

Interrogative in the Functional Arabic Linguistic Research

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Abstract

This research is concerned with the contemporary Arab functional linguistic achievement by studying the interrogative method. It is a descriptive and analytical study that follows the most significant analytical premises of the functional linguistic approach where this approach differs in its study of methods and grammatical structures from the rest of the other linguistic curricula. Perhaps one of the most prominent of these methods is the interrogative method, as it is prevalent in daily conversations.

Keywords: Function Arabic; Research; interrogative.

Introduction

The founder of functional grammar theory (Simon Dick) (1) who proposed it in the late 70s through his numerous research in which he depicted the general theoretical and methodological framework of the theory. Among the Arab linguists who adopted the functional grammar in their studies and research, Ahmed Al-Mutawakil, the latter went through stages in his research writings where he added and developed many of his theses and functional perceptions.

It meant (familiarity with the methods of communication, the purposes of using certain phrases, being able to express more than one method or formula on the same idea, and being able to match the article to the denominator)(2)

Function

It is a role that harnesses natural languages for the sake of human beings in order to achieve it, and the role of languages in the functional perspective, it is communication, or it is a relationship that can exist between the elements of a single sentence, or between the sentence within the same text, or between texts organized by a single discourse⁽³⁾

Function's Branches

1. Rhetorical Function/ it is a function depending on discourse actions.
2. Syntactic Function/ It is an adopted method to present (The Subject and The Object)
3. Semantic Function /
4. Pragmatic Function/ It is a function that places the elements and relays on one element of rhetoric content elements or on a whole rhetoric content. (Focus - axis)
5. Internal Function/ it is a pragmatic function depending on the component located inside the sentence itself and it is of two functions which are (focus – axis)
6. External Function / It is a pragmatic function depending on the component located

outside the sentence ⁽⁴⁾

-Function Grammar / It is concerned with the phonetic, syntactic, natural linguistic properties. It is inseparable from semantics and pragmatics, and it could not be interpreted unless resorting to semantic and pragmatic factors. ⁽⁵⁾

Functional Grammar Theory Models of General Grammatical Structure

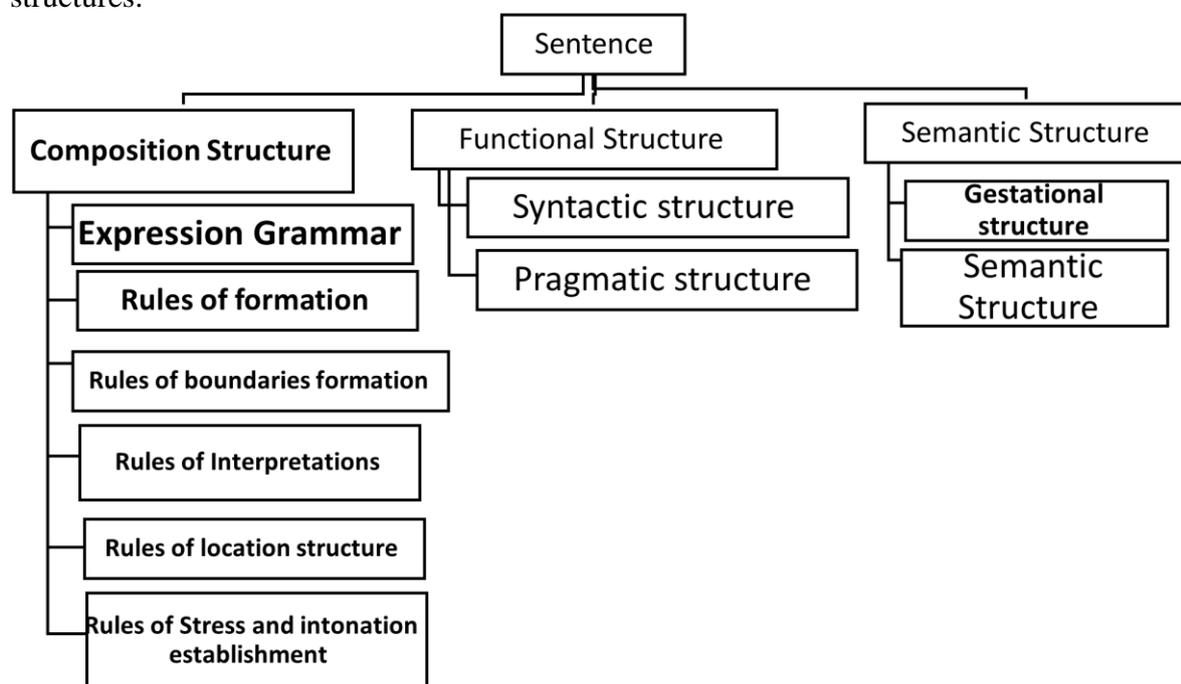
The grammatical theory passed through three stages: the nucleus stage or the so-called pre-criterion model, the criterion model, ⁽⁶⁾ and then the post-criterion model.

