

*Republic of Iraq*  
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# **SURRA MAN RA'A**

Scientific Refereed Journal

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**University of Samarra**

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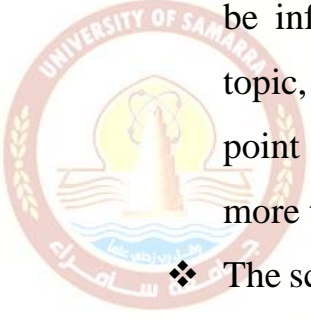
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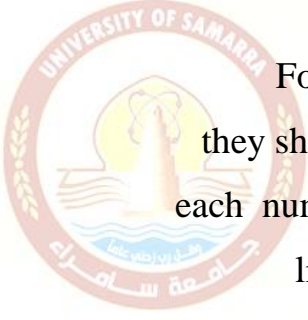
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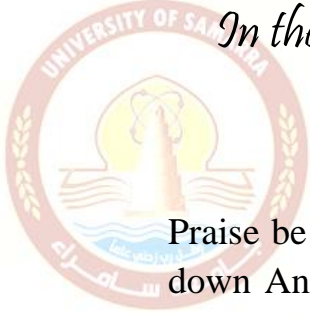
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*In the name of Allah the Most Merciful and Compassionate*

### **Issue address**

Praise be to Allah, who has honored us with Quran, a book that He sent down And we are honored by the best of the Prophet sent by him, may prayers and peace be upon our master Muhammad and all his family and companions.

In a time when adherence to constants of all kinds became rare, and clinging to values became scarce

The Journal Sura man Raa continues its journey, adhering to what distinguishes it and establishing its feet in a land based on respectable controls and standards in all its aspects.

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And the pioneer does not lie to his family

We thank Allah for his grace and from Him in our success and payment for what is good and giving .

Allah grants success.

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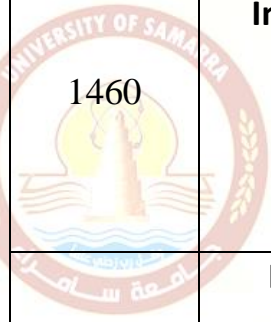


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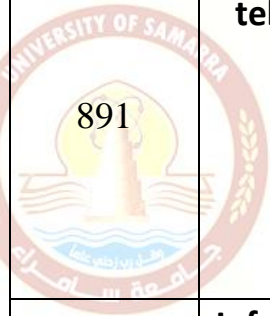


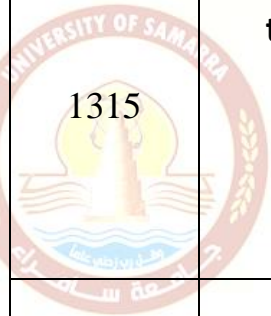


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<p>971</p>	<p><b>An Interpretational Study of MUST as a Modal of Necessity and Obligation in English with Reference to Arabic</b></p> <p>Asst. Prof. Mahmood Abbas Dawood (College of Education for Humanities / University of Tikrit)</p> <p>Lecturer: Hussein Khalaf Najim (College of Basic Education / University of Kirkuk)</p>	<p>1665-1692</p>

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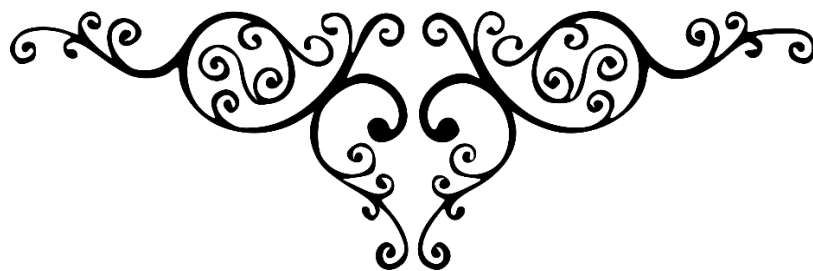
# **A Historical Survey of the Language Functions in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Linguistics**

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## Abstract

The modern-day proofs estimate the seriousness and significance of functionality in language fields. In general, language functions are defined in terms of communication of meaning or language processing in the comprehension and production of vocalizations. More recently, languages have been integrated with variation and change within languages approaching a dynamic view of language functionality.

The concept of functionality is appeared and be common in linguistics studies in the 1930's, but it can be dated before this time, and its fundamental supposition participated in the linguistic fields. Many scholars concerned and dealt with the explanation of language functions and their classifications.

This research investigates linguists' classifications of language functions in the 20<sup>th</sup> century in this field of language studying.

**Keywords: Functionality, Schools of linguistics, Functional School, Roman Jakobson, London School, American School.**

## دراسة تاريخية للوظائف اللغوية في علم اللغة في القرن العشرين

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### ملخص البحث:

تقدر البراهين الحديثة مدى جدية وأهمية الوظيفة في مجالات اللغة. بشكل عام ، يتم تعريف وظائف اللغة من حيث توصيل المعنى أو معالجة اللغة في فهم الأصوات وإنتاجها. في الآونة الأخيرة ، تم دمج اللغات مع الاختلاف والتغيير داخل اللغات التي تقترب من عرض ديناميكي لوظائف اللغة.

ظهر مفهوم الوظيفة وكان شائعاً في الدراسات اللغوية في ثلاثينيات القرن العشرين ، ولكن يمكن ان يرجع تأريخه قبل هذا الوقت، وقد شارك افتراضه الأساسي في المجالات اللغوية. اهتم كثير من العلماء وتناولوا شرح وظائف اللغة وتصنيفاتها.

يبحث هذا البحث في تصنيفات اللغويين للوظائف اللغوية في القرن العشرين وتصنيفاتهم في هذا المجال من دراسة اللغة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الوظيفية، مدارس علم اللغة، المدرسة الوظيفية، رومان ياكوبسون، مدرسة لندن، المدرسة الأمريكية .





## **1- Introduction**

Linguistic classical studies treat language as an obstructed critical framework, i.e., syntax may describe a shape of rational elements for creating sentences in any language which are grammatically accurate. Language functions or any other studies rely on the understanding and classifying the authentic world, because humankind permanently take effective actions in this world. Language reflects our experience and our personification. The notion of language function is utilized to give a specific response for an important question: why is language as it is? The popular answer is “The nature of language is closely relevant to the claims that the person makes on it”. Language has functions to serve, but these functions are very variegated; people cannot illustrate language simply by listing its uses, and this list could in any case be protracted indefinitely.

The primary functions derive the structural roles (functional elements such as process and actor). These functional elements express certain meanings or semantic options which are realized in the clause, each functional element contributes to the structures through the functional rules. (Halliday, 1970: 141).

