

## **The Problem of Functional Grammar According to Ahmed Al-Mutawakil**

By

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### **Introduction**

The problem: This word is frequently heard by the researcher, so we find that considering the theoretical, conceptual, and reference perception of the subject in its structure, it needs a sequence in the research steps; In order to build it in a systematic and sound manner, the researcher must be familiar with the elements that complement them in the process of control, as they represent the general perception that frames the study in general.

**The Preface:** The objectives of the research can be summarized by several points, including:

1. Did the old grammatical theory not find the reason for the advancement of language? To replace it with recent studies?
2. What are the modern linguistic curricula that have promoted themselves as an alternative to the old curricula?
3. To what extent do modern theories benefit from ancient theories?
4. What did Al-Mutawakkil add and to what extent did he benefit, or relied on the theories that preceded him?

These questions may have preoccupied some researchers, and answering these questions follows the old theories and the link with the modern theories in detail, the purpose of which is to briefly review the extent of compatibility, or difference of views between the ancients and the moderns. And looking at the efforts of Al-Mutawakkil in the service of functional grammar, if we exclude the position of conservatives with old theories, we find that it is possible to keep pace with contemporary trends, which appeared after the crystallization of modern linguistic approaches, and matured, when modern linguistic theories appeared, some of which took structuralism as a way for it, and others benefited from generative Transformationalism and its methods, or transformationalism, some of which took the functional approach as a theoretical framework for it, and perhaps the structural tendency is the direction that supports the old grammatical theory, and at the same time it is the defender of the existence of a modern grammatical theory, which stems from the studies of Sibawayh, Ibn Jinni and others. For this, functional grammar came as a communicative function of the language, relied on a basic methodology, and was placed on the general principles on which the theory was built. We can know the concept of the job, both linguistically and idiomatically: and by referring to the Arabic dictionaries, the grammatical theory is based on the subject matter of employment, in particular, we find that Ibn Manzur has put several definitions for it, including: "Employment" and "Employed" something is estimated every day in terms of sustenance, food, fodder, or drink. And he employed the thing on himself, and he employed him, and in the modern era, within the subject of a job in Arabic, and in English, the word job came in three areas:

- 1- The linguistic field: he briefly discussed the concept of the job at Martini.
- 2- The grammatical field: It is related to the role that the elements take among themselves in terms of their juxtaposition and arrangement.
- 3- The semiotic field: The concept of function is related to the field of semiotics.

The theory of functional grammar has taken long stages through modern linguistics, starting from Ducey Sir to advanced stages of the modern era. Taking the use of language in its communicative manner when using it. whose roots were the basis for the Dutch linguist (Simon Dick) from the year (1978), but Ahmed Al-Mutawakil transferred it to the Arab countries, not as it is, but rather it was in advanced stages.

Structure: The linguistic phrases in functional linguistics largely reflect the communicative function, which is functional grammar. The structure has a boundary, or set of boundaries, that constitutes a series of constraints. In general, the limitation in functional grammar is a group of elements. Or a set of constraint or a series of constraints. A limit allocator or set of allotments contribute to the syntax.

Structure function: The structure is based on a theory that basically states that “the structure consists of elements and partial components.” The functional grammar structure consists of three representative levels and the representative level.

The level of representation of semantic functions and its components, such as the function (the executor, the acceptor function, and the receiver function).

A level of representation of structural functions (such as the subject function and the subject function).

The level of representation of the deliberative functions (such as the beginner function and the axis function).

The sentence is formulated by constructing three structures:

- Predicative Structure
- Functional Structure
- Constituent Structure

**1. Predicative Structure:** They are two rules that contribute to building a Predicative Structure: - Lexicon: lexicon - Rules of composition: Formation rules predicate and terms” These two elements take care of building a Predicative Structure and specifying its functions. Predicative Structure is built by two groups that contribute to the construction represented by semantic functions, which is (the lexicon) and (the rules of composition).

