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**Linguistics and its Trends in Contemporary Arab Research between Theory
and Procedure : Critical Reading in the Context of the New Reception**

اللسانيات واتجاهاتها في البحوث العربية المعاصرة بين التنظير والإجراء
قراءة نقدية في سياق التلقي الجديد

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Abstract:

This paper aims to examine, describe, and criticize the most prominent paths of contemporary linguistics towards analyzing language in its situation and use within the cognitive and methodological development that it witnessed during the beginning of the new millennium, which created around it a critical scientific discourse that ponders its procedural approaches, known as applied critical linguistics. (Critical Applied Linguistics) especially after its openness to many neighboring sciences, forming a wide field of cross-linguistic studies, based on the thesis of integration of knowledge and the intersection of specializations. In contemporary Arab culture, specialists note the extension of the forms of influence forming the cross-linguistic study, supported by the thesis of “soft linguistics.” In this context, we begin to examine these practices at the level of their methodological foundations and the deficiencies that appear in them, with the aim of directing attention, evaluating them, and aiming to achieve their deliberative adequacy and practical goals in the context of the new reception. Therefore, we aspire to answer many questions, the most prominent of which are: What are the most prominent cognitive turns? And the methodology that contemporary linguistics has passed through? How did Arab linguists receive the most important linguistic theories in theory and procedure? To what extent have Western linguistic theories been represented in light of the following and reformulation statements? What are the most prominent problems that can be considered signs of the crisis of linguistic discourse among the Arabs? And what should be paid attention to at the level of university research and teaching in terms of interdisciplinary specializations that are important in managing the linguistic affairs of Arabic, led by corpus linguistics, critical discourse analysis, and other broad linguistics applications?

Keywords: Arabic linguistics - soft linguistics - corpus - critical analysis of discourse - crisis of reception.

الملخص:

يروم البحث إمعان النظر وصفا ونقدا في أبرز مسالك اللسانيات المعاصرة نحو تحليل اللغة وضعاً واستعمالاً ضمن التطور المعرفي والمنهجي الذي شهدته خلال مطلع الألفية الجديدة، الأمر الذي أنشأ حولها خطاباً علمياً نقدياً يتدبر مناويلها الإجرائية يعرف باللسانيات النقدية (Critical linguistics) في إطارها النظري وباللسانيات النقدية التطبيقية (Critical Applied Linguistics)، في مسلكها الإجرائي خصوصاً؛ بعد انفتاحها على عديد العلوم المجاورة، مشكلة مجالاً واسعاً من الدراسات اللسانية البيئية، المشيدة على أطروحة تكامل المعارف، وتداخل الاختصاصات، وانطلاقاً من هذه الرؤية التي تجمع بين تقصي أثر المنجز اللساني الغربي، وتابعه العربي يتنزل هذا العمل بهدف الإجابة عن بعض الأسئلة مثل: ما أبرز المنعطقات المعرفية والمنهجية التي مرت بها اللسانيات المعاصرة؟ كيف تلقى اللغويون العرب أهم النظريات اللسانية؟ إلى أي مدى تحقق تمثل النظريات اللسانية الغربية في ضوء مقولتي الاتباعية وإعادة الصياغة؟ ما أبرز المشكلات التي يمكن عدها معالم

لأزمة الخطاب اللساني عند العرب؟ إنَّ هذه الأسئلة الفضاضة على تعقيدها، وتعدد الأطر المعرفية المسهمة في بنائها، والإجابة عنها لا تنفي إمكان محاولة الوصف والتفسير، بهدف تبيين الجهود، وتنزيلها المنزلة التي تستحقها من النظر العلمي الحديث. الكلمات المفتاحية: لسانيات عربية؛ لسانيات رخوة؛ متون؛ تحليل نقدي للخطاب؛ أزمة تلقي.

