

Deliberative Reference In The Poem (Jerusalem Is The Bride Of Your Arabism) Mudhafer Al-Nawab

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Abstract:

This research aims to know the effect of deliberative (external) referral in the poem Mudhafer Al-MPs (Jerusalem is the bride of your Arabism), as this research falls within the field of deliberative, and the study searches for the references of deliberative referral, and to know the extent of the poet's uses for this referral, and its significant impact in the composition of the text and highlight the features of external referral, and to indicate the relationship between the referral in terms of text (internal) and referral from a deliberative (external) point of view, and the research was carried out on the basis of: The introduction by standing on the life of the poet, and the first theoretical thesis to find out the concept of referral in general, while the second research is an applied research through the application of external deliberative assignment to the poet's poem.

Prelude: his life

He is Mudhafer bin Abdul Majeed bin Ahmed bin Iqbal bin Mutamed Al -Nawab. The name Al- Nawab comes from the prosecution, as his family was ruling one of the states in India. Mudhafer was born in Baghdad / Karkh in 1934, and his father did not work in any profession. He is wealthy and aristocratic like his father Ahmed Hassan. The family's lineage goes back to the Arabian Peninsula from the dynasty of Imam Musa al-Kadhim (peace be upon him). As a result of the persecution against the followers of Imam Musa al-Kadhim (peace be upon him), the family migrated to India and became rulers of one of the states for a certain period. After the British occupation entered, they were exiled with their money and wealth to Iraq; Because they are from the original.(1).

Mudhafer studied at the College of Arts in Baghdad in difficult economic conditions as a result of his father's great financial loss. Nevertheless, he became an Arab poet of wide renown, known far and wide for his

distinguished poetry of opposition, politics and satire. After the collapse of the monarchy in Iraq, he became an inspector in the Ministry of Education in Baghdad. , and did not last long and soon he was forced to leave Iraq after the rivalry between the nationalists and the communists intensified, which made him flee to Iran, and he was arrested by the Iranian intelligence and subjected to physical and psychological torture and was handed over to Iraq and sentenced to death, but the good offices of the relatives led to alleviating Sentenced to life imprisonment.(2).

He was imprisoned in Hilla prison and did not stay there for long, as he began planning to escape, and he managed to do so. He headed to Baghdad, Beirut, Damascus, Egypt, Eritrea and France. He printed his Diwan (Al-Musawara in front of Chapter Two), and his Diwan (Night Strings), and presented several evenings that were of great importance to the The audience .

As a result, the life of Mudhafer Al-Nawab was full of dangers, movements, alienation and targeting, as well as continuous physical torture due to his political stances and continuous satire on rulers.(3)

At the end of the twentieth century, the poems of Mudhafer Al-Nawab began to receive attention from critics, writers and the masses. The masses began to follow him from one place to another. Some critics described the poetic value of the poems of the representatives; Because of the escalating dramatic pattern, similar to the vocal linguistic architecture of the poem, as he introduced the vocabulary of daily life that contributed to the formation of a high aesthetic that distinguished him from the rest of the poets. With a set of grammatical, rhetorical and morphological restrictions, and the opportunity for derivation and movement in it is very limited, in addition to the amount of hardship and effort exerted by the eloquent poet, yet we find that the poet has excelled in the popular and the eloquent.(4).

Finally, the representatives were distinguished by the strength of expression, the robustness of language and vocabulary, and the high ability to use words, words and derivations in a new and innovative way to produce vocabulary and phrases characterized by strangeness and uniqueness. In it, he captures all the small details, as he paints the scene with the brush of the creative painter, so the strength of the linguistic structure and the strength of casting in his phrases appear through the great consistency between the words and their connotations.(5)

The first topic: the concept of referral:

Undoubtedly, referral is an old term as it originated with syntax, but with the concept of its use and expansion in the modern linguistic lesson, we can consider it a new term. Because it is a phenomenon that lies at the basis of every intellectual system, ((Language itself is a referential system, as it refers to something other than language)).(6).

The reference is divided into two parts: a textual (internal) reference in which the element refers to a word within the text. The referring element refers to a reference that is outside the text, and it depends on the maqam context (7) and the pragmatic side was concerned with this type of (external) reference.(8).