**1.1. Lexicon:** There is a lexical vocabulary for the speaker and the listener that takes two types of knowledge: knowledge of a set of vocabulary he learns before using it and knowledge of a system of derivation rules that enables him to form new vocabulary, and (Al-Mutawakkil) wanted with vocabulary the assets Triple abstract verbs: they are the weights of the verbs (verb, verb, verb, verb) an act). Derivative is all the vocabulary of nouns, verbs, and adjectives that are derived from origins. An example of the word (drink) is a triple verb, which has a predicative structure that includes:

- A- Predicative image – Drink
- B- Synthetic category - verb = V.

- C- The number of places for its topics Q1: It is Q2: A liquid.
- D- Its semantic functions: a receptive outlet specialized in topics.
- E- Restrictions imposed by mobile (live) and (liquid)

An example of the gestural framework of the verb (drink).

Drink V (Q1: neighborhood (Q1)) Memphis (Q2: liquid (Q2)) is dead.”

**2.1. Formation Rules:** They are rules by which the (nuclear load framework) or (extended load framework) is derived from the parent and child predicates. It means two types of predicates (origins and derivatives) that draw the predicative framework represented in the predicative structure, and the predicative framework contains:

**A- Predicate:** the predicate denotes “an event, and the facts are four classes of actions, events, situations and cases.” It is intended from Predicate, in functional grammar, the verb in the actual sentence, and the predicate in the nominal sentence.

**B- Predicate locations:** In the functional grammar, “the first terms should be called subjects and the second terms should be called suffixes.” The general structure of the pregnancy includes the event, which is indicated by Predicate, and the terms (vocabularies) required by Predicate are established, and are symbolized by the variables (x1, age) and boundary locations are divided According to its importance, it is divided into two parts:

Topics boundaries: “The boundaries of the subjects are the boundaries that play a fundamental or central role in relation to the incident indicated by the predicate” and that contribute to the realization of the incident and are called primary boundaries.

- Boundaries of suffixes: They are called secondary borders, "they are limits that play a role in allocating the circumstances surrounding the incident, such as the limit specified for the place, the limit for time, and the limit for the tool".

This trend is represented by (Ahmed Al-Mutawakkil) on which the base rules are applied, a set of predicate rules and a set of rules are allocated limits. In the Predicative Structure into (predicate) and (boundaries) then the boundaries are divided (the boundaries of the subjects) and (the boundaries of suffixes) which carry the semantic functions and the constituent functions.

After we finished with the Predicative Structure, and assigning a set of semantic functions to it, which is the nucleus of the load-bearing structure, the Predicative Structure is an input by applying a set of rules to assign functions, which are represented by the Constituent functions and the deliberative functions, where we start a second stage.

**2. Functional Structure:** It is the rules for assigning functions. The Functional Structure is assigned a set of rules, arranged that form a function (deliberative or synthetic) to a component of the linguistic phrase. This is a set of rules that control the Functional Structure, including the syntactic level and the pragmatic level. The Predicative Structure, which is capable of fully defined semantic functions, is now transferred to the Functional Structure by making two sets of rules:

**1.2. Constituent Attribution:** They are specific concepts in Functional Structure, i.e. not total, and (Al-Mutawakkil) sees the violation of some natural languages, as he said: “There are multiple languages whose characteristics do not need sufficient description to use

the concept of (subject) and the concept (object), and these are characterized by Languages that the function of the subject can only be attributed to the subject (the executor), so that we do not find in these languages structures based on the passive, and that the function of the passive can only be attributed to the subject (the acceptor), such as: Khaled Bakr gave a pen.

The subject's function constitutes the main perspective of the destination and the constituent function of the object when it responds to a secondary perspective. As in the example: (Khaled drank coffee).

{Predicate {Marker {Sub {Tense {The verb Drank is in the Past V (Definitive1, Singular, Masculine, Marker1: Khaled (Marker1)) Doer, Subject, Singular Indefinite1, Feminine, Marker2: Coffee, (Marker2)), Transitive, Object}}}

It follows from this pacing that the function constituent subject is assigned to the component carrying the executing semantic function, then to the component carrying the receptive semantic function, then the recipient of the semantic function, and so on. It is also indicated by the same peacefulness that the constituent function "the object is assigned primarily to the component carrying the semantic function acceptor and then to the component carrying the future functional and so on.