In more recent years, considerable attention has been focused on the distinction between formal and functional approaches to language. The formalists like Chomsky and his followers rely on the supposed power of formalization to provide explanations for the facts of language, with the supposition that such formalization captures innate properties of the human brain, the functionalists seek to explain the facts of language by considering the way language functions in actual use, and many of them tend to neglect formalization.

## **2. The Influences of Schools of Linguistics on Language Functions**

Modern linguistic studies and investigations appeared in the beginning of the 20th century, the focal point in this time is to pay attention to study the language in a structure system and limit specific areas in language, this began with the famous linguist Ferdinand de Saussure. de Saussure’s effects on linguistic studies have been expanded later to other sciences fields and the schools of linguistics have appeared in European and American countries.

### **2.1 Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913)**

At the beginning of the 20th century, de Saussure’s ideas open the directions to the study of language. De Saussure’s contributions give substantial and prolific

trends for subsequent linguists. He advocated the notion that language is an arrangement of signs. The fundamental ideas of de Saussure are as the following:

- 1- Language/Speaking
- 2- Synchronic/Diachronic
- 3- Signifier/Signified
- 4- Syntagmatic/Paradigmatic Connections

These ideas about language are later known as (Structural Linguistics). (Graffi, 2013: 471).

## **2.2 Copenhagen School (Glossematics School)**

This school is one of the most major centres of schools in linguistics. This school is founded by Louis Hjelmslev, Viggo Brøndal and Hans-Jørgen Uldall. They led an attitude known as Glossematics, Glossematics concentrated on the links between the elements in the language organization. Glossematics is regarded as an algebraic approach of language and this approach was epitomized than any other 20th century theories and suggested the algebraic direction in the American Schools of linguistics in the 1940s, and the followers of this school impressed by this approach during the 1930-1939.

### **A- Viggo Brøndal (1887-1942)**

In this school, Brøndal confirms that the essential characteristics of a system should be remained aside from its material. Brøndal studied the two relations of compensation and variation and how they are defined and founded. The relations of compensation are: Positive, Negative and Neutral structures, and the relations of variation are: Noun, Adjectives, Prepositions and Prefixes structures. Brøndal also concentrated on morphology, semantics and syntax, he studied phonetics and phonology in intermitted time, and his major aim is the fundamental characteristics of language, he took his ideas from the signs of the composed texts.

### **B- Hans-Jørgen Uldall (1907-1957)**

Uldall states one of the new views in studying phonology which is known as (Phonematics) and suggested consolidated approach of phonology and grammar which is known (Glossematics). Hence, Uldall is the first linguist who suggested the title Glossematics. Glossematics also refers to an official view of language which cannot realized by limited terms but with the human activities, this view is for that reason characterized as (The Relational Grammar or Immanent Grammar). This grammar is presented by Hjelmslev and expanded by Sydney





Lamb and Peter Reich; another title is (Stratificational Grammar) is relevant to the Relational Grammar.

### **C- Louis Hjelmslev (1899-1965)**

The main figure of the Copenhagen School is Louis Hjelmslev. Hjelmslev modified his ideas by examining the terms phonetics/grammar and the language meaning in a united foundation, he also postulated that language is not the only means of communication, i.e., the sign communication and deaf-mutes communication. Another Hjelmslev's notion is the investigation of the system of dependences which create the framework of a specified language, these dependences are regarded as the functions, he presents the sign function which can be classified into: Expressions and Content Functions, Hjelmslev also mentions that there is a coherence relation between the sign function and its parts: expression and content. Hjelmslev's effect is in different directions, such as: systemic functional grammar, stratificational grammar and semiotics theories. (Sampson, 1980: 250 and Strazney, 2005: 471).

### **2.3 Prague School**

Prague school is a school of linguistics which is related to a collection of linguists who composed the (Linguistic Circle of Prague) or what is known as (The Prague School of Linguistics), it is found between 1926-1928. The main figures of this school are:

#### **A- Vilém Mathesius (1882-1945)**

Mathesius objected the investigation between the actual element and the grammatical element in the sentence. The investigation of grammatical element is the classical investigation. i.e., the subject and predicate. The first element divides the sentence into theme and utterance, these investigations are important, but according to Mathesius' ideas these elements are disagree.

#### **B- Nikolai Trubetzkoy (1890-1938)**

Trubetzkoy is a one of the founders of Prague School, Trubetzkoy's publication Principles of Phonology gave the fundamental ideas to the concept of phoneme. Trubetzkoy and his followers dealt with de Saussure's ideas of the description of the phoneme meaning. Prague linguists did not identify the phoneme as an abstract group of sounds or as a transcriptional one, they identify it as an intricate component understood by the speech sounds. (Robins, 1967: 204-206).

### **C- Roman Jakobson (1892-1982)**

The most influential and well-known linguist of Prague School is Roman Jakobson. He made genuine researches in many fields of linguistics. Jakobson begins by studying the children's gaining of language and mentions that the different relationships which are found in random manner, for instance, the relationships between the production of consonants and vowels. Jakobson then studied the hierarchy of the phonological characteristics which are found in children's gaining language. Prague School also gave basic ideas to the other fields of linguistics, such as syntax and the relations with the language functions. (Sampson, 1980: 123-124). The researcher includes Jakobson's language functions in 3.3.

### **2.4 London School**

The London School of Linguistics or the London School of Structuralism, this school is included the studying of language on the expressive side, the characteristics of structure, systemic notions and the social properties of language. The main achievement of London School in linguistics is the situational theory of meaning in semantics and the prosodic investigation in phonology. This school began by the ideas of Daniel Jones when he reviewed and presented the ideas of Henry Sweet on phonetics. Jones' suggestions were effective in the evolution of phonetics studies and researches with his classifications and writings on sounds. Other contributions are suggested by J. R. Firth, Firth's ideas about language are described by the central part of context, he expounds the meaning as function in the context and phonetic structures. The major figures of London School are:

#### **A- Daniel Jones (1881-1967)**

Daniel Jones is the most significant figure in the English phonetics in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, he is also regarded the first linguist who distinguished RP (Received Pronunciation). Other contributions presented by Jones are found in the analysis of the vowel sounds, especially the cardinal vowels and his publications *Outline of English Phonetics* and *English Pronouncing Dictionary* are great and considerable explorations in the 20th century phonetics.