It is necessary to note that linguistic theories are constantly changing, so that a theory does not remain at the same level; because these theories are based on cognitive bases and linguistic analytical theories that have been subject to development and modification.

Functional Grammar Stages:

1. The core or sentence model (1978-1988 AD) Pre-criterion:

This model is specific to the sentence, by which the sentence is derived through three basic structures: ⁽⁷⁾



2. Model of text or criteria model (1997- 1989)

3. This model represents 6 molds (structures) ⁽⁸⁾

4. Logical Structure Social Structure

5. Grammatical Structure

6. Rhetorical Structure Cognitive Structure

7. Perceptual Structure

It becomes clear through the above graph that the grammatical template occupies the center, as it is considered the beating heart that nourishes all the templates, and they interact with each other, to assume the description of the communicative ability, and its interpretation to the user of the natural language. In this model six intuitions were expanded, every intuition corresponds to appropriate template, (linguistic intuition corresponds to the social template, the cognitive intuition corresponds to the cognitive template, the perceptual intuition is associated with the perceptual template, the rhetorical intuition corresponds to the rhetorical template. ⁽⁹⁾

It worthy to be mentioned that the second model differs in at least two ways: on the one hand the expansion of the components of the informative or communicative intuition, which has become comprising several intuitions represented by several templates, and on the other hand reducing the components of the grammatical template in which the carrying structure was integrated, and the functional structure in a single infrastructure, and thus the new organization of this template has become like a drawing⁽¹⁰⁾

Infrastructure Structure

- Semantic Representation – Pragmatic
- Expression Grammars
- Composition structure
- Phonetic Rules
- Phonetic Interpretation

Post- 1997 Model

It is a model that is still in the process of creation, modification and improvement, and it needs research, represented in thesis of structural functional symmetry of the general structure of natural discourse, which states that there is one typical communicative structure, whose name (Natural Language User Models) that can be generalized for the user of the discourse sections (word, compound, sentence, text, or at the level of different languages Or at the level of different communicative systems, both linguistic and non-linguistic (such as Deaf and dumb signs, and drawing)⁽¹¹⁾

One of the advantages of the general functional communicative theory is that it links functional grammar with other (non-linguistic) communicative structures that allow, through comparison, to control and evaluate, and strengthen its explanatory sufficiency⁽¹²⁾

Part One: Intonation, and Types of Interrogatives

Intonation: It is a type of phonology that is a major component of modern linguistic studies.

Phonologic:

It is concerned with studying linguistic sounds during the actual performance of speech, or in other words studying sounds as functional elements⁽¹³⁾

Intonation means to rise and fall the sound during speech.⁽¹⁴⁾

It is a sequence of musical intonation or rhythms in a specific speech. In addition to that, a single speaker does not follow a single pace in pronouncing syllables of words, as there is an increase and a decrease in the pitch of the sounds⁽¹⁵⁾

The system of pitching is called intonation or speech music.

Modern experiments have proven that when a person speaks his language, he does not follow one phonemic pitch in pronouncing all the sounds that pass through a specific speech chain.⁽¹⁶⁾

Intonation in interrogative sentences

Intonation plays a major role in clarifying interrogative sentences through intonation. It is ((the number of vibrations that occur per second in the medium that separates the speaker from the listener, or it is the peak of the vocal phenomena that cover the whole of the utterance. Some of them have classified them as ((secondary phonemes)), that is, it is the music of speech.

Speech when delivered is covered with musical colors and speech music appears in the form of rise- fall pitch, sound variations, or speech intonations.⁽¹⁸⁾

Types of Intonations in Arabic

Types or basic images of intonation and its symbols

1. Rise intonation
2. Fall intonation
3. Rise-Fall intonation
4. Fall- Rise Intonation
5. Same- level Intonation⁽¹⁹⁾

In phonology, it has clarified for us the role of the different types of intonation on the performance force, or what is called the interrogative, and clarifying that between the speaker and the addressee.

Interrogative intonation in functional grammar includes the so-called phonemic dimension for linguistic expressions, a group of phenomena, the most important of which are the phenomena of tone, pitch, and intonation. It is claimed that interrogative sentences indicating a non-question take intonation contrary to the intonation that goes along with the real interrogative sentences.⁽²⁰⁾

As shown in the following examples

A - Has Khaled returned from travel?

b- Are the scientist and the ignorant alike?

The relationship between () indicates to the rise – fall intonation respectively.⁽²¹⁾ In these sentences, it has demonstrated the extent to which the intonation affects the strength of the interrogative sentences, if the interrogative is real, thus the strength of intonation rises and if the interrogative is unreal, the intonation falls.