**2.2. Attribution of Pragmatic Functions:** It is also called the assignment function in the terminology of functional grammar theory, which is: "A pragmatic function is a function that determines the placement of components and is assigned to one of the elements of the rhetorical content or to the content of the speech" ( ), and the most important thing that distinguishes "deliberative functions from functions" Constituent and semantic functions as relationships between the components of the sentence on the basis of the informative structure" ( ) and (Simon Dick) divided the third function (the deliberative functions) into internal and external functions, which are: "Four functions: the subject (theme), the tail (the tail) and the focus ( focus) and (Topic) the first two functions are external to the load, while the second two are internal functions, meaning that the first two functions are entrusted to two components external to the load, while the second two are entrusted to components that are considered two parts of the same load", and it was suggested after That (Al-Mutawakkil) that the Arabic language is not satisfied with the four functions, he added a fifth function, which is (the herald) to the two external functions, to complete the functional grammar, and the deliberative functions of (Ahmed Al-Mutawakil) become "five functions." F. In relation to the load, it is divided into two internal functions (focus and axis), and three external functions (origin, tail and herald).

Determining the deliberative functions: they are divided into the external functions, which are three:

1. **Vocative:** It is considered "an external component to pregnancy, as it always carries a power of accomplishment of the call that differs in all cases from the power of accomplishment that goes along with pregnancy," as shown in the examples: O Zaid, Hind has presented. Boys, it's bedtime.
2. **The Predicate (Taeme):** The component is known in most natural languages, in general, as the component indicative of the field of discourse for which the next pregnancy is considered impending, "as shown in the examples: - Khaled, his father Travelling – Butter is their ultimate pleasure".
3. **Tail:** carries the information that clarifies or modifies a piece of information inside the pregnancy." Example - his brother Zaid is travelling. – They, the students, succeeded.

Internal functions: they are the two axis and the focus, and the two pragmatic functions are arranged according to the attribution dependency of the two functions, the active and passive structures “indicated to them by a following symbol. The symbol that indicates the semantic function or the symbol that indicates the constituent function if the term carries a synthetic function in addition to the semantic function.” The elements of functions are considered Internal ie components within the same load, Predicate subjects, or Predicate suffixes, and include two functions.

**1. Focus:** The prevailing definition of (Simon Dick 1978): the component “carrying the most important or most prominent information in the sentence.” Al-Mutawakkil divided the focus in turn into two parts:

The focus of the new: It is the one that is assigned to the “objective component indicating the information that the speaker is ignorant of in (the case of telling).