So the follower of the linguistic heritage, we find that the ancient Arabs dealt with the reference, both external and internal, in some grammatical issues such as initiation and effectiveness and others, so Sebawayh (180 AH) spoke about ambiguous nouns that contain the characteristic of referral, towards his saying ((As for the one based on ambiguous nouns, your saying: This is Abdullah as a starting point This is an initial name upon which what comes after it is built, and it is Abdullah, and this would not have been a speech until it was built on what came before it)), (9) and Sibawayh also referred to the reference to the previous in his saying: On Friday I meet you, and the least day on which I do not meet... ., the referral through distraction that goes back to Friday.(10).

The idea of referring clearly emerged from (Ibn Hisham Al-Ansari) (761 AH) through his talk about the pronoun and its importance in linking under the title (links of the sentence with what is news about it), and the link with the pronoun was considered the original, and he referred to most of the referral tools mentioned by the text scholars Towards a noun of reference, kindness, repetition. etc.(11)

And there are many references to the extrinsic reference (maqamiya) to the ancients through their care of the maqam (the present context), for example, al-Farra referred to the maqamiya referral in the Almighty's saying: (The unbelievers divided swearing. They asked the Messenger of God, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, to bring them the verse that was revealed about the poets (If they arise, We will send down to them from the sky a verse, but their necks remained for them, so ask God's Messenger, peace and blessings of God be upon him): He sends it down to them until they believe, so God,

the Blessed and Most High, revealed: Say to those who believe: And it does not make you aware that when it comes, they will not believe...)).(12).

The reference is external to the infidels, which was not explicitly mentioned, and based this on the external position represented in the cause of revelation, and thus the Arabic scholars who worked on the Qur'anic text - study, analysis, interpretation and interpretation preceded the modern text scholars by emphasizing the context in determining the semantics of some elements Referral, which is what is known as external referral.(13)

In the modern textual lesson, the term referral is one of the most important tools of textual casting, and it means the presence of linguistic elements that are not satisfied with themselves in terms of interpretation, but refer to another element, so they are called referring elements such as pronouns, descriptive nouns, and relative nouns...etc.(14).

De Beaugrand considered referral as one of the most important textual casting tools, as it is one of the important alternatives in finding textual adequacy as he expressed it by saying: ((formulating the largest amount of information by spending the least possible amount of means)). (15)Such as synonyms and explanatory words, and he justified this by saying: ((The metaphorical terms in terms of content in use are taken from the phrases with which they share the reference, and thus the metaphorical terms differ from these phrases)).(16).

Van Dyck considered referral as one of the means of linking text with context, and named the elements of reference (indicative expressions), as he says: ((In the first place there are a series of aspects of connection between the sentence (the text) and the context, which fall within the field of semantics, contextual significance, which are indicative expressions. This means expressions that refer to the components of the communicative context (it derives its interpretation from it), which are for the speaker, the listener, the time and place of the uttered...etc. This means that expressions are not independent of the

(variable) context, and they always have other referents. As for the indicative expressions, they are: I, you, here, there ... and everything that is compounded with here and there, such as: from here, from there ... etc., as well as the definite and indefinite articles and the denoting pronouns (this, this, that, those ... etc.)).(17).

As for the linguistics of discourse, we find the term referral among the philosophical, logical and semantic discussions; As its usefulness appeared in relation to denotations and references, in addition to its reliance on lexical data. The Discourse Analysis Dictionary indicated that J.K. Milnar divided the reference into:

1 Estimated 2 Completed

And making the estimated referral with the lexical unit, and making the accomplished referral from the pieces of reality, that is, the reference that is attached to a specific phrase used, and if it is possible that the concept of the estimated reference is synonymous with the concept of the lexical meaning, then the instant reference is not equivalent to the meaning in the discourse, because the meaning includes related information The position of articulation, the relationships between the vocalists, their knowledge, their verbal position, the communicative rituals, the type of speech, and the effect that is intended to occur on the addressee.(18)

Brown and Yule refer to the saying of John Lynes when he talks about the nature of referral ((It is the speaker who transmits (using an appropriate expression), i.e. the expression carries a referential function when performing a referral... Therefore, in discourse analysis, the referral is seen as an action by the speaker/ Writer)) .(19).