Thus, it should indicate the relationship between the interrogative and intonation, the real interrogative means rise intonation, so the functional structure consists of (the interrogative tool + the interrogator about it = the nominal sentence), for example, the functional aspect represented in the internal function and by that we mean (the focus), for instance: What did Hind write? This sentence contains the pillars of the functional interrogative sentence in addition to the rise intonation in which the power of the interrogative tool is explained.

In respect to the interrogative without intonation represents the unreal interrogative with fall intonation, thus here interrogative structures indicate other meanings such as negative, but the functional meaning does not indicate the achievement force. So, the functional structure factor of the interrogative lost its essential meaning such as: Are the scientist and the ignorant alike? In this sentence element of the interrogative sentence elements is available, but the content of the sentence does not mean the interrogative. Here, the equation become uncompleted with fall intonation.

It was the phonemic dimension in the functional interrogative structure that decided the result between the interrogative with rise intonation and interrogative with fall intonation.

I did not find pauses touching this aspect in terms of clarifying the structural and semantic aspect of the interrogative sentence, as well as the phonetic aspect, which is a distinctive element of the explicit description, so the Arab linguistics must have such distinct touches.

Because some functional sentences are of phonetic semantic structures, but with regard to the phonetic side, we find that they have pauses when intonation, but the interrogative in terms of intonation needs to be looked at.

The functional question

It means (a force of achievement where the speaker asks the addressee to answer about the content of the speech. ⁽²²⁾ or asked him to provide him with the information contained in the case.

Types of functional Interrogatives

The interrogative in the theory of functional grammar has many types, it is not as we used to know in Arabic grammar between the two types of attestation and representation, but it goes beyond that in Arabic grammar. But types seem new to the Arab heritage, and need a pause and a statement, and owing that "Muhammad Al-Hussein Melitan" gave a definition for that by defining and mentioning the most important functional terms of the interrogative and was due to his teacher "Ahmed Al-Mutawakil", which we note in his books sparsely between the folds of his books.

These Types are as follow

Constituent Question

It is defined as an interrogation that focuses on one of the components of the discourse and is achieved by the various interrogative pronouns (hamza, Who, When, What, Where). ²⁴ It is the question that focuses on part of the sentence and includes what is present In Arabic, the type of perception of the question: Does Ali write the lesson or Muhammad?

So, what is meant by the part is the designation in the Arabic grammar,

Ahmed Al-Mutawakel, after explaining the types of questions that came with new frameworks, he had to list some examples in order to clarify, but we find these types scattered, and not uniform. But the bright side, which is attributed to Ahmed Al-Mutawakkil, and "Muhammad Al-Hussein Melitan", as they raised a functional aspect of the interrogative structure, so we find this aspect when studying the tools of the Holy Qur'an, which indicates a kind of question that we found in Al-Mutawakkil, which is Dr. Qasim Fayeze, where he explains "hamza" when it comes to perception represents the question about a part of the sentence ²⁵ as that mentioned in the Almighty's saying: " Are they good or people of Tubaa" . ²⁶

Where the Partial Interrogative = Interrogative Tool + First Part + Second Part

1. Clause Question

It is the question that applies to the whole sentence,²⁷ this type of interrogation is called a general question, which means that it includes the other type of question, which is ratification. Such as: Did you pronounce the right?

Here the question is comprehensive for the whole sentence, and it is answered with a general answer that includes the entire question.

What we notice is the convergence of the two types, constituent and total, between what is found in Arabic grammar.

It includes perception and belief, the vision of the Arab linguists is almost similar to the types of interrogation, but Al-Mutawakkil indicated to more than one type of functional interrogative structure.

3. Multiple Question

It means that there is more than one interrogative noun in one sentence, such as: Who told whom? ²⁸

This functional structure of the question, according to Al-Mutawakkil, does not have a

melody, but if there is more than one interrogative noun follows without a separator between them, it forms a melody in the same sentence, such as: Whom Inform whom with what? ²⁹

Al-Mutawakil indicated in his study to the functional aspect that represents the social communicative ability. If you find a sentence in his study that is unpalatable from the convergence of structural structures and semantic understanding, and is alienated by the phonetic aspect, then it is not to be studied in this functional aspect.

This represents a melody in the sentence from the multiplicity of interrogative nouns directly, and this type has little power among other types of question. For example " Whom What did Khalid give? - it is functionally rejected since it does not represent the question structure.