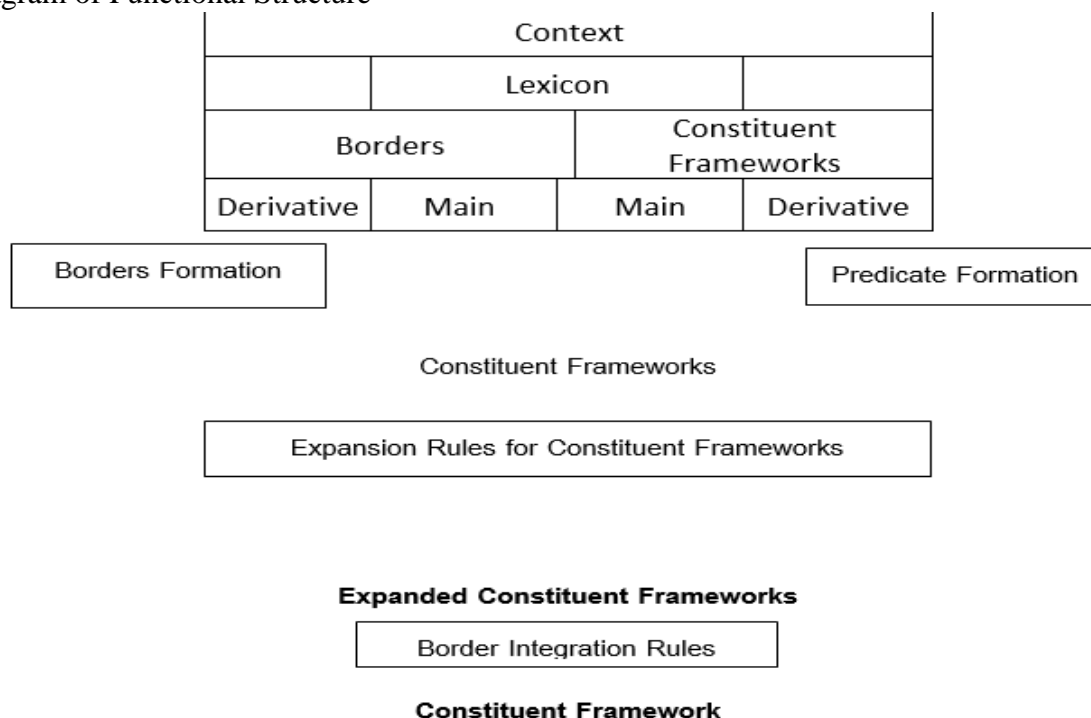
The focus of the interview: It is assigned to the object “if it indicates the information that the speaker hesitates (in the case of telling).

**2. Topic:** a component of a deliberative function assigned to the component indicating what constitutes the speaker within the pregnancy. Example: When did Zaid return? - Zaid returned yesterday. The pivot is the main component with an active role that is concerned with two main parties to the communicative process (addressee and speaker). It is clear from the deliberative functions that they cannot be independent of the semantic and constituent functions, since the deliberative function is distinguished on the basis of the news structure linked in the context of the maqam and the articles. We take an example and assign them the three functions, so that the rules of assigning semantic functions are applied in the Predicative Structure of the sentence, such as "Zaid met Amr:

Met V (Marker1: Zaid (Marker1)) Doer, Subject (Marker2: Amr (Marker2)) Transitive, Object.

Then applying the rules of attribution of deliberative functions according to the contextual conditions, we get the Functional Structure.

Diagram of Functional Structure



### *Expanded Constituent Frameworks*

#### *Constituent Framework*

After completing the Functional Structure by assigning the Constituent and Deliberative Functions rules, we now resume the Constituent Structure; By format (expression rules). Where "the fully-defined functional structure constitutes the representative level at which all the information that requires building the component structure, i.e., the rules of expression" are available.

**3. Constituent Structure:** The Constituent Structure is the final structure of the sentence, and includes a set of "rules of expression responsible, for the transfer of the Functional Structure into a component structure," and is considered "also a synthetic morphological structure located in the subject model before the phonemic representation of the sentence, and the Post-Functional Structure assumes by observing the rules of expression, which are:

- Case Assignment Rules.
  - Rules for merging boundary allocations (eg merging of the definite article).
  - Predicate rules (subjective construction.)
- Placement rules that arrange components.
- Accent and Intonation assignment.

**1.3. (Case Assignment Rules):** Adopting the definition of the syntactic cases arranged by Al-Mutawakkil as follows:

Constituent functions < semantic functions < deliberative functions <

Here the priority is shown in determining the functions according to the sequence. The constituent function takes precedence when the semantic function is expressed, and then the latter takes the deliberative function because of the presentation. The meaning of the peaceful definition of the syntax is as follows:

a. "If the component carries only a deliberative function, then it takes the inflectional case that the deliberative function entitles it to itself, and this is true of the external deliberative functions such as the heralded function, the predicate function and the tail function.

B. If the component belongs to the concept itself, and it carries only a semantic function, then it takes the inflection state that entitles it to its same semantic function.

C. When a single component has two functions, a semantic function and a synthetic function or three functions, a semantic function and a synthetic function, and a pragmatic function, then it takes the grammatical case required by its constituent function, i.e., its semantic function, even if its semantic and pragmatic functions." We show the example of the syntactic case. In Constituent Structure: (Zed drank tea today in a coffee shop).