Expressions do not refer more than speakers, so the speaker is the one who disposes of the referral as he wants, and the analyst must understand the nature of that referral ((It is the speaker who refers by using an appropriate expression)) (20), but this does not mean that the words indicating the reference have no effect on the referral. The referral is not understood without its

elements, and it is only achieved by the presence of the referrer and the transmitter, and the transmitter is the most important for the speaker through its relationship to the rest of the text (in most cases the sender focuses all his efforts in this sentence, as what is beyond it is often an interpretation of it, and it also represents the axis that revolves The text is on it at a later time, as the remaining parts of the text relate to the first sentence of some means.(21).

Referral in functional grammar is a deliberative act between a speaker and an interlocutor in a specific communicative structure, and the speaker aims with it to refer the addressee to a specific thing. Referral is a cooperative process in relation to the principle of cooperation as defined by (Grice) and it is governed by the rules of dialogue, in particular the (quantum) rule, which requires that the information provided by the addressee does not exceed the requested; That is, giving the addressee an amount of information that is sufficient to identify the intended self and not be below him. If it is below him, the referral process fails, and if it exceeds him, it is known that what is meant is not merely a referral, but rather a meaning such as underestimating the addressee, for example.(22).

The modern linguists were interested in referring, and they took it from a different angle: synthetic or semantic, and divided it on the basis of the mention of the interpreter. It is not mentioned in the text, so we beg to specify it by deliberative procedures, which is what (Robert Beaugrand) referred to when he defined the reference by saying(23) (it is the relationship between phrases on the one hand and things and situations in the external world to which the phrases refer), which is a difference between internal textual reference and reference. External deliberative by showing the relationship between the statements and the situation in the external world to which the statements refer.(24).

The deliberative assignment depends:

1. The speech, including its textual context.

2. The external position in all its details (participants - and others).

3. Cognitive storage of the recipient.

4. The information shared between the speaker and the addressee.

Based on this, it is not limited to specific referral elements, but the referral may be through any word in which the above-mentioned features are achieved, whether it is a singular word or a combination, to be a metaphor or metaphor, so that the transferee in the pragmatic referral ((depends either on the data textual and rhetorical, or on information provided by the non-linguistic place and/or information such as what is related to the information shared by the speakers).(25).

The second topic: manifestations of the deliberative reference in the poem (Jerusalem, the bride of your Arabism) by Mudhafer Al-Nawab.

Pragmatics has many definitions for the different fields of science and knowledge to which the pragmatic approach is applied, and the most prominent definitions are: ((studying meaning in different situations, i.e. referring to a specific speaker or a specific user of language)).(26) Rhetoric and pragmatics agree in relying on language to influence the recipient; Because the text in general is a text in a situation that is related to looking at the modifications that occur in the behavior of the sender and receiver.(27).

And this linguistic trend, which is concerned with the effect of the conversational interaction in the discourse situation between the user of the language and the recipient, which results in the study of all linguistic and rhetorical data related to articulation, especially the implications and implications generated by use in the context(28). The second is through language to achieve the speaker's intention. What is required for this referral is what the speaker wants, not the language system. It is through referring the speaker, explicitly or implicitly, to a text, a specific person, or

an event for the purpose of obtaining a certain benefit.(29).

When looking at the poem *Al-Quds, The Bride of Your Arabism* by Mudhafer Al-Nawab, we notice that there are many words that cannot be explained except by referring to the context of pronunciation, and they are the ones on which the pragmatics depend in determining the meaning. The poet says at the beginning of the poem:

Who sold Palestine and enriched by God

Except for the list of beggars on the thresholds of the rulers

And the table of the great powers?

And if the night falls,

The cups are poured out, Jerusalem has become the bride of our Arabism

Welcome Welcome Welcome

Who sold Palestine only revolutionaries scribes?(30).

The poet asks about who sold Palestine, he refers to the political authority that controls the text, then he answers that a group of beggars who sit at the gates of the rulers, and the table of the major countries refers to the stock of the mind. They are the audience of listeners, for the previous speech contains a meaning whose understanding depends on the external knowledge between the transcendent and the referrer. The table of the major powers refers to the usurping countries that participated in the usurpation of Palestine. ((The referral arises due to the movement of thought in two successive directions, the first of which is to dig up its knowledge store in the descriptions of things and their relationship to others, and the second is to search in its textual store, which Hazem referred to as (bold speech in systems, prose, history, hadith or proverb, and here the referral motive arises). And its engine is in the mind of the speaker, which is the duality of the two fields of thought work, as the reference is made from the cognitive side to the textual side.(31).