#### **B- J R. Firth (1890-1960)**

Firth's basic contributions are in phonology and syntax, Firth's phonology is limited to the designing and organizing the sounds and the phonemes in a paradigmatic investigation and how the sounds are found in the phonetic environment in a syntagmatic investigation. He also presents the (Prosody) then





(Prosodic Phonology), in prosodic phonology Jones refers to the function with the spoken utterance.

### **C- M.A.K. Halliday (1925-2018)**

There are many expansions and evolutions in London School, for instance, Halliday concluded Firth's ideas about syntax and he extended the systematic and comprehensive notions about the framework of language more than Firth had. Halliday also clarified and suggested the Systemic Functional Grammar, his presentations are researches and surveyed by many scholars in linguistics and language. (Graffi, 2013: 481-483).

### **2.5 The American School**

There are primary figures in the American School of linguistics: Franz Boas, Edward Sapir and Leonard Bloomfield.

#### **A- Franz Boas (1858-1942)**

Boas' main interest is to collect data about languages and human beings and the way he used with his followers to evaluate the identification and categorizing these languages, Boas suggested that the languages must be distinguished by their own items and structures.

#### **B- Edward Sapir (1884-1939)**

Sapir and his instructor Benjamin Lee Whorf (1897-1941) explain language in relations with speakers' behaviour and reflections, this suggestion became what is known as (Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis), this hypothesis refers to the framework of the language and how person understands and applies it.

#### **C- Leonard Bloomfield (1887-1949)**

Bloomfield's primary influence is to regard linguistics as a specific science, he was affected by the psychological side of language and his investigations were concentrated on methodology. (Graffi, 2006: 183).

### **3- Language Functions in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

The Classifications and Descriptions of Language Functions in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Linguistics is the scientific investigation of language scientifically, and it is the science which extended during the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the purpose of discovering the actuality and usage of language, linguists demonstrate many ideas and classifications about language functions. Consequently, there are many viewpoints and suggestions by the linguists of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **3.1 Bronislaw Kasper Malinowski (1923)**

Malinowski is a Polish anthropologist whose work on the interaction between language and culture among the Trobriand islanders was effective in sociolinguistics. He suggested ‘phatic communion’ and ‘context of situation’.

Malinowski identifies the context of utterance from a common context of situation and he contends examining the meaning with reference to the analysis of language functions in a specific culture. Malinowski recognizes three main important language functions.

#### **1- The Pragmatic Function**

This function refers to a language as a form of action, and this function is related with narrative activities.

#### **2- The Magical Function (Ritual Function)**

This function treats language as a means of control over the environment, and it is related with festival and spiritual performances in cultures.

#### **3- Narrative Function**

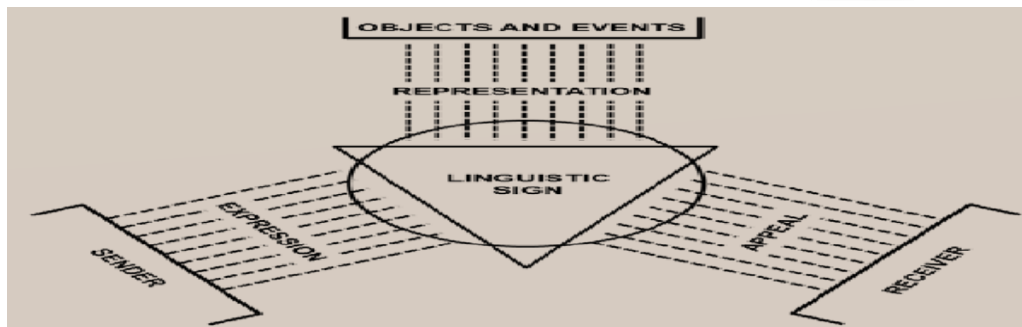
This function deals with the language as a place filled with beneficial and needful information keeping the historical values. (Malinowski, 1923:296-316).

### **3.2 Karl Ludwig Bühler (1934)**

Bühler is a German psychologist, his book *Sprachtheorie* (Theory of Language) (1934) focused on language functions and presented the first theory of deixis. His work has influenced all the recent functional models of language. According to Bühler, communication occurs between the speaker (sender) and listener (receiver) and it is about the subjects around us. In Bühler’s opinion, language is a system for transmitting ideas with others about the world and these ideas represent the necessary elements of communication. The Organon model is first demonstrated in Bühler’s writings in 1918, the organon contains the threefold human language needs: Profession, Triggering and Representation. The three important elements that Bühler identifies in his organon are:

- A- The world (The Objective Contents)
- B- The sender (addresser) (Speaker)
- C- The addressee (The recipient/receiver)





**Fig. (1) Bühler's Organon Model**

From these criteria, Bühler derived the following three language functions, and all these functions occur in every individual vocalization:

### **1- The Cognitive Function (Representation Function)**

This function can be found in the mathematical problems and the symbolic signs of modern logic structures. This function also mentions the objects and situations when the speaker cognizes the listener of extralinguistic facts or states they are discussing about. (Bühler, 1934: 35).

### **2- The Appellative Function (Conative Function)**

This function renders to encourage well-definable emotions or sensations in the listener, for instance, the imperative order in which a teacher gives to his students to do a particular activity, or a particular voice-tone with which an utterance is made and may have the influence of prompting the listener to carry out or not to carry a specific action. (ibid).

### **3- The Expressive Function**

When the concentration is on the sender's feelings, the expressive function of communication takes control, and any object-oriented is normal, if the concentration is on receiver's feelings, this will deal with the appeal side. This function is mainly related to the speaker's psychological attitude, and this function can be realized by the intonational structures, e.g., 'Let's play'. This function also expresses the speaker's attitude at the moment of speaking. (Bühler, 1934: 36).

### **3.3 Roman Jakobson (1960)**

Roman Jakobson (1896-1982) is a famous Russian – American linguist and one of the most prominent figures from the beginning appearance of structuralism. Jakobson is one of the promoters of this direction and the most significant theoretician of Prague School, he has the leading effect in contemporaneous language functionality, and many linguists consider Jakobson as the grandfather of functionalists. Jakobson offers three important ideas in linguistics, which are:

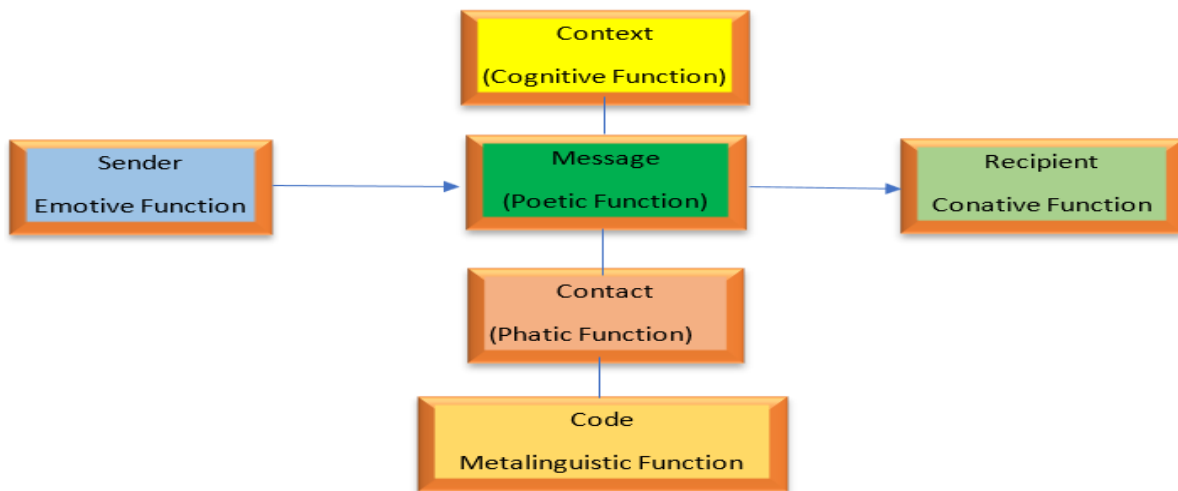
A- Linguistic Classification (Linguistic Typology): This idea refers to the categorization of languages in terms of the grammatical characteristics.

B- Clarity (Markedness): It shows the specific types of the grammatical arrangement are idealistic than others.

C- Generality (Linguistic Universals): it displays the common characteristics of different languages in the world.

In 1960, Jakobson chose Bühler's classification and finished it. He offered new components, such as; the linguistic code, the message and the psychological connection between the interlocutors (Contact).

Thus, he added three more functions to Bühler's original classification. Jakobson epitomizes the activity of communicating in the following six factors: the sender, the receiver, the message, the context, the channel and the code.



**Fig. (2) Jakobson's Six Factors and Functions**

According to Jacobson (1980: 81) language can be examined in the assortment of the functions, and the plan of function study needs a compendious study for the selective elements in each conversation and each verbal expression. Jakobson's language functions are:

### 1- The Phatic Function

This function is introduced by Malinowski, and it refers to the connection with the communicative performance, and it is utilized take the awareness. This function is considered the one function that people use when they speak, it is regarded as the function which is achieved by babies. (Jacobson,1980: 84).

### 2- The Poetic Function (Aesthetic Function)

This function is not commonly analyzed with the general issues of language. The exploration of language needs an inclusive observance of the poetic





side. The endeavour to decrease the poetic function to literature or to seize literature to the poetic function may be false facilitation. This function is not the only function of the verbal expressions but only its prevalent and specific function. (Jakobson, 1980: 85).

The poetic function is not about the sound structure, but it also concerns with the grammatical structures. The concentration on the grammatical signification is not prelude (The Lexical Meaning) as a significant one to the framework and the meaning of the literary work, e.g., poem, short story, novel, .... etc. (Jakobson, 1985: 163).

The poetic function is found in rhythm, assonance and in other patterns. It generally refers to the sound style of language, and it has a very distinguishable part in person's conversations activities. (Jakobson and Waugh, 1987: 217-224).

### **3- The Referential Function (Cognitive, Denotative, Ideational)**

This function appears as a distinguished function in the regulation of six factors. As a directory of the undistinguished environment of the referential function, people imply the reality that in numerous linguistic and philosophical researches of language. This function is regarded as the single function between other functions have been understood.

Jakobson (1960: 353) annotates that the context is what is known as the "referent", somewhat ambiguous, nomenclature". Remarkably, this does not stop him from using the term "referential" for the function whose target factor is the context. In addition, the term "context" is no less ambiguous, both in general and in this particular case. Jakobson says that the context is "either verbal or capable of being verbalized". As for the referential function, Jakobson gives the synonyms "denotative" and "cognitive", but unlike all the other functions, this one is not presented in detail and sounds to be taken for granted. There are two major ways of interpreting this function in Jakobson's work and those who use his model.

A. The referential function relates to the thing.

B. The referential function seems more useful and operative one. The referential function is associated with an element whose truth value (true or false status) is being affirmed (or questioned), particularly when this truth value is identical in the real universe and in the assumptive or reference universe that is taking it on.

A universe of supposition (such as the universe of a character in a literary work) may be reinforced or contradicted by the universe of reference (for example, as defined by the omniscient narrator) which stipulates what is ultimately true or

false in the more or less "realistic" universe constructed by the semiotic act. So, the statement "**The sun rises in the East**" which is true in reality and in a realistic text would be more of a referential assertion than "**The sun rises in the West**", which would be perceived as somewhat poetic, in that the incongruity draws attention to the message.

This function focuses on the context when context uses language and refers to things to the others to pay attention of them. Jakobson explicates that the context is what is known as the (Referent) somewhat ambiguous or nomenclature. Remarkably, this does not stop Jakobson of using the term "Referential" for this function whose target factor is the context. (Jakobson, 1985: 144).

#### **4- The Conative Function (Appellative)**

Jakobson (1960: 355) states that unlike declarative sentences, imperatives sentences linked to the conative function cannot be tested for their truth value. The imperative "Drink" 'It Cannot be challenged by the question 'Is it true or not?' which may be perfectly well asked after such sentences as:

e.g. One drank.

e.g. One will drink.

e.g. One would drink.

The grammatical structures are the clearest essence of this function, for instance, the imperative and vocative structures. The imperative structures basically vary from the declarative one. (Jakobson, 1987: 67-68).

#### **5- Metalingual Function (Metalinguistic, Glossing)**

This function concentrates on code, for instance, the determination of the words. The metalingual function is pointed to conform the sender and receiver to comprehend each other when they are using the same signs. The manifestation of metalingual function is linked to the expression of clauses with a specific grammatical topic and a specific grammatical predicate. The metalingual function is interested with the vocalizations that treat language as "code". This function is utilized to discuss the semantic /grammatical structures, supplying learners with materials to observe their own study and to show misinterpretations. This function also reflects the major side of any language and it is a fundamental side for children who acquire language to start their utterance. (Jakobson, 1987:69).