Introduction:

Specialists in contemporary Arab culture note the extension of the images of the multiple cognitive influence of Western epistemology, which constitute what has become known as interdisciplinary studies, to include a set of linguistic studies revolving around the Arabic language in theory and application, and this linguistic lesson has become supported by a legitimized thesis of what is known as "soft linguistics", as external linguistics, studying the margin, where the linguistic system opens up to neighboring sciences, and that is only an acknowledgment of the complex structure of human knowledge, transcending the limits of specialization to the horizons of encyclopedic and participatory, so one approach is no longer sufficient to answer the problematic questions about reality, the world and the concerns of contemporary man, who continues to search for urgent and tangible solutions, which are cherished by reaching them with a closed view of specialization⁽¹⁾ "The mixing of sciences is now almost the norm, and these sciences are increasing and mixing with each other, and their borders are moving..."⁽²⁾. In this open framework to intersectionality, it is initiated to examine the achievements of linguistics in general, in its current Arab reality in particular, in the light of a set of research practices expressed by the various writings at the level of their methodological foundations, and the looming deficiencies in the level of understanding and effectiveness. Or we call for discussing them in appreciation of the value of the achievement sample, or to alert to its

anchored problems, and what should be taken care of at the level of research and university teaching of concerted disciplines, which have functional value in the management of linguistic affairs. Perhaps in this regard, we can provide some fleeting observations about the nature of linguistic research, and its theoretical and procedural prospects in the study of language within the context of the Arab reception of Western linguistic trends in its Francophone and Anglo-Saxon directions, as well as ways to invest this fertile knowledge in the development of Arabic language research, and the promotion of teaching and learning curricula, while recognizing the breadth of this topic, and the multiplicity of writings that tried to evaluate the Arab research consideration in the field of linguistics and its applications, especially those concerned with descriptive, functional and generative linguistic writings, based on Trying to critique its cognitive background, and its methodological foundations in receiving and acting, such as the writings of Mustafa Galfan and Hafez Ismaili Al-Alawi, which achieved - in my opinion - the biblical precedence in terms of novelty and comprehensiveness, until it became a simulation model in many writings that will be referred to in a later context. Perhaps they represent previous studies for research, but they succeeded at the limits of classical linguistics, and we need to continue to look at the trends of expanded linguistics, with its various branches, and how linguists of the new generation received them in other shooting fields such as textual linguistics, discourse analysis, language education,

lexicography, computational linguistics, criminal, geography, and others, to see the adequacy of their injury and the quality of their throwing.

The multiplicity of aspects of the topic at hand, and its openness to multiple epistemological, methodological and terminological problems pushes the need to restrict it with systematic restrictions that limit its exaggeration and fragmentation, so it is better to address it from three axes that narrow the paths of the thesis, namely:

Methodological questions

What should be noted in principle, as we aim to enter the world of linguistics, which is full of different opinions begging the phenomenon of the tongue as a subject of analysis, is that the main purpose of creating linguistic theories is not to swim in the worlds of virtual thinking to which intellectual luxury is guided, but to provide effective functional answers to questions and cognitive concerns that require solving field problems that language users encounter in different communication situations. Therefore, many linguists saw that there is no value for linguistics if not social first, and applied second, it is no secret to the people of science and linguistic knowledge that the sciences of the tongue reached a lofty position in the development and mastery in the culture of the other and his knowledge, and this thanks to its scientific and objective methodology, and its induction and the experimental base is a sufficient principle ⁽³⁾. It broke into many vital areas related to human life, and his intellectual and material existence, and in any field in which language can attend, linguistic sciences must intervene, which are no longer one independent science, but have become different sciences with many and very multiple theories thanks to the openness of their linguistic format, and their difference in

their conceptual apparatus, and their analytical procedures depend on their philosophical reference, and their ontological origins. ⁽⁴⁾ Which controlled its position on the concept of scientific linguistics and sufficiency in research and the limits of abstraction and position of faculties and molecules, and levels of language and the limits of language status and use, which formulates its visions, goals and objectives specific formulation, and this integrated difference does not negate the fact that they are all based on the origins of one epistemist owes allegiance to Western culture with its multiple philosophies since Aristotle and Plato to the philosophers of the Enlightenment and Cartesianism, then Marxism, existentialism and pragmatism ⁽⁵⁾ In this interdisciplinary context between theories and linguistic sciences and others, interdisciplinary studies have emerged, and their luster and breadth have increased at the beginning of the current century, so it has become difficult, but absurd, to separate linguistics, humanities, social, technological, neurological and biological sciences, and the linguist that researcher in the characteristics of phonetic, grammatical and lexical language is no longer able to provide limited scientific perceptions that serve languages except by requiring keeping pace with scientific development, and its many and very accelerated theories; For information and experience, it is the first means that creates the world and human and social relationships, it does a lot with a little.