Then the poet refers to the betrayal and betrayal of those who sold Palestine and they are the revolutionaries or those who claim to be revolutionaries, and this external reference to outside the text that clearly depends on the prior knowledge between the negotiating parties, i.e. knowledge of the context of the situation or the events surrounding the text, to which he adds its deliberative dimension, ((Referral to not mentioned mainly depends on the context of the situation, as is the reference to a previous mentioned and a late reference).(32).

The poet continues talking about the one who stole Jerusalem by saying:

I swear by the necks of wine jugs

And what is in the cup of poison

And this revolutionary filled with seashells in Beirut

Crunchy until he came back without a neck

I swear by the date of hunger and the day of desire

Not a single Arab will remain

If our situation remains this way

between profiteering governments

Jerusalem is the bride of your Arabism

The poet repeats in the poem (*Al-Quds*) several times, trying to blame the Arabs for not standing up to the Zionist occupation. It reveals the poet's interest in it. All of this has a psychological and valuable dimension between the negotiating parties, as repetition served to spread the spirit of enthusiasm and revolution in the souls of its people, sometimes by incitement and at other times by irony, and this shows the moral integration in the semantic fields, and thus the repetition benefited the listener's feeling of injustice, persecution, and the tyranny of the colonizer and his tyranny.(33), and incitement and encouragement in the face of the occupation to create a spirit of resistance, (34), rebellion and revolution against those who usurped it and hope for the liberation

of Jerusalem from the clutches of colonialism and aggression. with fatigue)), (35) and this paradox refers to the reality of the revolutionary who is filled with pleasures and desires from wine and he continues to betray his country, and the reality of the situation of occupied Palestine and what it suffers from hunger and fatigue from The severity of the Israeli siege, and this situation remains with the survival of the governments of the earners that only care about their own interests.

The poet refers an external reference through his saying (the bloated revolutionary), which is a general referral to the revolutionaries who claim the revolution, and this bloated revolutionary without a neck he referred to earlier that they are the ones who sold Palestine and sat at the table of the major countries, and this referral is clear and direct and includes the most important One of the conditions of referral, which is honesty, which Brown and Yule referred to by saying: ((The people of formal semantics often focus on the importance of the phrase used to refer to something true / correct in describing that thing. That is, if we call a man the phrase (((The King of England), the description contained in these expressions must be true/correct and apply to the said person in order for us to obtain a valid referral process.(36).

The poet completes a hadith on Palestine and the situation of the Arabs:

Why did you bring all the adulterers of the night into her room?? 1

And you pulled all your daggers 2

And you compete with honor 3

And you screamed at her to shut up Sauna for the show 4

What honors you 5

boys of whores

Are you silent rapist?

Children of whores.(37).

It is noted that the poet uses the pronoun of speech to refer to the absolute Arabs and traitors who conspired against Jerusalem without naming them, and without specifying them as impossible to him, because they are known to the recipient and he does not need to declare them. The rhetorical mode ((The advantage of this conception is to dispense with the inflection on a previous syllable, and then it is considered (recursive) utterances rejected by the previous approach... Thus it generalizes the treatment of some pronoun passages and accepts that they are considered recursive uses)).(38) .

(Why did you enter) an addressee (text).

(All the fornicators of the night) a deliberative reference - refers in the speaker's mind to the absolute of the Israeli invaders.

(to her room) Textual absent.

The pragmatic reference here depends on the discursive memory, because the assignee (the Israelis) is known to the addressee and does not need to be mentioned in the text, because he is present in his memory. The place or what the parties involved have in common, but the lexical-semantic structure of the existing syllables must be taken into account here.(39).

We note here that the deliberative reference has been achieved through the metonymic structure (the fornicators of the night) that was identified by the rhetorical memory shared between the two parties to the discourse, as well as the textual contexts.