#### **6- The Emotive Function (Expressive)**

This function sheds light on the behaviour of the addresser and information being conveyed. In this sense, the message may be understood, i.e., transmitting





sensations, for example, wrath, expectation, intuition, gladness and sorrow. The emotive function concentrates more on the alertness of the addresser and less on information being transmitted. This function concentrates on the addresser, and it points to the immediate idioms of the person's situation. This function refers to the production of an effect for a specific feeling i.e., proper or artificial. The emotive category in language is mentioned by the interjections, in this sense, the interjections play a main role in our vocalizations, i.e., phonic, grammatical and lexical structures. The person makes the expressive criteria to point to his furious states sarcastic situations transfer apparent information. (Jakobson, 1987:44).

### **3.4 James Britton (1970)**

Britton's language functions assign to the continuous or oratorical and linguistic styles which may be mentioned in the texts, these texts may include different functions. Britton's ideas contain three basic functions:

#### **1- Transactional Function**

This function is utilized to mention and transfer thoughts and details. This function contains illustrative and convincing types of writing, the main essence of this function is interested fundamentally in the events and materials and how these events and materials are real and found. (Britton, 1970: 93).

#### **2- The Expressive Function**

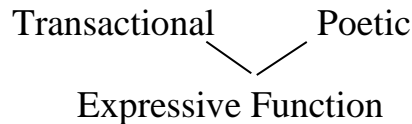
This function discovers the speaker's ideas and attitudes, and his performance in the situation in which it happens. Expressive function reveals the listener's knowledge of the speaker's situation. This function is mentioned as conforming to familiar conversations among the friends or colleagues, where the rules of usage are palliated, hence, Britton prefers to describe the social speech among friendly people. (ibid:94)

#### **3- The Poetic Function**

This function basically refers to the language of literary types (novel, short story and poetry), when the language is utilized to exemplify the writer's ideas and exemplify the realistic experience for the reader or hearer. This function is also used to create a structure or official kind performing a specific experience. (ibid:132).

Britton and et.al., (1975) emphasize that written language begins in the expressive and then moves outward from the self along toward transactional/poetic which moves along from expressive to transactional language

to get things completed. The objective of language moves along from expressive to poetic is to improve and assay knowledge in the light of one's own significance system-poetic language is important for its own sake. With the expressive language, as the base, the transactional and poetic languages should have efficacious capacities of every one, the gift of reason and the gift of imagination can be improved and advanced by using written language.



**Fig. (3) Britton's Scheme of the Expressive Function**

### 3.5 Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday (1973)

The accurate date that Halliday represents his language functions is in his book Explorations in the Functions of Language 1973, and there are many publications for this book, for example in 1974, 1975, 1977 and so on. Halliday prefers to present a functional explanation about child and adult language functions.

Halliday's classifications in the late Twentieth century language is extremely honorable and his works are more than the subjects of linguistics. Halliday's approach is undoubtedly a functional approach in the fields of linguistics. In the beginning, Halliday is influenced by the Prague school and specially by J.R. Firth. The principal element in Firthian approach is not enabling people to recount and distinguish the functions, but to supply a foundation for the language system since the system is relevant to the functions that require.

Halliday's classification in systemic linguistics concentrates on the other significant notion in a functional approach of language teaching which is (function) and in Halliday's systemic theory, the function has a double case, it is pointed to as both micro-and macro notions (functions. The micro-functions which the baby gets

in the early periods of language evolution, and the micro-functions limit the macro-functions as the baby's language more carefully approximates the adult system.

In his functional approach, Halliday mentions that a person tries to acquire a linguistic structure and an event by reference to the concept that language acts a major element in our daily life that is needed to serve definite universal group of requirements. Halliday's approach about language studies the meaning instead of the words or structures. Halliday expanded his theory in the first half of 1960's,





the functional samples are not usually the samples of the organization of language itself, but rather are based on language-external discussions, the best discussions are possible and known by Bühler (1934) model and Jakobson (1960) amplification of it.

According to Halliday (1973: 22-27) the social functions of language set the style of language diversity, Halliday prefers to call them as ‘diatypic’ diversity or (registers), and these are come from the framework of uses which language is designed to a specific culture or minor culture. The social functions refer to the contexts which are important when people can appoint the possibility sense which is peculiarity related with them. Halliday characterizes three discriminatory language functions known as (Meta-functions) which are:

#### **a- The Ideational Function (Experimental)**

The ideational function is a fundamental part of meaning in the language structure that is main to the language uses. This function refers to the encoding of our experience in the style of the ideational meaning, it does not appoint to the current selections in meaning, but it also defines the kind of the compositional investigations. Some concepts, such as agent, process conveying the meaning when we postulate the ideational element in the language of mature people. This function refers to carry the semantic meaning performing details about our practices in the external world containing our thoughts and minds. The ideational factor is conclusive to language usage in each function that the baby has understood the observation, and this provides the evidence to its case as a ‘macro-function’. (Halliday, 1973: 38-41).

#### **b- The Textual Function**

This function is also a macro- function, this function makes the demands that language must be practically pertinent, and this must contain a texture, in the actual contexts of situation, this recognizes an effective structure from a bare entity in grammar or dictionary, this element provides the rest contents of meaning prospect to complete the linguistic structure. This function is the connection between the language parts (elements) and refers to the different types of the text which may be inserted with the coherent and cohesive and relevant to the broad context in speech and writing. The structure of the clause in the English language is the concurrent production of the ideational, interpersonal and textual concepts, and these elements are not found together in separated style, but we can mention one part of the clause and mention one kind of meaning. (Halliday, 1973: 42).

### **c- The Interpersonal Function**

It suggests the foundation and keeping the social relationships, containing people motivation for making things or ratifying things. Interpersonal element supplies the meaning prospect as it is current in all language usages. (Halliday, 1973: 41).

Halliday presents seven different functions growing in Child's life. The first four factors assist the baby to fulfill physical, emotional and social needs, these first four functions are called (Pragmatic Functions), which are:

#### **1- The Instrumental Function**

This function indicates to the usage of language for the aim of favourable essential requirements. In Halliday's approach, the interpersonal function is relevant to the usage of language to produce statements to others, for instance, to make questions and to give commands. The last expression is (exchange), and the clause is considered as the fundamental linguistic device by means of which speaker/listener communicate information and what Halliday represents 'needs and services', the previous expression such as statements and questions, and the next expressions such as commands and offers. (Halliday, 1973: 27).

#### **2- The Regulatory Function**

This function refers to the usage of language and how the language regulates the behaviour of persons, and how the language manages the persons in the world. In this function, the desire needs a particular person, it is only him who must reply his manner, and in many times the speech in this function is pointed to a particular person. (ibid: 33).