Perhaps it goes without saying that the existence of man and his awareness of himself is linked to his linguistic awareness ⁽⁶⁾ Some linguists still need to remind them that languages were and still are spoken, learned, studied, and discussed for a long time, before the existence of grammarians

and linguists, language is a means of building thought and making reality and tools for reflection, imagination, creativity, narration and persuasion, which is also a way to deceive, lie, exercise all forms of domination, manipulate minds, and consolidate intellectual, behavioral and emotional naivety ⁽⁷⁾ There are curricula and theories that can be built up, perhaps more likely than others, scientific theories do not constitute science except when they remain only retained by their open mindset, and when the owners of consideration are allowed to discuss freely that transcends all limits, otherwise they will relapse into mere cases or arbitrary judgments that are not based on evidence and evidence⁽⁸⁾ We are dealing with these theories not as a science of certainty, but as beliefs that believe to bring about science by determining the constants, and our need for them is not for themselves, but rather our need for what has borne fruit from them, so we look closely at the method of their development of theories until we discover the secret of power in search of another scientific doctrine, and the research in its historical process is not a matter of informing people of what was, and it does not increase - in the words of Maslough and Al-Fayed -, or a presentation of what it is the state of science is not behind it, but to that foresight For the prospects of development in terms of scientific prediction of what can be, generating hypotheses from each other, knowledge of the mechanisms of their defense and argument, proving the constant, and denying what is true by denying them, all of those are able to bring to the mind the active digest, and insight holes what awaits the existing scientific hypotheses of the fate that leads to presence or absence.

Tracing the paths and directions of linguistics is, in short, a chronicle of the journey of the

mind with the phenomena of language, nature and man⁽⁹⁾.

II. Language studies and issues in the light of the linguistic turn

Linguistics through its multiple school formations in Europe and America advanced stages, causing the Copernican revolution, becoming an important methodological tool in the analysis of language in terms of the status and use systems, as linguistics in the West was not a novelty of the state of science in general, as scientific revolutions occurred that overthrew the old knowledge system, and established a different (Paradigmes) of the previous paradigm through conflicting substitutions, identifying with political, social and cultural revolutions that break with the postulates that European man believed before the twentieth century⁽¹⁰⁾. In addition to theories and trends that sought to develop our view of the nature of language mentally, and how it is created in the brain within the framework of biolinguistics, neurological and psychological ⁽¹¹⁾, and other theories of the Chomsky school, which dominated the theater of linguistic thought for half a century or more, and had an echo in the East and the West, can be referred to the interdisciplinary disciplines that arose according to the controversy about the nature of linguistic competence, its cognitive or mystical components, and the grammatical structures obtained from it, and the mental lexicon associated with perceptions and their relationship to the material world (the debate between the sensory and the abstract), and the placement of their issues within the framework of theoretical linguistics, which should limit most of its interests to the queen of the speaker and the ideal listener, as others have tended To research the psychological, neurological and physiological problems and issues associated with the composition of

language, its verbal manifestations, and explain how they are understood by users by adopting the description of living use ⁽¹²⁾.

In this regard, we should point out the existence of a linguistic cognitive conflict that has been expanding in linguistics, and has had an impact on linguistic research among the Arabs between those who insist on keeping linguistics a closed fortress impregnable that refuses to penetrate from other disciplines, even if they are very related to language, and does not hesitate accordingly to describe the second type with a charged adjective with a negative connotation that referred to as: Soft linguistics vs. hard linguistics they practice ⁽¹³⁾. The second party, on the other hand, does not recognize linguistics apart from its social framework and utilitarian effectiveness, so theories have no value if they have no practical benefit. This conflict has been accompanied by a systematic disagreement on the priority of qualitative or quantitative approaches⁽¹⁴⁾. Perhaps this perception is what formulated the general framework for the adoption of interdisciplinary studies and the integration and overlap of knowledge, so specialized studies, closed to specialization, are no longer feasible in the face of multiple problems, and the impossibility of finding convincing solutions and answers to them by centering within one science or one theory ⁽¹⁵⁾. If we look closely, we will realize that getting out of this epistemological predicament is possible by simply knowing the nature of research in the world, and the fields of work of researchers, by editing the translation verb in all directions. Specialists have exceeded the traditional theories that many - we have - are still fighting their wars desperately defended, in order to perpetuate them, unlike what we find in the West, where we record a