The poet continues to describe the state of Palestine usurped from the major countries, saying (Why did you enter all the adulterers of the night and stood listening behind the door and pulled to the end, and screamed at it to the end to keep the show...) Instead of directing the reader himself to save Jerusalem from what it is In it, he distracts him, by metaphoring a known verb (fornicators of the night, the cry of virginity, the drag of daggers, the screams of display), the process of pulling the daggers, which refers an external

reference to Arab memory through the positions of honor that the Arabs were taking, the poet creates a paradox that reveals the falsehood and hypocrisy of these revolutionary rulers instead. If they kill the adulterer, they go back to the show and ask him to keep quiet. This referral is called a simulated referral. Because it refers to a story famous among the Arabs, there is no word in the poet's words that indicates the addressee with its functional or lexical meaning, but rather a review of Arab stories and how they deal with the dagger and the display.(40)

The poet continues to ask several questions to expand the interpretation and portray traitors in the form of demons who stand behind the doors and hear the cries asking for salvation, so the poet was able to add a beautiful rhetorical style. her honor.(41).

And the poet's saying "How honorable you are" and his saying "Do you remain silent and usurped" is a reproachful question, because the deliberative reference may be intended to "speak to the assignee and reprimand him if the assignee is a reproachful question." (42). Referring his saying "How honorable you are" to outside the text, and they are the ones who sold Palestine to the occupation, and also "Do you keep quiet when usurped" is referred to outside the text, which is the usurped Palestine.

The poet continues describing the one who sold Palestine by saying:

I am not shy when I tell you the truth
The pig coop
purer than the purest of you
The bench is moving to wash the dead
As for you
Don't shake your stubble
Now I show you
In all the capitals of this Arab world
you killed my joy

In every alley I find arrows in front of me
I became wary even of the phone
Even the walls and even the children
I vomit for this crude method
And in an Arab country
It was just written by my mom
Late in the corridors of the state
Two lunar months.

Referrals appear here clearly in this passage, and they are characterized by the dominance of referrals over the first person pronoun in which the poet stands before these traitors. It represents the collective pronoun of those who feel what the poet is going through, and see what the representatives write as an expression of their voices, so we find that after this passage the singular pronoun turns into the pronoun of the plural speaker (Let's sue...in front of the Arab desert...so that you judge us)).

His saying (Al-Azlam), which is a word that refers through the Arabic memory to the men of the system and its hands, which extends to everything that opposes them or knows them and does not stand with them. With the word (azlam) being a plural, the social context is what determined the significance of this word, making it refer to men. The ruling regime dominating the necks of the people.

The poet employs in his poem many insults and profanity in order to express his anger at the corruption of those who sold Palestine in his desire to turn the Arab street and for change and jihad for the sake of the Arab world and Palestine. Washing the dead, but you do not shake the reed of your nakedness) he referred to outside the text, and he does not describe the Palestinian rulers and revolutionaries only, but all the Arabs in all the capitals (all the capitals of this Arab world), he strips them of all aspects of honor and Arabism, and these details are like the description that It describes the Arabs that help the recipient determine the required reference that is not

mentioned in the text, and here the reader must contemplate the text and the clues that surround it in order to be able to determine the required reference. Discrete (you), which is not referred to within the text but is referred to outside the text and which is understood through the deliberative context.(43).

And his saying (in every alley I find the arrows in front of me, I become wary, even the phone, even the walls, and even the children vomit, for this crude method is just written from my mother, it is delayed in the corridors of the state two lunar months) so the poet refers an external referral to the security forces or informants, i.e.(44), the elements affiliated with the authority, so it is a referral through Semantic assignment, which requires allocating the field of semantics from the total or general meaning to the partial or special meaning. The poet completes the poem by saying:

Let's be judged

In front of the Arabian desert

to rule us

Confess now in front of the desert

That I am vulgar and obscene as your defeat.

O honorable defeated

O rulers of the defeated

Oh defeated audience

What made us dirty.. what got us dirty..

How dirty and arrogant we are?

what's dirty

I do not exclude anyone.

do you admit

I said dirty

Despite the violet of sadness

And flashing the water prayer over drunkenness

And crazy to laugh

Street manners and barracks

And lick the thigh on the club door

audience at night

He works in the basement of the Sadness Foundation

We will become the Jews of history

And howling in the desert homeless

Is the nation is governed by the Royal thighs ?