4.Tag Question

It means a rhetorical act that is independent of the rhetorical act that is realized by the sentence mentioned before it, and the rhetorical act falls outside the space of the next sentence, so it deserves to be considered a subordinate rhetorical act that performs a specific rhetorical function, for example: Will Khaled marry Henda, right, isn't it? ³⁰

Here the interrogative comes at the end of the sentence, i.e. it represents the interrogation of the question. (Thyl) is represented one of the external functions referred to by Al-Mutawakkil, which means (an external pragmatic function for the component carrying information that clarifies, modifies or corrects information)³¹

5.Echo-Question

They are questions that simulate the rank of the components, arranged in a previous speech, i.e. (replies to a previous speech that was not heard well: as in " Zaid drank.... She says: Zayd drank what ?³²

The interrogative noun in the Arabic language occupies the leading position, except in the interrogative echo where interrogative nouns retain their regular position in the sentences, as in: whom Khalid Meet? with the pitch (whom), What did Hind drink? with the pitch of "what"

Al-Mutawakel presents this interrogative type, which often recurs in our communicative life, and pointed out what is used in social life, whichever sentence has a functional linguistic orientation, which played its clear role in clarifying the echo of these structural structures, intonation with interrogative tools, and emphasizing them. Al-Mutawakkil excelled in creating an interrogative rule with a functional load of different types to ask about what is used and what is little used, and what is neglected. This is due to the lack of independence in his study of this topic.

Part Two: Prominence and focus in the interrogative style

"Naima Al-Zuhri" raised the term prominence in her study on the first site of the linguistic phrase, and as the compound is called as a nominal component, which usually occupies this site.

- a. Is Marwan in mosque or chapel?
- b. Did you say this poetry poem?³⁴

Then "Naima Al-Zuhri" presents the types of prominence: superficial prominence and inferior prominence, and she differentiates between them in that the superficial prominence is

one single site in which different lower prominence gather, we can hardly distinguish between them in terms of their location. The substructure has different layers, (hamza (إ), Do) tools that verify the components of the achievement. And that this sentence carries with it three different layers: the aesthetic style, the achievement power, and modality.³⁵

She attributes the justifications for combining these three concepts, and not distinguishing between them, to three justifications:

A - Verify it with tools.

b- These tools occupy the same position in the sentence prominence.

C- Its interaction in determining the intonation of the linguistic phrase.³⁶

The purpose behind this is to remove confusion, and to clarify the reality of style, strength and modality.

Sentence type means: It is a category to which the sentence is synthetically, structurally and tonally related.³⁷

Modality

It means the speaker's position on the content of the case, whether this position is a personal opinion on the truth of the case or a reference to the reference adopted in the ruling on its truthfulness.³⁸

Al-Mutawakkil is based on the opinion of (Flymore) to indicate modality, where (Flymore) indicated that one of the functions of natural languages is description (cognitive scenes). So when the speaker uses one of the verbs indicating the commercial incident, he evokes the entire commercial scene with all its sides, but the verb used by imposing a special modality on this scene, so he selects from among the participants two participants to make them modality, so it becomes (the subject and the object) .

Achievement strength in functional grammar

It means "an act that the speaker performs within a specific class, such as the act of asking, promising, commanding, forbidding, and others."⁴⁰

Dick, (1989 AD) distinguishes between the original achievement forces and the subsidiary achievement forces, on the basis that the secondary transformed from the original by a mechanism called (performative transfer), and it is divided into three:

1. Pragmatic Transfer 2 - Lexical Transfer 3 - Grammatical Transfer.⁴¹

What concerns us in this aspect is the grammatical transfer:

Grammatical Transfer of Achievement Power:

It is a transfer that is carried out by means of morphological and syntactic tools. 42

"Naima Al-Zuhri", in her study of the method of exclamation, states that the interrogative has a main task, which is to convey the declarative statement that is attached to them to the power of the question, I mentioned that the declarative phrase when it is attached to the interrogative structure, transferred its power of accomplishment from telling to question, as in the following example (your neighbor is a polite girl, isn't she?⁴³

The Ahmed Al-Mutawakil's distinguished effort is clear in the study of Naima Al-Zuhri, Al-Mutawakil's efforts constituted an important methodological tributary in the study of Naima Al-Zuhri's question, she got benefitted of him the following concepts:

(accomplishment power - modality).

For much of this, that she was influenced by his study and style. We also find the impressions of Al-Fassi Al-Fihri clear in the writings of Al-Mutawakkil, where he mentioned: ((The first serious study that dealt with this phenomenon in the Arabic language from a modern linguistic perspective, is the study of Al-Fassi Al-Fihri (1982 AD), Al-Fihri dealt with the framework of the functional lexical grammar the basic characteristics of the question sentences in the Arabic language)) 44

We see development and addition clear in the study of Al-Mutawakkil, where he mentions "We have presented" the pragmatic functions in the Arabic language) for some of the characteristics of the question sentences in the context of studying the phenomenon of pitch in the Arabic language within the framework of functional grammar, relying mainly on the structural and associative properties of the interrogative, 45

In the transfer of question in the grammatical template, it passes through three components: morphology, syntax, and sound. Al-Mutawakkil indicated in the eloquent Arabic language al-Arabyan al-Dawarij that being considered as a question, where he said:

What Hind loved Bakr or Khaled? 46

In his study of the functional interrogative structure, Al-Mutawakkil referred to use the Moroccan colloquial, in this sentence we do not notice any interrogative tool. But what makes the question clear is the intonation of this interrogative sentence and its distinction from the declarative sentence, as if it were a claim by the Mutawakkil against Arab linguists for using the vernacular language in their books and studies.