The nominative case is assigned to a component by virtue of the constituent function (subject).

The accusative case is assigned to a component by virtue of the function Constituent (the object).

The accusative and prepositional accusative cases are assigned according to their (semantic) function, time and place.

**2.3. (Term operator insertion rules):** They are rules that transfer subject limits or suffix limits to fully defined compounds. Indicative nouns, (fences) and number (singular plural) These allotments are presented in the Predicative Structure as we have shown them, either in the Constituent Structure such as the integration of abstract allotments such as the inclusion of the pure (the) and (addition) or the pure Muthanna (in / yen), According to the progress of the definition of the definite article on the head element that is presented to the element of litter or elements of litter, “such as: (I met the beautiful girl who is diligent), the limit here is three restrictions. The first restriction (the girl) is called (the head), either the second and third restrictions, which are the attributes (beautiful) and (hardworking).

It is called a residue according to the formulation of the structure.

**3.3. Predicate constituency rules:** They are "rules subordinate to the rules of expression responsible for achieving the predicate by giving the morphological form of the predicate on the basis of the information contained in the infrastructure that relates to time, order, and modal allocations." Al-Mutawakkil wanted the process of formulating an abstract Predicate image in the mental denominator, which he considered the infrastructure of the sentence in it (root, weight, and volume) and explained how this mental image can be transmitted through declension and derivation, and in order to achieve the second image of the component structure by means of allocations, it must be Available for the Predicate component.

The types of provisions are.

A- General provisions

b- Partial allowances

C- The values that each partial allocation takes, and a distinction should be made between what is (primary) and what is (contextual).

**4.3. Placement rules:** Components are arranged in order Constituent Structure is included in the rules of expression "are the rules responsible for arranging components within the boundary, and components within the sentence". Signature rules are responsible for transferring the Predicative Structure to the Constituent Structure for the arrangement of the elements within the load. There are general principles, general according to functional grammar theory, in the arrangement of sentences in natural languages. Because of the importance of these rules according to which the elements are arranged within the sentence in the appropriate position, which are “rules that fall within the rules of expression in the formulation of the construction of the various components and the arrangement of the elements is one of the most important aspects of the Constituent.” which can sort and arrange various items in Predicative Structure and Functional Structure. Al-Mutawakkil put the order of the components within the sentences (verbal, nominative, and associative) according to the site structures.

### **5.3. Accent & Intonation assignment**

Stress: (Accent stress) “an embroidery unit assigned to a component that carries the deliberative function of the focus.”