clear transgression towards new theories, such as continuing to defend generative despite the fact that Chomsky - as Jane Itchsen says March with his enthusiastic followers, and concluded for his theories the trick of the older Duke of York, which was included in one of the children's songs in the English popular culture in the past, where he had 10,000 soldiers, and ordered them to climb to the top one of the hills, and then ordered them to descend from it again after their effort and hardship ⁽¹⁶⁾

Turning now to the collaboration between linguistics and discourse analysis, discourse analysis as an interdisciplinary field concerned with the study of the use of language for social, expressive and referral purposes, according to Sylvie Dubois and David Sankov⁽¹⁷⁾, an important tool in language teaching and acquisition, and from it it is possible to provide basic observations to learners who inherit the language or speakers of other languages to distinguish between the characteristics of the eloquent level, colloquial and intrusive and to obtain a functional linguistic balance in the target language, not to mention the linguistic awareness that the elite creates in the imaginary construction of linguistic identities, and actual rhetorical practices. They are able to overcome the closure of the same tongue by transmitting to their mother tongue perceptions coming from the horizon of collinguisme, according to Balibar. ⁽¹⁸⁾A vital area in discourse analysis is what is known as analyzing political discourse as a gender that violates people's political fields⁽¹⁹⁾ Despite its utmost importance in the social linguistic reality and Western perspectives, it is limited in its academic manifestations in the Arab world. With the exception of a few researches, most specialists strive to approach its limits, and

this is due to the absence of sufficient space for scientific freedom, so they limit most of their interests to the analysis of poetry and the novel, despite the fact that these races are full of explicit and implicit political and ideological discourse, and what has been accomplished often does not exceed the limits of linguistic description and stylistic choices., which makes it far from the methods of discourse analysis in its updated form⁽²⁰⁾.

The discourse analyst should realize that structural analysis is only a starting point, as sufficiency with structure does not explore all the depths of texts and discourses, and these cannot be isolated from the context of life and existence ⁽²¹⁾. Discursive strategies directed at the relationship between domination, language and power are tolerated, in the words of Fricklough, Pierre Bourdieu, Van Dijk and others ⁽²²⁾ : A questioner may ask, and he asks to highlight the difference between discourse analysis in the traditional perspective and discourse analysis in its open form to interdisciplinary studies, recalling its stability, and centering on linguistic value in form and significance in a specific context, while critical analysis of discourse goes beyond the limits of structure to social practice and action, it is based on a dynamic approach charged with ideology and the desire to exert influence and impose hegemony with the authority of the linguistic symbol, this authority is usually supported by physical force.

Critical analysis of discourse originated in some historians' conception of a development of what is known as critical linguistics, a movement that emerged at the University of East Anglia in the seventies by Fowler, who advocated the study of power relations in the light of social interaction through the analysis of texts. In Language and Control), a

collective author who provided an interdisciplinary analytical framework that reconciles the systematic functional grammar and theories of ideology applied to political, media and parliamentary discourses in the United Kingdom and South Africa, and the aim of the analysis was to expose the actual intentions of the ideological reference implicit behind linguistic choices, and critical linguistics dominated the dismantling of linguistic engineering of the manifestations of ideology without engaging in criticism of the authority of linguistic choice as we find it when those concerned with critical analysis ⁽²³⁾.