But the colloquial language is not clear to every student, so the effort will be limited to the local side without being understood by other students. As for the classical Arabic language where the study is unified in all Arab countries, and this is based on Al-Mutawakkil.

Focus and Question Structure

One of the very important structural phenomena that appear clear in the Arab linguists' analysis of question structures is the concept of (focus), as it has been diversified by explaining its concepts, and explaining its divisions, and types in Arabic styles, borrowing this concept from the Arabic linguist Ahmed Al-Mutawakil.

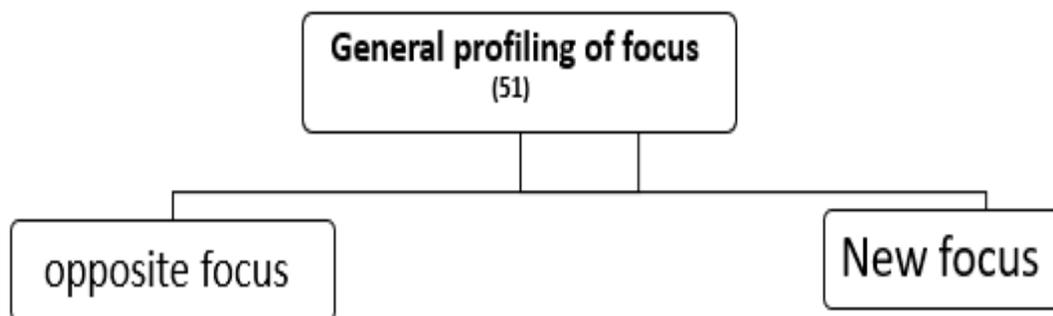
The focus: It is defined as (a pragmatic function assigned to the most prominent component of the sentence). (47) It is considered the component carrying the information. 48 The prevailing definition in the functional grammar of the focus is what was suggested by (Simon Dick, 1978 AD), which is based mainly on the idea that the function of focus is assigned to the component that carries the most important or most prominent information in the sentence. (49) Most Arab linguists relied on this definition - the focus - they are "Ahmed Al-Mutawakil in most of his books, and we also find it in Al-Fassi Al-Fihri, from which Al-Mutawakkil benefited, especially with the questioning phenomenon, and Sumaya Al-Makki was influenced by Al-Fihri's research as well.

The difference between the focus and the Tope

The focus and the tope are pragmatic functions, and the two functions are considered internal in the sentence, and this is what is related to our research, the focus with its breadth, and as we noted that about the interrogative sentences, and their overlapping types, and we singled out a special topic for that, and the difference between them is that the focus is a place

of questioning or inquiry between the speaker and the addressee, while *tope* is the subject of the conversation.

The *tope* is a pragmatic function that is assigned, according to the requirements of the place, to the limit indicative of the self that is the focus of the conversation within the sentence, as in *Whom Ahmed did meet?*⁵⁰ The interrogative noun (who) represents the focus in this sentence, while (Ahmed) is represented the *tope*, then "Ahmad" constitutes a pragmatic function consisting of structure and semantics, so the composition is (subject), and the semantics (executor).



Request focus - complement focus

Ingratitude focus - Expansion focus – compensation focus – limitation focus - Selection focus

New focus: Al-Mutawakkil defines this focus as ((a pragmatic function assigned to the component carrying the information that the speaker has, and the addressee is ignorant of, as in. a. whom you this morning? b. Did you meet Hind?⁽⁵²⁾ This information does not interfere into the common denominator between the speaker and addressee.⁽⁵³⁾

The centrality of the question in the new focus

Al-Mutawakkil indicates that the focus component is located in its original position if it is carrying the new information, i.e. What did Hind write? – Hind wrote a poem.⁽⁵⁴⁾

It is through the focus in the previous example that it represents the interrogative formula factor that led to the invocation of the answer that contains the new focus, which is (the poem). Here, if we return to the Arabic grammar, we will find the question form clear, as well as the answer, as it came in the book of al-Usul in Grammar (Which one of them did hit your brother? So, the answer is: - Zaid hit your brother.) So, the answer is by mentioning the intend person.⁽⁵⁵⁾ i.e., who did the beating in the sense of the linguists (Zayd), it is the focus.