#### **3- Interactional Function**

This function refers to baby's usage of language as a tool of personal interchange with other persons, in this function the baby exchanges his ideas with an actual person or looking for a missing person, there are two kinds of vocalizations in the interactional function, one is seeking for an answer and the second is not, the first one contains the final rise tone and the second finishes with a falling tone. This function includes the language which is utilized by the child reacts around him. This function also contains forms of vocalizations that could be considered as part of speech-acts by the current style, the vocalizations utilized to pay attention. This function points to the symbols used by the child to mention or set up and keep the nearness with the addressee. (ibid: 32).



#### **4- The Personal Function**

This function could be considered as a mixture of Bühler's (1934) expressive and appellative functions, but it is not an arbitrary mixture. Halliday presents the two functions as one, because Halliday's opinion about language is public event not a psychological event, and the modification in language media influences the personal function, especially in significant styles, such as, it makes new sub-functions and this needs new styles of codes and terms.

According to Halliday, the second three functions are called (Metaphetic Functions) and these functions convey and transform information more than actions and relatedness of persons or objects.

#### **5- The Representational Function (Informative/Representative)**

This function treats language as a means of communicating something or as an expression of conveying messages. This function refers to the child when he needs accurate and specific capture of a world and how this world functions, such as, explaining things, telling facts and giving examples and information for something. Its main domain is to clarify the meaning from the speaker's point of view and the conversation society. (Halliday, 1973: 37).

#### **6- Heuristic Function**

This function mentions the symbol of usage of language by the child to clarify the universe, and specially to call for a name. Heuristic function is a significant motive toward the gaining of lexicons, for instance, the child expresses a heuristic supposition about his world in the style of an empirical semantic order whose concepts are recognized by words and structures. The Heuristic function is a basic motive for the expounding the ideational factor in the baby's linguistic structure. (ibid).

#### **7- The Imaginative Function**

This function expresses the child's world, and it mentions the usage of language to make a specific world by using inventive language usage, for instance, in literature and humour. The language is utilized to narrate the tales, fictions and pranks.



“In Heuristic and the imaginative functions, the words and structures learnt in these new functions were soon turned also to pragmatic use in some of the examples quoted of the instrumental and regulatory functions”  
(Halliday, 1973: 37).

### **3.6 Geoffrey Leech (1974)**

In relation to Jakobson’s classification, Geoffrey Leech has achieved some dimensions and then he displayed five essential functions of language:

#### **1- Informational Function**

According to Leech (1981: 40) this function is very important one, because it refers to a language which can be utilized to describe the emotions of people, attitudes, oaths, .... etc.

#### **2- The Directive Function**

This function gesticulates to the effect and the manner of people, the simplest examples of this function are the commands and requests. This function refers to the public domination/situation confirmation on the recipient. (Leech,1981: 40).

#### **3- The Expressive Function**

The main aim of this function is the feeling expression, and this function also contains the poetic purposes of language, Leech (ibid:41) clarifies that this idea is about the poetic purpose which is inadmissible, because it is a general idea, and poetry is the product and outflow of the person’s passion.

#### **4- The Aesthetic Function**

This function refers to the language usage in literature, and the main purpose of this usage is the perfect linguistic structures in the literary works.

#### **5- Phatic Function**

It refers to the maintaining contacts and keeping the social relations in a perfect shape and an acceptance way.

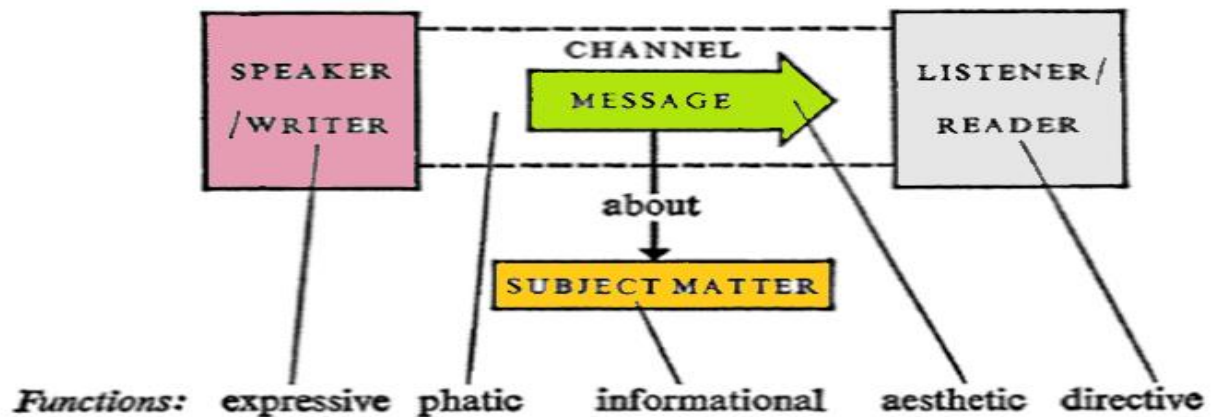


Fig. (4) Leech's Classification of Language Functions

### 3.7 Criper and Widdowson 1975

Criper and Widdowson (1975:195-197) present seven functions of language. At first, they paid attention to the six constituent factors of language which are:

- 1- Addresser
- 2- Message
- 3-Addressee
- 4-Code
- 5-Context
- 6-Contact

Each of these factors determines a different function of language, and these factors identify and introduce different functions. According to Criper and Widdowson, language functions are:

#### 1- Referential Function

It focuses on the context as it uses the language and refers to things to the others to pay attention of them.

- e.g. The book is here  
e.g. The car is coming.

#### 2-The Emotive or (Expressive) Function

It focuses on the addresser, and the language will be used to reflect the personal attitudes and feelings of the addresser.

- e.g. (I wish to see you again).

#### 3- Directive Function

It signals to the addressee and asking him to do something, as an instructor asks his pupil to do something.

e.g. Write down the following terms.

e.g. Read this passage carefully.

#### **4- The Phatic Function**

It presents the physical medium through which the message is conveyed, and it shows us the language maintains a channel of communication. This function reflects the conceptual meaning from its position in the communication process, because the communication process continues to comparing with the conceptual meaning. This function also assumes that there is a contact between the addresser and the addressee, and the addresser from one hand, and the addressee and the message on the other hand. i.e., *Do you study hard? Yes, I am.*

#### **5- Contextual Function**

It reflects the conditions and moods in which the utterance said, and this function focuses on the setting that it leads us to realize what is going on around us.

i.e., The language of the

Elizabethan theatre (or) plays of this theatre.

#### **6- The Meta- Lingual (Meta-linguistic) Function**

It deals with the awareness of the addressee and of what has been said by the addresser, in brief, how the addressee understands the addresser's message. i.e., My friend's name is John. Firstly, the meta-lingual function is a more general "meta-code" (meta-system) function. Secondly, it is recognizing any norming system as a code, and not restricting ourselves to the language code where text is concerned.