The nineties witnessed a flourishing research in the field of critical analysis of discourse as the last approach to linguistically oriented discourse analysis.⁽²⁴⁾, where he took multiple paths, including the model of Verclouf, which tried to synthesize between sociology, social semiotics and systematic linguistics, and try to reconcile Pierre Bourdieu, Habermas and Foucault, while the model of Ruth and Dack is based on downloading the discourse in its historical social context (historical approach), the significance of the discourse can only be understood by realizing its previous and subsequent contextual components, and the approach also depends on the ethnographic approach and the concepts of Firth's theory, and Van Dijk, for his part, links within the epistemological approach Social discourse by linguistic and social analysis in the context of mystical linguistics (triad of discourse - society - perception), and within the approach of the social actor concerned with exploring the intentions of the creators of discourse, and relying on the functional grammar Examining the concept of (Recontextualization) As a key to understanding the intersections of the

elderberry and society, and using the Basil Bernstein method, the approach to the analysis of educational practice in the context of classroom discourse and related social interactions, in addition to the approach of organizational analysis of discourse in Mayer and Jager (2009), who developed an analytical model based on Hallide's functional theory, Foucault's discourse system, and Alex Leonev's theory of activation and arousal, but the main topic that dominated the field of critical analysis of discourse is the detection and exposure of the power and influence relations exerted on We can recall the most important works in this field such as the book "Discourse and Social Change", translated by Mohamed Anani, Language and Power, by the same translator, and the book Methods of Critical Analysis of Discourse by Ruth Vodak and Michel Mayer, translated by Hossam Farag and Azza Al-Shibl, and reviewed by Imad Abdel Latif (2006), and this field has later benefited from the linguistics of computer blogs that provide huge linguistic data that can be processed automatically to reach more credible quantitative results, according to Paul. Baker. Teaching critical analysis of discourse has important benefits in the field of education, which now appear among the most prominent interdisciplinary or educational faces.⁽²⁵⁾ For example, it can be linked to the critical thinking course, why? Because it increases linguistic awareness of the importance of language socially and culturally for both the teacher and the learner, and may have been useful in alerting to the places where the bias of educational materials is ideologically exposed, especially the implicit ones in classroom discourse, this type of study can direct the educational system towards a critical vision of schooling itself.⁽²⁶⁾

III: Transformations of Arabic Linguistic Writing, Models and Problems:

A century after Saussure's death, critical discourse has been renewed in his texts, and some linguists have translated his personal writings, which were first published in 2002 under the title: "Writings on General Linguistics", for this we invoke the project of Mokhtar Zawaoui, who translated many writings by Saussure, such as: *De l'essence double du langage* (2002), a book achieved by Simon Buckey and Rudolf Engler. And published in translation in 2019 - of course - this project was revealed in the context of re-reading Saussure, and criticizing the distorted Arabic readings of his linguistic thought because of the assertion of the ratio of lectures to him, and the lack of attention to his manuscripts, pamphlets and other researches⁽²⁷⁾. It is the same context that directed "Mustafa Galfan" to reintroduce Saussure through a series of his writings published in the recent period, I mean: "Language, tongue and sign when Saussure in the light of sources and origins" (2017), and "Saussure linguistics in the context of the new reception" (2017), and this was an echo of the celebration of the centenary of the death of the founder of linguistics, and because we mentioned Mustafa Galfan, it is okay to note his efforts in criticizing Arabic linguistic writing, recording a precedent in this field in his studies: "Modern Arabic Linguistics, A Critical Study in Theoretical and Methodological Sources and Foundations, and "Linguistics in Modern Arab Culture, followed by Hafez Alawi in his study "Linguistics in Contemporary Arab Culture, A Critical Analytical Study in Reception Issues and Problems These two references have turned into a methodological model to be followed for both Ram writing in criticizing the reception of Western linguistic

doctrines, their formation patterns, and their formulation in the Arab achievement, especially the quintuple division adopted by Alawi in directing the linguistic achievement (heritage linguistics - introductory linguistics - descriptive linguistics - generative linguistics - functional linguistics), with the need to admit once again the omission of talking about the fourth section, which differs - in my estimation - methodologically from all the linguistic tendencies presented, and I mean the modern Khalili theory. We witness the transformation of this criticism into a model to be followed by another study by Mustafa Al-Adel entitled: "The Great Linguistic Schools, and their Impact on the Linguistic Study in Morocco, from Ancient Linguistic Sciences to Sociolinguistics, and another study by Hassan Kazar examining "Social Linguistics in Modern Arabic Studies, Reception and Representations", and the study of Hoda Salah Rashid tagged with: "Rooting Modern Linguistic Theories in the Linguistic Heritage of the Arabs", without forgetting other previous research that engaged in the context of reviewing the Arabic linguistic achievement in general, Or in selected models of it, and we can represent this by studying Izz al-Din Majdoub in: "The Grammatical Pattern", Fatima Bakoush in: "The Emergence of the Linguistic Lesson", Atta Muhammad Musa in: Curricula of the Grammar Lesson in the Arab World in the Twentieth Century (2002) and others Including other researches that reached a critical review to mark the achievement of the Arabic linguistic theorizing to fall into a multi-level crisis tried Mazen Al-Waer simplified in one of his researches (1983), tagged with: The crisis of linguistics, is linguistics -we have- in crisis really? He also described the reality of her situation from multiple angles by some of the great Arab