We note that the researcher in his writings tries to link the old and the modern, and does not deny the Arab effort by the grammarians, and in many cases he returns to what they said, where he says: (One of the motives for writing this is to identify the features of the function in the ancient Arabic linguistic thought, and its eloquence, its origins, and linking them with their counterparts in the contemporary functional linguistic lesson⁽⁵⁶⁾

Types of the new focus

For the purpose of distinguishing within the new focus, we find that Al-Mutawakkil resorts to dividing it into two parts: A- The focus of demand: it represents the first state of the new focus; because the speaker asks the addressee to provide him with information that he

hasn't, where the question noun in the sentence is the focus of a request. b - complement focus: represents the second state of the focus; because the component in question carries information that improves the speaker's inventory, while the answer to the question is the focus of completion, as in the following example: A - When will Hind return? ⁽⁵⁷⁾ b- Hind will return tomorrow, with pitch (tomorrow).

Here the semantic link between the question with (when) and the answer with (tomorrow) and their temporal interrogative significance will be clarified: the interpretation of this sentence is a pair of question and answer, where the sentence (A) represents the focus of a request in the form of the interrogative noun (when), and the sentence (b) represents focus of complement by the answer (tomorrow). In this sentence, the focus is assigned to the post-temporal limit, given the term carrying the information that is added to the addressee's inventory. ⁽⁵⁸⁾

The new focus at the fore (precedence)

Al-Mutawakkil decides that the above-mentioned focus is at the fore in the representation of the actual predicate, and what is meant by it is that it precedes an interrogative noun located in (0), and represents as follows: - When did Ali travel to the capital? The letters that have the right of precedence, such as the interrogative and negation letters. which fall into (M), are represented as follows: - Do you discuss your research this year? - Was Fatima cured of her illness?

References are made to the focus sentences, all sentences with extended load, which have not been preceded by the two preceded positions (m1 and m0), nor by the three external sites. ⁽⁵⁹⁾

The first load: represents ((the first building block in building the infrastructure, and it consists of the predicate (verb, adjective, noun, adverb) and subjects whose number varies according to the places, this is considered the central load) ⁽⁶⁰⁾

As for the extended load, it is meant (a layer above the central load, consisting of the central load as a nucleus, in addition to the features of the modality, or the objective modality, and temporal features [absolute past, relative past, present, absolute future, relative future], and the (external) or (Syrian) features ⁽⁶¹⁾

Among the examples mentioned that pertain to the focus point precedence, as follows: - How is Ali? - replies - fine. In this interrogative sentence, an interrogative noun - how – which is the focus, and the component “fine” in the sentence of answer is the new focus. ⁽⁶²⁾

Derivation of the question - focus - in functional grammar

Al-Mutawakkil said that the structure that is the source of the sentence's derivation represents the load structure, as in the following examples:

- 1- Who slapped Khaled? Bakr slapped Khalid. ⁽⁶³⁾ It is represented by the following:
- 2- The structure (2) is transferred to a functional structure by performing the rules for determining the load allocation, and the rules for attributing synthetic functions, and pragmatic functions to this procedure.
- 3- Al-Mutawakel relies on grammatical and semantic symbols. The functional structure (3) is taken as an input to the rules of expression that are made as follows, which transfers the term (si) to the compound interrogative noun (whom). Al-Mutawakkil restricts these transformations with conditions in order to be able to move within the interrogative functional structure, which are:
 - 1- A specific question (m)
 - 2- Load specifics – question

3- Restriction limit ⁽⁶⁵⁾

4- The limit carrying the function(accept)-composition function(object)

He mentions that the second condition stands against the transition of the sentence to the relative noun (whom) such as (who slapped Khaled Bakr), and is limited by the third condition, the transfer of the sentence to an interrogative noun (what) is designated to fulfill the interrogative nouns that include the restriction (non-human) as in the sentence (What is Khaled drinking? As for the fourth condition that prevents the limit from being fulfilled in the form of one of the following interrogative nouns: (when), (where) and (how), which are designated to fulfill the limits carrying semantic functions (time) and (location) and (state) respectively. ⁽⁶⁶⁾. In the light of what Ahmad Al-Mutawakil decides is that its position is the interrogative noun in the position of precedence (M 0) an non- obligatory rule (optional rule).

The position occupied by the interrogative noun in most cases is the position (M 0), given that the Arabic language is a preceding one in the interrogative tool. ⁽⁶⁷⁾

Contrastire focus

Among the definitions of Al-Mutawakkil and his divisions of the concept of focus is the term (the Contrastire focus) and it means (a pragmatic function assigned to the component that carries (corrective) information that compensates for information in the addressee's inventory that the speaker believes that it is out of the question) ⁽⁶⁸⁾ which is the result of the combination of the two functions (focus) and (Contrastire) on the basis that the second function remains an independent, self-existing job that can be carried by (the focus). ⁽⁶⁹⁾

"Mohammed Al-Hussein Melitan" confirms what Al-Mutawakkil sees in the work of the focus of the Contrastire, where it is assigned to the term carrying the information that the speaker or addressee hesitates to receive and represents to assign the focus of the Contrastive to a complete load in the two sentences (a, c).