This homeland or a brothel ?

Is the land of this globe or a den of wolves?

What is called the UN bombing on Hanoi ?(45).

Mudhafer Al-Nawab's political poetry focuses on irony and obscene language, especially in his description of traitors from the Arab rulers. I live in the inferno of massacre, it is ugly to me, and I live this ruling Arab humiliation... We live in obscenity, practicing in thousands of forms, we live oppression, and in color on satellite TV screens... We live in silent prostitution or prostitute silence in the latest style, which language do you want? And witnessing the fall, I am distracted by searching for the kindness of the phrase lest I scratch those who grieve me from vein to vein.(46)

The textual internal and external referrals are the subject of the study that is understood through the deliberative context by focusing on the relationship between the speaker and the addressee in a particular context. This includes referring the poet to an external reference in his saying (Is a homeland governed by the royal thighs), as he refers abroad to sexual corruption through the rule of the country to a group of mercenary thieves who are only concerned with their own interests, so what is required for this referral is what the speaker wants(47), not the language system, which is He described them with

various descriptions such as (the defeated, the dirty, the Jews...etc).

Another reference to saying (Hanoi) is a pragmatic reference referring to the (Hanoi) incident or the Haiphong massacre that occurred in 1946, when the French army bombed the Vietnamese coastal city Haiphong, killing a large number of Vietnamese, which led to the Battle of Hanoi, and here achieves the most important A condition of the deliberative referral is the realization of intentionality, which is one of the seven criteria referred to by (Bogrand and Dressler), achieving the speaker's intent is the basis for the deliberative referral, and here the poet was able through intentionality to influence the listener and direct it to a specific goal, which is a statement of the injustice and corruption of major nations.(48).

The poet continues:

What is the characteristic of the era called?

And endangering peaceful ways?

What is the Arab situation called masturbation in front of peace projects?

And toasting with the bastard Ford?

what is it called

Tqna religion faces Umayyad traders?

what is it called

Bloody wheel in Baghdad?

What is called Sufi sessions in the United Nations?

what is it called

Sending the Iranian army to Qaboos?

And Qaboos is a very patriotic sultan

It has no ties to Great Britain

Unlike his father

He was born democratically from the cradle

Therefore, you will be forgiven for wearing sandals

and put on glasses

It was that the Arab League recognized his exploits

God bless her

One of the imperialist newspapers

I have published a presentation of an Arab ambassador

Acting like a prostitute in the arms of the generals(49).

The poet tries to describe the suffering of the Arabs in the face of peace issues. The poet refers various external references, for example, by saying (Ford) to the US Secretary of State (William Rogers) in the government of US President Nixon, and the poet refers to the traitorous rulers who conspired against Palestine, and he refers to the outside By saying (the Umayyad merchants), he compares the rulers to the Umayyad merchants, and refers an external reference to the Sultan of Oman (Qaboos), then he refers a textual dimensional reference through the separate pronoun (this), and referring the connected pronoun in his saying (do not link it) to the one before him, which is Sultan (Qaboos), which is A tribal text referral, these different referrals contribute to creating a kind of mental activity by revealing the text references. It is important, which is brevity and brevity ((formulation of the largest amount of information by spending the least amount of means)).(50)

The poet Mudhafer Al-Nawab completes his poem, which is considered one of the most prominent poets of rejection, protest, opposition and open criticism. The politician even said before publishing the complete works that he is a poet of satire only, and these previous factors with his high ability to deal with words as he wants, we find him employing referrals of various kinds.(51).

Conclusion

1 - The research showed that language in its nature, and according to its cosmic system, includes the present element, and it does not dispense with it, because it is a

substance in language that has no presentation.

2- The term referral was not a heresy in modern linguistic thought, rather it is an extended temporal and deep in its temporal dimension in ancient linguistic studies, whether it was Sanskrit studies or Arabic linguistic studies, where the reasons for descending in Arabic interpretive studies represented the term referral.

3- The concept of referral differs from one linguistic approach to another, its concern in the linguistics of the text is different from what it is in functional grammar or linguistics of discourse, and the same is true of the principle of cooperation identified by Grace.

4 The referral has manifestations that can be achieved through it, and among these manifestations the interpretation, and the metaphorical style achieved by the science of eloquence.

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