#### **7- Poetic Function**

It focuses on the form of the message itself rather than the content. It seems to be a case of use the words and their sounds and it is not a matter of collecting arbitrary words, because it concerns with creating a unique message from one to another by the use of literary devise, such as alliteration or assonance. There are cases of utterance and that appears when we have multi-function of language, because this function will be determined by the conditions in which the utterance said these conditions can decide which function is pre-dominated, for instance, in the early childhood, the directive and expressive functions are appeared to be dominated. The functions and factors do not necessarily all operate on the same analytical level. The poetic function in particular can operate at least partially on a second





level, as the beneficiary of certain transformations in the functional balance, especially if they are marked.

In this case, the poetic function is related to the other functions by a non-symmetrical relation. The poetic function is intensified as a result of a significant and selective strengthening or weakening of any other language function, but the reverse is not necessarily true (for instance, the emotive function is not necessarily strengthened by intensifying the poetic function). It is hard to imagine that a marked emphasis or attenuation in one function would not draw attention to the message itself.

### **3.8 Frank Smith (1977)**

In his explanation, Smith (1977: 638-639) appends three more functions to Halliday's functions, Smith's functions are:

#### **1- Divertive Function**

This function clarifies that language usage can be found in puzzles, pranks and stories.

#### **2- Authoritative Function (Contractual)**

The language is utilized to point out how the life style should be, such as, declared legislations, contracts, conventions and assents.

#### **3- Perpetuating Function**

This function refers to a language when it is used to refer to how the life style in the past days, for instance, documents, daily papers, notices and dates.

### **3.9 David Crystal (1987)**

David Crystal is a British linguist and he wrote and reviewed over than 120 books on many topics of the English Language, Crystal also wrote plays, literary books, poetry and essays. He is supporter for a new field of study in language and linguistics which is (Internet Linguistics), and he has many published books on this field of study. Crystal characterizes different language functions and he mentions that principal intention is undoubtedly conveying the ideas and meanings. Hence, we can utilize language to show our feelings and social relationships. Crystal's language functions are:

#### **1- Ideas Communication Function**

Crystal (2010: 10) mentions that this function is the most significant function of language, and it is the response for why do people use language? This function is also found in the description of ourselves for others, i.e., asking for

information about other people and events, in interchange the thoughts, truths and points of views. This function can be found in any utterance or any graphic interpretation when people desire to understand each other. This function is also known as (Referential, Propositional or Ideational function).

## **2- Emotional Expression Function (Emotive/ Expressive)**

This function refers to get rid of something when we are nervous under a stress condition, this function is an explicit function and can be regarded as emotive or expressive function of language. The emotive language can be found or used if someone is alone or not. The normal uses of this function are the indecencies words, swear phrases such structures or phrases which are used when someone is furious or grumpy, and there are many expressive vocalizations of the positive type, for instance, the mandatory behaviour responses for a shapely painting or the expression of apprehension and passion, and also in the passionate outflowing of specific types of a literary work, i.e., poetry. (Crystal, 2005: 463).

In our utterance, there are many kinds of emotional expressions, such as the verbal utterances for a perfect action or for an event by something. Sometimes, the linguistic expression contains traditional utterances, for instance, the interjections (Oh, wow, ouch, ah), but it can be so complicated as an application of some literal expressions or as vocabulary structures, such convoluted structures used by the writers to express their ideas and emotions. This function is the most prevalent usage of language, it is referred to control our anxious and tension when we feel overworked. Emotive factor can happen whether we are alone or not. (Crystal, 2010:10).

## **3- Social Interaction Function**

Crystal (2010:10) specifies that this function is used to carry the ideas, but its general role is to keep the appropriate social relevance between people. The single task of this function is to supply a way of avoiding an event which both groups may find it is different.

Malinowski calls this function as (Phatic Function) and he adds this function is a part of speech and it is a polite socially necessity to confirm the social relations, and our societies contain enormous domains of discrimination and this is appeared in the huge complexity of social organization.



#### **4- The Power of Sound Function**

There are many reasons to use any language, and the influences of sounds have impression on the hearers and speakers. This impression of sounds can be found

in the harmonic supplications of spiritual prayers, songs used by inmates or slaves, the convincing speeches of political spokesmen and in different types of language games, .... etc. (Crystal, 2010: 11).

#### **5- The Control of Reality Function**

All kinds of unusual things need the language as a device of demanding the followers feel the impact of their live style. Different devotional prayers and supplications are always used extremely distinguished kinds of language, sometimes this language could be considered as a kind of ideational communication with unusual things as the recipient, but if so, it is slightly irregular kind of communication. The aim of language function is to serve and manipulate things or the reality which a thing is assumed to mention. (Crystal, 2005: 465).

In many situations, the language function is to serve issues, and the actual usage which the issues are given to mention. Generally speaking, any language may be considered as a style of ideational communication, Crystal calls this function as (Performative Function of Language). (Crystal, 2010:12).

#### **6- Recording the Facts Function**

There is a different use between the language of everyday speaking and the language of recording the facts. This function is exemplified in all types of record-keeping, for instance, recording the old archives, geographical studies, business calculations, technical descriptions, legislative decisions and sometimes recording information of the employees in a specific organization. This function is regarded as a fundamental area of language usage. (ibid).

#### **7- The Instrument of Thoughts Function**

This function refers to the mental activities of the human beings and these activities are related with the verbal commands or non-verbal comments. i.e., people may be seen moving their lips while they think and no real sound protrudes. (Crystal, 2010:13).

#### **8- Expression of Identity Function**

When people use language, they can inform the reader/listener many things about themselves, for instance, their regional decent, social status, their level of



learning, .... etc., the style that language is used to mention these variants is complicated. The fundamental function of any language is mentioning the identity of someone, such as the clarification of who we are and where we belong to, these notifications can go with our linguistic manner through time. (Crystal, 2005:266).

According to Crystal (2010:13) the use of language can notify others more information about our public ranks, profession, gender and identity, and the principal function of language is mentioning the personal identity.

This function explains itself in two directions: inter-linguistically (This refers to the shape of the single language which defines the nation cases or ethnic groups) and intra-linguistically (it refers to the shape of the regional accents and dialects).

#### **4. Conclusions**

This research examines the language functions which presented by: **Malinowski, Bühler, Jakobson, Britton, Halliday, Leech, Smith, Criper and Widdowson and Crystal**, so this research discusses linguists' basic criteria and contributions in analyzing the language functions. This research also investigates the relations among them, and gives a clear description for each function.