- a. Did Hind marry Bakr?
- b. Was Hinda married Bakr.
- c. Hind married Bakr. ⁽⁷⁰⁾

Types of Contrastire focus:

The Contrastire focus is subdivided into the focus and as we find it in the divisions of Al-Mutawakkil:

Selective Focus. It means a pragmatic function relaying on the compound carrying the information intended to be selected from among multi-information mentioned in the former speech as in " Do you drink tea or milk? 2- Milk, please.) ⁽⁷¹⁾

As Mohammed Al-Hussein Melitan defined it, we conclude that the focus of selection is fictitious, i.e., determination is a type of question. Then Al-Mutawakkil displays what this type of focus takes, the leading component in the load intended for selection. Then Mutawakkil explained (a) the component of selection came to be the center of the focus and determines the previous question. This is done by answering it by specifying, i.e., either he says: tea or milk, then the focus of selection in sentence B is (milk). What is meant by the focus of selection is to select information from a set of information that represents the answer to that question. ⁽⁷²⁾

2 - Restriring focus: It means "a pragmatic function that is assigned to the component that carries the information to be restricted to a specific piece of information that does not go beyond it to others, such as " a. Did you meet Zainab this morning? b- No, I just met Hind his morning. ⁽⁷³⁾

Conforming focus. It means (it is a pragmatic function assigned to the component that carries the information to be installed within the background of addresses, such as: a. I saw you in the coffee shop! b. In the coffee shop I was waiting for my friend)).⁽⁷⁴⁾

Replacing Focus: It is called the focus of replacing: (Replacing focus), it relays on the component carrying the information from among the information of addressee 's background

The focus of the heart, or it is called a compensation focus: (Replacing focus) the focus of the heart is assigned to ((the component that carries the information with which the speaker replaces for information unmentioned.⁽⁷⁵⁾ such as: a- I met Zainab this morning. No, Hind whom did I meet this morning?

5- The focus of ingratitude: It is ((It is attributed to the component that carries the information from the addressee's background that the speaker considers out of the question, and the focus of ingratitude is generally given in the context of the denial, as it becomes clear in the following sentence: A- Khaled went to Tetouan. B- No, he did not go to Tetouan (with the pitch of Tetouan))⁽⁷⁶⁾

What Al-Mutawakkil focused on the focus of selection to study the focus in the interrogative citations in the interrogative sentences, the special type represents the interrogative sentences. Al-Mutawakkil assumed in his study ((that the focus is only two foci, a new focus and contrastive focus, which does not guarantee the appropriate monitoring of the locations of the selected components, as it requires that all components bearing the selection focus alone have the characteristic of precedence)⁽⁷⁷⁾

Sumaya Al-Makki's division of the focus

The linguist "Somaya al-Makki" presents an Arab model that deals with focus in its study and applications; she mentioned that the main purpose of identifying focus structures in Arabic is to employ them while inferring the focus of interrogative structures.⁽⁷⁸⁾ She mentions the types of focus which are the external focus and the internal focus, where the external focus intonation plays a role in its statement and clarity, and some sentences without intonation, their functional features would not be clear, such as: Zaida, have you met? - Zaida, when did you meet?

Here the focus is clear, and ahead of the interrogative sentence. As for the internal focus, "Somaya al-Makki" mentions an important issue, which is what the grammarians classify within the replacing structures, and the linguists classify it within the focal structure, where the replacement occupies the focus position in the actual component (I ate half of the apple), Hind's morals, did you admire of?⁽⁷⁹⁾

In this sentence "Somaya al-Makki" raises an inquiry in terms of linking among the concepts of the sentence, i.e., the functional purpose is to arrange the sentence, because they are not connected, the condition of the composition is that it should be consistent, and here in this focal sentence with interrogative features, it is far from harmony and coherence at the structural level,

Conclusion

The research ends with set of important results

1. Al-Mutawakil embodied the tonal aspect of sentences with interrogative structure by omitting {(Hamza means in Arabic (أ))} and showing the communicative functional

ability, to know the omitted from the sentence structure. Through intonation, the interrogative structure is divided into types, some of which are ascending intonation representing the real interrogation, and descending intonation representing the declarative interrogation.