linguists in the book "Language Questions Linguistics Questions".

In the context of the new reception, Chomsky's theories were revised with more caution and interdisciplinary cognitive awareness after the decline of what Al-Oraghi called "total linguistics", to be replaced by relative linguistics, in his book Linguistic Media (1435 AH, 1-2), proposing a new analytical model called synthesis grammar ⁽²⁸⁾. In fact, this project was met with great disregard and did not receive attention and study despite the relevance of many of the perceptions it put forward, and we explain this by the multidimensional linguistic bias, which Hamza Al-Muzaini warned about in some of his writings⁽²⁹⁾, and expressed in another context as: Qatari chauvinism ⁽³⁰⁾ Many Arab linguists also ignored the efforts of the modern Khalili theory presented by Hajj Saleh more than fifty years ago in reading heritage, and criticizing structural linguistics, in the context of correcting some misconceptions ⁽³¹⁾. Perhaps his research on the need to invest linguistics in language education, which he published in the seventies of the last century, stands as an indispensable guide for specialists in the field of education. Despite the precedence of the theory, and the wit of its visions in raising many issues related to Arabic linguistics, it was not paid attention to very rarely, as most Arab linguists were preoccupied with Western linguistics projects, and attempts to apply them to the Arabic language under the pretext of cognitive modernization and keeping pace with the new.

Perhaps everyone knows that his lectures published at the beginning of the seventies of the last century in the Journal of Linguistics, which was issued by the Institute of Phonetic and Linguistic Sciences, and is still issued to

this day, are the first in introducing science, its subjects and schools in the Arab world. In addition to Hajj Saleh's linguistic efforts, we recall the reference and foundational works presented by the pioneer generation, such as: Saleh Al-Qarmadi, Muhammad Ajina, Muhammad Al-Shawish, Khaled Milad, Saleh Al-Kasho, Al-Masadi, Al-Hamzawi, Salah Al-Sharif, Al-Adel Khader, Tammam Hassan, Dawood Abdo, Muhammad Hassan Bakla, Muhammad Ismail Sini, Murtada Jawad Baqer, Nihad Al-Moussa, Khalil Amayreh, Mubarak Hanoun, Al-Fassi Al-Fihri, Muhammad Ghalim, Nader Siraj, Riad Qassem and Michel ZakirO and other students who presented pioneering works in various topics of language, linguistics, lexicography and discourse analysis in contemporary Arab culture, and they had an undeniable imprint in Arabic linguistics, heritage linguistics and introductory linguistics in particular, and in the paths of applying theory in teaching languages, lexicography, stylistics and others, and directing generations of researchers whose works today constitute material evidence of the development of linguistics, and the stability of its knowledge system in the Arab world.

Whatever the case, it has appeared in almost every Arab country linguists and linguistics have taken their own traditions, and produced linguistic knowledge that had an impact in many areas related to the promotion of the Arabic language in theory, theory and application, but it was a cognitive starting point on which linguistic planning policies were based in some Arab countries, whether related to planning the status or the text or acquisition in relation to the mother tongue or foreign languages, and these efforts on their shortcomings can not be underestimated, but the movement

of Criticism is essential for development and scientific shift ⁽³²⁾ In this regard, I may warn that these scientific figures and others need researchers to pause many research to realize their innovative vision in Arabic linguistic research, and to lower them to their deserved cognitive status, and to consider the adequacy of their handlers or applications of linguistic theories to invest in new research projects, as it is not objective to launch the provisions of leadership, precedence and renewal without a deep critical examination of the visions of those efforts and projects, and it is also useless - also - to retreat into the caves of ideas, and to retreat from the movement of science Some of the theories that some of us aspire to, and it is thought that he is achieving a precedent in adopting them as an approach to the study of a linguistic, textual or discursive phenomenon that has reached a strong age in its first home.