The explanation and information in this research present the following conclusions:

- 1- The influences of the schools of linguistics on distinguishing and classifying the language functions.
- 2- The relations among the language functions.
- 3- Language functions are central domain in the studies of languages.
- 4- Some of the language functions are matching with each other.
- 5- This research evinces the contributions of the 20<sup>th</sup> century's linguists.
- 6- Language functions diversity can be significant area for setting a connection with the other studies in the fields of language.



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مقومات الارتقاء بالمنهج الفني من وجهة نظر تدريسي كلية الفنون الجميلة في جامعة

الموصل

م.د. هديل صبحي إسماعيل

قسم التربية الفنية / كلية الفنون الجميلة / جامعة الموصل

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### محور اللغات الاجنبية

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"هارلم" لهيوز وقصيدة لبروكس "مطبخ صغير"

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# بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## كلمة العدد

الحمد لله الذي أكرمنا بخير كتاب أنزله، وشرفنا بخير نبي أرسله، والصلاة، والسلام على سيدنا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين.  
وبعد

ففي زمان صار التمسك بالثواب بأنواعها نادرا والتشبث بالقيم بات نذرا تمضي مجلة سر من رأى في مسيرتها متمسكة بما يميزها ويرسخ اقدامها في أرض أساسها الضوابط والمعايير المحترمة في كل جوانبها سواء أكان ذلك في نوعية البحوث العلمية او مكانة المحكمين ونزاهتهم أو في إدارة يمتاز افرادها بالالتزام والمهنية والاحترافية في عملهم والرائد لا يكذب اهله نحمد الله على فضله ومنه في توفيقنا وتسديدنا لما فيه الخير والعطاء .

والله ولي التوفيق

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قيس علاوي خلف السامرائي

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## الاشتراك في المجلة



تدفع المؤسسات الحكومية والجامعات ومراكز البحث بدل اشتراك قدره (٢٥٠٠٠) دينار داخل القطر للعدد الواحد وتخاطب سكرتارية المجلة على العنوان المدرج في أدناه لغرض الاشتراك أو التبادل.

المراسلات

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مدير تحرير مجلة سر من رأى

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ص.ب/١٦٥

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## الأسس الطباعية للبحث



- ❖ يطبع البحث على الآلة الحاسبة، وعلى ورق حجم (A4) وبوجه واحد.
- ❖ لا يتجاوز عدد صفحاته (٢٠) صفحة بما فيها: البيانات، والخرائط، والمصورات، وإذا زاد البحث على ذلك يتحمل الباحث دفع مبلغ (٢٠٠٠) دينار عن كل صفحة إضافية، على أن تقدم النسخ الأصلية الخاصة بالأشكال والخرائط على ورق (تريست)، وبواسطة برنامج (Microsoft Word).
- ❖ بعد الأخذ بملحوظات المقومين يرفق قرص (CD) مع البحث المصحح.
- ❖ تكون الطباعة بحرف (Simplified Arabic)، وبحجم (١٤).
- ❖ تكتب الهوامش في آخر البحث بنفس خط المتن، وبحجم (١٢)، على أن تذكر معلومات المصدر كاملة عند وروده أول مرة، لتغني عن كتابة قائمة للمصادر.
- ❖ يقسم البحث على مقدمة وعناوين مناسبة تدل عليه، لتغني عن قائمة المحتويات.
- ❖ لا تلزم المجلة بإعادة البحث إلى صاحبه، إذا اعترض على نشره الخبراء، ويكتفى بالاعتذار.
- ❖ منهج البحث العلمي والتوثيق من سمات المجلة المحكمة.
- ❖ تعنون المراسلات باسم (رئيس التحرير) او مدير التحرير.
- ❖ إذا كان البحث يحتوي على آيات قرآنية، يكون نمط الآيات وفق برنامج مصحف المدينة ولا يتم نشر البحث خلاف ذلك.

مجلة سر من رأى

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تصدر عن كلية التربية / جامعة سامراء

## تعليمات النشر في مجلة ( سر من رأى )



ترحب مجلة (سر من رأى) العلمية المحكمة بإسهام الباحثين في القطر وسواه من الأقطار، فتخطو بهم ومعهم خطوات واثقة نحو مستقبل مشرق في نواحي الحياة، وفيما يأتي بعض ضوابط النشر فيها:

### الأسس الفنية والتنظيمية

- ❖ تستقبل المجلة البحوث العلمية في مجالات العلوم الانسانية كافة.
- ❖ تقوم هيئة التحرير بالبحوث علمياً مع خبراء مشهود لهم بالكفاية العلمية في اختصاصهم الدقيق.
- ❖ ترفض المجلة نشر البحوث التي لا تطابق منهج البحث العلمي المعروف.
- ❖ يلزم الباحث بالأخذ بما يرد من ملحوظات حول بحثه، من خلال ما يحدده الخبراء المقومون.
- ❖ ألا يكون البحث مقدماً إلى مجلة أخرى، ولم ينشر سابقاً، وعلى الباحث أن يتعهد خطياً بذلك.
- ❖ يشترط أن يقوم الباحث ببحثه المقدم.
- ❖ يثبت على الصفحة الأولى ما يأتي: (عنوان البحث، والاختصاص الدقيق للبحث، واسم الباحث، ولقبه العلمي، ومكان عمله، وبريده الإلكتروني، ورقم هاتفه، وكلمات مفتاحيه باللغتين العربية والانكليزية)، وفي حالة وجود أكثر من باحث تذكر أسمائهم وعناوينهم، لتسهيل عملية الاتصال بهم.
- ❖ يطبع موجزا للبحث في صفحة مستقلة، وباللغتين العربية والإنكليزية، على أن لا يزيد عن صفحة واحدة.
- ❖ يعتمد أسلوب البحث العلمي في كتابة هوامش البحث ومصادره، ويعتمد الباحث المنهج البحثي الخاص باختصاصه، وتذكر الكتب المستعملة في البحث على النحو الآتي: اسم الكتاب، واسم المؤلف، ورقم الطبعة، ومكان النشر، وجهة النشر، وسنة النشر، والجزء (إن وجد)، والصفحة. أما الدوريات فتكتب على النحو الآتي: اسم الدورية، وعددها، وتاريخ صدورها، وجهة الإصدار، والصفحة.
- ❖ لا يعد قبول النشر ملزماً للمجلة بنشر البحث العلمي ضمن الأعداد إلا ما يليق بسمعتها الدولية.

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تصدر عن كلية التربية في جامعة سامراء

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