes a deep interest in speech acts and views speech acts as real actions. It connects verbal action with actual action, considering that speech acts produce real actions through a series of mental inferential processes.

Methodology

This research employs a descriptive-analytical approach in studying the collection through the lens of pragmatic theory, specifically from Austin and Searle's perspectives, to address the following questions:

1. How do deictic acts manifest in "Horses and Ashes"?
2. What is the level of speech act manifestations in the collection?
3. What are the functions of deixis and speech acts in the collection?

Results

The analysis of textual mechanisms in Hissa Al-Badi's "Horses and Ashes" collection, according to the pragmatic approach, reveals the following findings:

The poet's temporal deixis begins from the lived present and extends into the past, though this past reference remains relatively recent rather than distant. She employs spatial deixis to signify both the homeland/village, which undergoes expansion, and the world at large, where paths between countries grow shorter due to globalization, modernity, and progress. The poet successfully highlights illocutionary acts in several poems of the collection, marking a successful experiment compared to locutionary acts, which stand in contrast to illocutionary ones.

Perlocutionary acts appear in some of the poet's works, despite their declarative nature in certain instances, stemming from her personal and individual emotions and worldview, particularly regarding her contemporary era. The influence of globalization and its philosophy is evident in her text and her choice of a universal recipient. While the message she presents reflects her unique perspective, it addresses universal themes through her particular lens, engaging the reader's emotions. Direct and indirect illocutionary acts can be observed throughout the collection's poems, where the poet successfully conceals original meanings behind apparent meanings that are accessible to the recipient. Additionally, she effectively employs propositional acts, which rely on addressing specific individuals - that is, utterances directed at defined addressees - and succeeds at the level of specific address due to its expressive authenticity.

Conclusion

Pragmatic theory primarily concerns itself with studying discourse, its level, and the circumstances that produced it through the language system employed by the speaker in their text. Pragmatics deconstructs discourse using pragmatic analysis mechanisms, which include deixis and its types, along with speech acts and their varieties.

Accordingly, poet Hissa Al-Badi successfully employed speech acts throughout her poetry collection, despite her relatively recent emergence in Arabic poetry. She managed to convey her poetic content through kinetic and performative acts that contributed to advancing her universal discourse, particularly regarding the positive aspects of the globalization era.

The poet succeeded in crafting personal deictic pronouns, such as first-person, second-person, and third-person pronouns. These deictic elements' references

are only determined within the context of pragmatic discourse, which was abundant in Hessa Al-Badi's collection. Furthermore, she predominantly directed her discourse toward collective rather than individual pronouns, effectively integrating the recipient into the text and sharing the poet's concerns.

Keywords : modern poetry, Mechanisms of textual analysis, pragmatic theory, Hessa Al-Badi, Diwan The Horses and Ashes

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