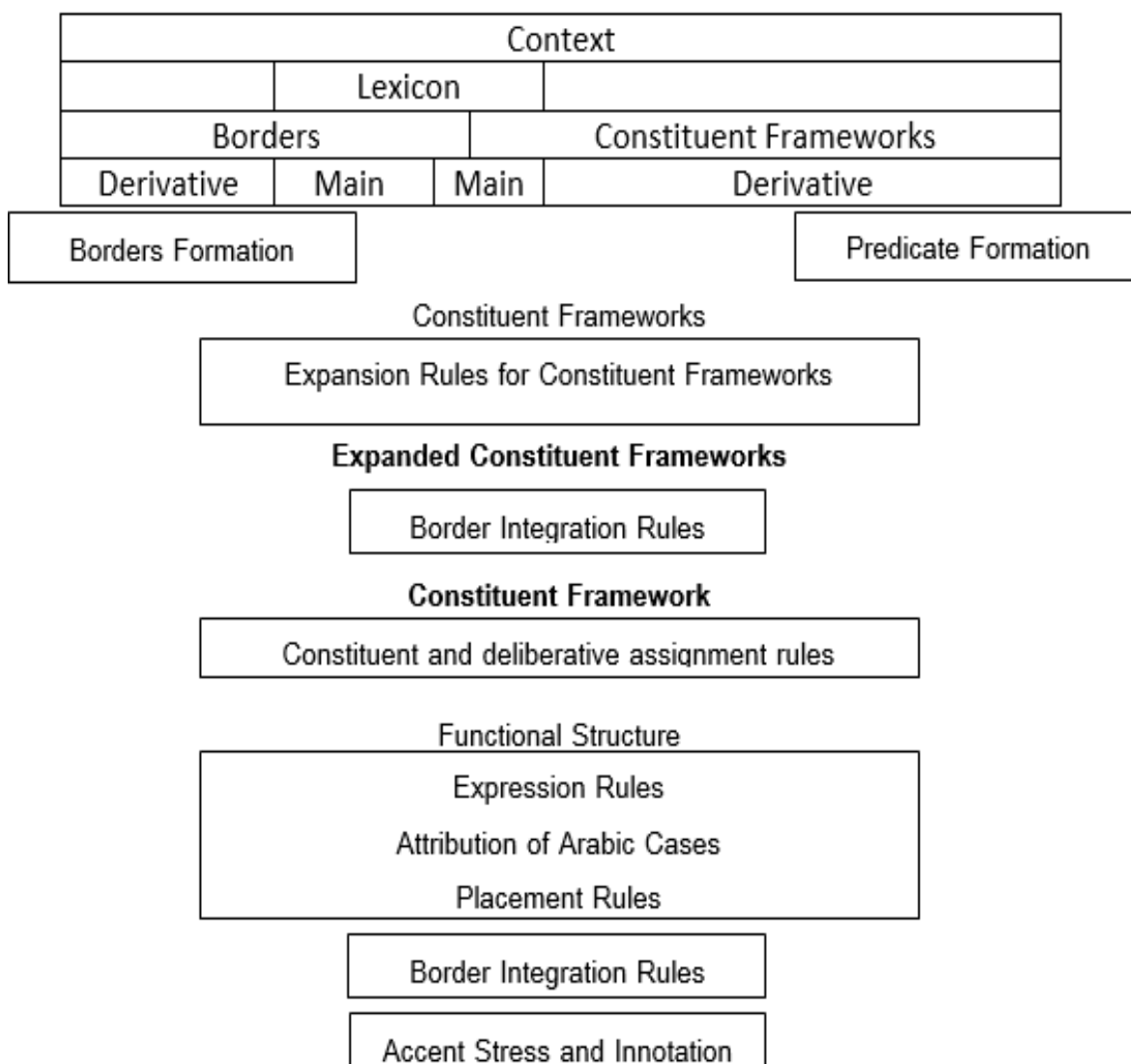
(Intonation): “An embroidered unit assigned to the load (the sentence) according to the performance force or the judicial aspect.”

It seems that the functional grammar theory is not satisfied with the previous rules of expression, but rather the function of sounds comes in the last stage to express the position of the speaker, as it is the ordered structure of the sentence after the completion of the previous rules by completing the structure of the Constituent Structure. The stress is included in the *Res Militaris*, vol.12, n°2, Summer-Autumn 2022

deliberative function and the intonation in the performance force according to specific rules called the rules of (the attribution of stress and intonation), and this is what was referred to by (Al-Mutawakkil). He said: "The so-called super-sound dimension of linguistic expressions is a group of phenomena, the most important of which are the phenomena of tone, tone and intonation." But (Dick 1989) pointed out that the difference in natural tones is a well-known matter in languages; It was characterized by certain vocabulary such as (verbs, nouns, adjectives, marked with a certain tone).

We can conclude from the above that "the sentence is derived according to the functional grammar, by constructing three structures:

1. -Predicative Structure The application of the foundation rules.
2. -Functional Structure It is the application of the rules of assignment of functions.
3. -Constituent Structure The application of expression rules.
4. That is, the base rules build the Predicative Structure, the function assignment rules build the Functional Structure, and the Expression rules build the Constituent Structure.



The last figure of the component structure is also shown in the diagram  
**Constituent Frameworks**



*Expanded Constituent Frameworks*

*Constituent Framework*

Functional Structure

*Functional Structure (Before Vocal Pronunciation)*

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