Aspects of this reception are also sought in the collective book "Chomsky's Linguistics: Critical Reviews in the Foundations of Epistemology and Arabic Reception" (2019), published by Dar Dijla, edited by Youssef Iskandar and Muayad Al Sawnet, and co-authored: Hussein Sudani, Muhammad Balboul, Abu Bakr al-Azzawi, Murtada Jawad Baqer, Eid Balbaa, Mustafa Galfan and others.

In fact, collective book projects that have become a phenomenon worth studying have had an impact on enriching contemporary Arabic linguistic writing and pushing linguistics to the cultural forefront after it has long been an elite theory circulated by academics in their private councils. Some linguists also turned to the thought of Yilmislav translation and revision of his linguistic ideas, which were not relevant in Arabic linguistic research even at the time of the exaggeration of formal structural

linguistics, with the exception of Al-Majdoub's attempt in the grammatical mode ⁽³³⁾ I mean the collective book supervised by Youssef Iskandar "Researches in Glosemimatics", which was issued by the University of Kufa in 2019, in which the most prominent of Yilmelev participated, such as: Jamal Belarbi, Muhammad bin Shamani, Youssef Iskandar, Bashir Ebrir and others, as well as Hans Oldal's book, which was transferred to Arabic "The Summary in Glosemimatics" (2019) and the book Introductions to Language Theory by: Louis Helmslev (2018).

I also refer to other efforts that are a cornerstone for any linguistic research based on contemporary theories, which are translation efforts from other languages into Arabic, and perhaps the most prominent of those who note their efforts because - in my opinion - they represent a personal project of its owner, which does not budge from it one iota during an academic path, that is Hamza Al-Muzaini's project in transferring generative theory in its various crucial stages to Arabic. Perhaps the most important thing he translated - in my opinion - is Chomsky's last book, in which he reviewed the most basic perceptions. For generative linguistics, his book: What kind of creatures are we? (*Quelle sorte de creatures Sommes-nous?*), and Said Beheiry's project in transferring the most prominent writings in pragmatics, mysticism, lexicography and textual linguistics from German to Arabic - also - and Tahseen Razzaq Aziz ⁽³⁴⁾ From Russian, and Hisham ⁽³⁵⁾ From Chinese, these translations have become important sources for those who are not familiar with these languages.

In the context of the new reception of mystical studies, we can follow a group of foundational Arabic studies within the

framework of what can be called introductory mystical linguistics at Al-Azhar Al-Zinad, Abdul-Jabbar bin Gharbia, Saber Al-Habasha, Muhammad Al-Saleh Al-Buamrani, Abdul Rahman Tohme, Amna Belali, Dahabia Hamo Al-Hajj, Mohieddin Mahsab, Al-Sayyid Imam, Lotfi Al-Sayed Mansour, Abdul Majeed Jahfa and others, and what was published by the magazine Chapters in Literary Criticism In issue 100 of 2017, this is indicated by reception and representation. We also meet a good number of research published in many Arab journals, especially those affiliated with research laboratories, to explore this new world of interdisciplinary studies, a field in which Westerners excelled more than twenty years ago, especially with the works of Laikoff, Johnson, Fokonnier, Langakir, Talmi and others, while in our academic research it is still looking for its legitimacy and independence in the context of academic and educational adoption, not to mention the need. A careful critical reading corrects some of the methodological and epistemological errors that researchers make for many reasons, most notably the lack of sufficient research tools, and the absence of a culture of previous studies, which is a necessary condition in Western academic research. The principle of accumulation is capable of freeing understanding from the mistake in which it falls, stripping away value judgments, saying precedence, making general judgments, and others. Perhaps among these errors are the lack of distinction between text and discourse, the field of discourse studies, discourse analysis, textual linguistics, argumentative rhetorical analysis (general rhetoric and new rhetoric), content analysis and structure analysis, crossing the boundaries in not distinguishing between the authentic Arabic reference and the Western

reference in its various bets, as well as passing it in disrespecting specialization, and showing that the involvement of those who are not familiar with linguistics curricula and tools in approaches to manifestations of linguistic use, thinking that they practice discourse analysis that requires the rule of linguistics as a starting point ⁽³⁶⁾. Their studies may be rhetorical, philological, or grammatical but they are not from discourse analysis in anything.