2. On the functional side, a special question appeared that represents an achievement force, that is, it is noted that there is an independence of the question in the functional grammar, as it has a special definition for it.
3. Al-Mutawakkil mentions types of interrogatives in terms of grammatical functional linguistics, some of which are partial, total, multiple, and echo. No one preceded him by mentioning such types of questions and new aspirations, even in his applications of these types, which were widespread in the folds of his books, we notice a lack of representation for this.
4. "Naima Al-Zuhri" took an aspect of Al-Mutawakel's study of the question, as it was represented by the focal study of the interrogative sentences.
5. Through Al-Mutawakel's proposals for the pragmatic function represented by the focus, he highlights the centrality of the interrogative tool in the sentence, which is determined by the intonation.
6. We note that " Al-Mutawakel and Naima Al-Zuhri as well as Sumya al-Makki" confirmed on the intonation, the pitch and tool of question. This means that the phonetic phenomena represents relationship of linking the grammatical functional linguistics and question (Interrogative).

Footnotes

- 1- Simon Dick, a Dutch linguist, who represented an existing linguistic functional trend in International Linguistic Research (see: Linguistics in Contemporary Arab Culture, a critical analytical study of the issues of reception and its problems, Hafez Ismaili Alawi, Dar Al-Kitab Al-Jadeed, Beirut, Edition 1, 2006, 345.
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- 4- Ibid., 151.
- 5- Ibid., 144-145
- 6- See: a Functional Theory of Arabic Grammar, prepared by: Yahya Baitash, Year (2005-2006 AD) University Constantia Mansori, Faculty of Arts and Languages, Department of Arabic Language and Literature, Algeria, 124
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- 8- The Career Curve in Arabic Linguistic Thought, Origins and Extension, Ahmed Al-Mutawakel, Dar Al-Aman, Rabat, first edition 2006 AD, 74.
- 9- A functional theory of Arabic grammar, 128.
- 10- Ibid., 129.
- 11- ibid., 130.
- 12- The Function Between Totality and Stereotyping, Ahmed Al-Mutawakil, Dar Al-Aman, Rabat, Edition 1, 2003 AD, 45.
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- 17- Voices of Language, by Dr. Abdul Rahman Ayoub, Al Kilani Press, Cairo, 2nd Edition, 1968 AD, 152.
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- 20- See: Linguistics and Pedagogy, 149.
- 21- See: *ibid.*, 149-150.
- 22- Functional Grammar Theory: Foundations, Models, and Concepts, 46.
- 23- New Horizons in Functional Syntax Theory, Ahmed Al-Mutawakil, Dar Al-Hilal Al-Arabiya, Rabat, Edition 1, 1993 AD, 38.
- 24- Theory of functional Grammar – the bases and concepts - 46
- 25- The Science of the Tools of the Qur'an, authored and investigated by Dr. Qassem Fayez, Arab House of Encyclopedias, (Beirut, Lebanon),
- 26- Surat Al-Dukhan, 37.
- 27- See: Functional Grammar Theory, Foundations, Models, and Concepts,
- 28- See: *ibid.*, 46
- 29- See: From the practical structure to the component structure, 78.
- 30- See: Functional Syntax Theory, Foundations, Models, and Concepts, 46.
- 31- *Ibid.*, 90.
- 32- *Ibid.*, 45
- 33- See: From the gestational structure to the constituent structure, 78.
- 34- See: Exclamation in the Arabic Language, From Ancient Arabic Linguistic Thought to Functional Grammar, by Dr. Naima Al-Zuhri, Dar Al-Aman, Algeria, first edition, 2014 AD, 169.
- 35- See *ibid.*, 169.
- 36- *Ibid.*, 170
- 37- Functional Grammar Theory: Foundations, Models, and Concepts, 147.
- 38- *Ibid.*, 148.
- 39- See: From the gestational structure to the constituent structure, 20.
- 40- Exclamation in the Arabic language, 170.
- 41- See: *ibid.*, 171.
- 42- *Ibid.*, 171.
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- 44- Studies in the Functional Grammar of the Arabic Language, by Dr. Ahmed Al-Mutawakel, Dar Al-Thaqafa, (Casablanca, Morocco), first edition, 1984 AD, 127.
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 61- *Ibid.*, 84.
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 64- *Ibid.*, 150.
 65- *Ibid.*, 150-151.
 66- See: *ibid.*, 151.
 67- See: *ibid.*, 152.
 68- Functional Orientation in Arabic Linguistic Thought, 94.
 69- See: Functional Grammar Theory: Foundations, Models, and Concepts, 57.
 70- See: Functional Linguistics, Theoretical Introduction, 154-155.
 71- Functional Grammar Theory: Foundations, Models, and Concepts, 56.
 72- See: Function and Structure, 149.
 73- Functional Grammar Theory, Models and Concepts, 57.
 74- Function and structure, 149.
 75- Functional Grammar Theory: Foundations, Models, and Concepts, 56.
 76- Arabic Language Issues in Functional Linguistics, 559.
 77- Function and Structure, 156.
 78- Derivation of the question in Arabic, a new generative approach, Somaya El Makkiliani for Publishing and Distribution, Tunisia, 77- first edition, 2016, 128
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