The most important challenge faced by theoretical linguistics in its mental and formal orientation is the emergence of the functional current that does not see the importance of analyzing the linguistic system without focusing on the communicative functional data, and the determinants of the denominator; ⁽³⁷⁾.

We draw attention to the interest of a group of applied researchers in the subject of communicative theory and its importance in learning and teaching languages (the field of language education), as they believed that the learner cannot acquire language at any stage unless he obtains many communicative abilities in the anchors, and this is achieved only by immersing him in a linguistic environment similar to the natural surroundings of the target language, and the approach that meets this goal is the communicative approach (Approche Communicative), and we can read - here - what Bashir Ebrer wrote and Muhammad al-Sahool ⁽³⁸⁾ It is known that it was Hymes's critique of Chomsky regarding communicative competence (Hymes, 1971) that was directed at the influence of pedagogy by linguistics, so the communicative approach emerged, and over the days it turned into a general teaching doctrine.

In the fields of textual linguistics, discourse analysis and pragmatics, it can be established

in the Arab achievement with the writings of a group of Arab researchers in this field, starting with Saad Maslouh in: "Towards Ajrumiyyah for Pre-Islamic Poetry", Muhammad Khattabi in: "Text Consistency Introduction to Discourse Harmony", Muhammad Muftah in: Poetic Discourse Analysis, Al-Saeed Yaqtin in the analysis of novelist discourse, Muhammad Al-Abed in phrase and reference, and Muhammad Muhammad Yunus in: Introduction to semantics and communication and Massoud Sahraoui in the pragmatics of Arab scholars up to hundreds of university theses, and academic research, most of whose applications have become extensive exercises that test the adequacy of description and interpretation of the most important statements of the theories of consistency and harmony and verbal acts according to Austin and Cyril, or the theory of dialogic waving and others with literal projections in many cases, often lagging behind The adequacy of hermeneutics required by the analysis of discourse in its deliberative dimension, while not distinguishing, as we have experienced, between the boundaries of disciplines, at the level of their places of convergence and separation. This accumulation has taken a negative path instead of being a positive accumulation that benefits the theory of Arab discourse in theory and practice. Other research has also addressed the approach of the advertising text, and the various rhetorical tools and means it creates to attract the public at the levels of eloquence of word and image together, so it took commercial and advertising advertisements for goods to analyze the structures, strategies and implicit actions that advertising makers wave to grooming and seduction. This field is still a fertile space for analyzing many aspects of

the use of language in relation to the image and linguistic and dialectal overlap, monitoring the attitudes of society and institutions towards the attitude towards the language of advertising, and the presence of the image of women and all other symbols (39).

The theme of the "linguistic landscape" (Linguistic Land scape) has become) One of the most prominent topics of applied linguistics, and the most vital, especially in relation to the topics of linguistic policy and linguistic planning (40).

Conclusion:

The last thing that can be concluded is to insist on the thesis that the organic link between the reconciliation and effectiveness of any linguistic theory, including the necessary mental and practical competencies it should achieve, as it must combine in addition to the descriptive and explanatory competencies the deliberative sufficiency so that he can employ it, and invest it in the service of language and literature, so that the perception turns into a product that can be benefited from, and theories do not achieve their deliberative sufficiency - in our view - except through field synergy, and cognitive integration between them within the framework of interdisciplinary studies, Accordingly, we affirm our keenness on the need for university educational curricula in the departments of Arabic language to be open to the linguistics of the text as an interdisciplinary field that can be used in studies of critical analysis of discourse, translation, digital lexical industry, teaching languages by computer, electronic media, criminal linguistics, contrastive linguistics, conversation analysis and other disciplines dear to our universities. And to seek to simplify knowledge of it among our students through a didactic transfer that achieves the

desired goals. Perhaps this course will achieve the requirement of wit and novelty in scientific research, not to mention its contribution to providing solutions to many linguistic and social problems later, provided that all of this is based on the intention to change and the will to work and develop.

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