

A Contrastive Pragmatic Study of Personification in “Daddy Long Legs” and “Ababil” Novels

Submitted by
Tabarak Ali Hussein Khalf

Supervised by
Prof. Qasim Abbas Dhayef Altufayl (Ph.D.)

Abstract

The contrastive study examines the difference between Arabic and English within the context of using personification. The study explores how both languages deal with personification. It aims to pinpoint the role personification plays in the text, find out how personification interacts with speech acts, investigate Grice's Maxims' role in personification, and pinpoint the maxim that is floated through using personification. The study hypothesizes that personification has a great role in enriching the text in both languages, and most speech acts in both languages are expressive and representative. The study concludes that Arabic and English deal differently with personification using speech acts and conversational maxims. Arabic uses the representative and expressive speech act while English uses the representative Speech Act. In a matter of conversational maxims, Daddy Long Legs novel is frequently flouting quality and manner maxims while Ababil novel is flouting quality and manner maxims but not as Daddy Long Legs .

Keywords: Personification, Daddy Long Legs, Ababil, Maxims, Speech Acts

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Literature Review

Introduction

Pragmatics is essentially the study of “unseen meaning,” or how humans interpret meanings that are not explicitly expressed in words or writing. For this to happen, when speakers (or writers) attempt to communicate, they need to rely on a great deal of shared assumptions and expectations. They need to depend on context and By considering these assumptions and expectations, humans can gain an understanding of how utterances are processed beyond its linguistic content. Richards and Schmitt (2002) define pragmatics as “the study of language use in communication, especially the relationships between sentences and the contexts and circumstances in which they are used.”

Crystal (2008) states that pragmatics is the study of the aspects of meaning and language use that are dependent on the speaker, the addressee, and other features of the context of utterance." Yule (2020) defines pragmatics as the study of what speakers mean and how communication often conveys more than just the words spoken. In his paper (1975) *Logic and Conversation*, Grice defines pragmatics as the study of speaker meaning and implicature.

In 1957, Robert Ladue published a book titled *Cross-Cultural Linguistics*, he introduced the concept of contrastive analysis and he depends on a systematic comparison of two languages and cultures to identify problems that will language learners struggle with when they are learning languages. Languages are easier when they are similar, while the process becomes difficult when they are different.(James,1980)

After investigating this, it was decided that teaching materials could be adapted to meet the needs of people learning a particular language. Lado spoke English and Spanish very well. He was born in the United States but grew up in Spain with

Spanish parents. From his time in school in the U.S. to living abroad, he learned how regional differences can affect language learning. However, his idea to compare cultures across borders was not widely adopted. Instead, contrastive analysis focused on comparing languages on a surface level, starting with sound analysis, then grammar, and finally vocabulary. (Cebrian Puyuelo, Curell Gotor, & Fernández Montraveta, 2018)

Personification is when a writer gives human qualities to non-human things, such as objects or natural elements, in a metaphorical way. This involves describing non-human things as if they had human characteristics. Personification is a rhetorical device in which a non-human object is given human qualities or characteristics, making it easily recognizable. However, the form and cognitive function of the persona may be more complex. Non-human objects are portrayed in a way that makes us believe they are capable of acting like humans. For example, the trees danced in the wind. The tree is given the human feature of dancing, which is something only humans do.(LitCharts, n.d.).

In *Daddy Long Legs*, Judy (Jerusha) Abbott, an orphan who grew up in an orphanage, exchanges correspondence with her benefactor who ran the orphanage and secretly gave her the money to go to college when she turned eighteen. She only saw his tall, thin shadow when he left, which led her to call him "Daddy Long Legs" in her letters. Since she has no family correspondence, she confides in him every detail of her college experience. Her letters contain clever observations and sentiments that are both ambitious and naive, reflecting her limited education and family background, and are often full of humor and touching touches. (Book Snob, 2010)

Ababil is a novel by Saudi writer Ahmed Al-Hamdan. It is a fantasy novel set in a fictional world called "Clay and Fire." The novel addresses many important issues, such as love, war, and injustice. The novel revolves around Jumana, the daughter of the king of the jinn, who falls in love with Bahr, a young human. The two lovers face many difficulties and obstacles to their marriage, including opposition from

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their families and conflicts between the jinn and human worlds. The story begins in a small village called Al-Jassasah, located in the Kingdom of Ababil, ruled by King Jabbar. There, an unusual child is born. He doesn't come into the world crying like other newborns, but rather is silent, looking at things in amazement, as if seeing a planet different from the dark one he used to live on. The novel's events reach their climax with an emergency meeting held by the emperors' family. Fires are lit in this meeting to discuss Jumana, the daughter of the king of the jinn, who wants to marry a human. Meanwhile, Jumana remains silent, as if her silence indicates her knowledge of the fate that awaits her if she agrees to marry the human, Bahr. (Book Summaries, n.d.)

The study will emphasis on the personification that used in Daddy Long Legs and Ababil's novel. Additionally, it will show how speech acts and maxims are used in these texts. Moreover, it will attempt to identify the maxim that is flouted through the use of personification.

Methodology

Speech Act Theory

Austin's classification of speech acts was closely examined and greatly improved by his student John Searle. In his book *Expression and Meaning* (1979), instead of focusing on performative verbs, he distinguishes twelve dimensions of variation in which illocutionary acts differ from one another. However, he decides to build his taxonomy mainly around the illocutionary point (Searle, 1979, p. 5)

Searle (1976) proposes five macro-classes of illocutionary act:

- 1- **Representatives or Assertive (claiming, swearing)** : is a type of speech act that refers to the direction of fit between the words and the world, referring to the accuracy of what is said. In which the speaker is committed to the truth of the proposition, i.e., affirm, believe, conclude, deny, report, Assertions, statements, and claims, For example, The earth is flat. (Searle,1976)
- 2- **Directives:** is a type of speech act that refers to the direction of fit between the words and the world, in which the speaker tries to make the hearer do something, e.g., request, challenge, insist, command, advise, and suggest. For example , could you open the door, please? - Don't go too far. (Searle,1976)
- 3- **Commissives:** a type of speech act that refers to the direction of fit between the words and the world, in which the speaker is committed to a certain course of action, e.g., promise, oath, refuse, pledge, threat, guarantee, vow, and swear. For example, "I promise to help you with your project tomorrow." In this case, the speaker is committing to a future action (helping with the project)(Searle,1976)
- 4- **Expressives:** a type of speech act that refers to the direction of fit between the words and the world, in which the speaker expresses an attitude about a state of affairs, e.g., congratulate, excuse, thanking, deplore, apologize, welcome, and thank. For example, Congratulations! - I am really sorry. The sentences indicate the speaker makes words fit the world of feeling.(Searle,1976)
- 5- **Declaratives:** a type of speech act that refers to the direction of fit between the words and the world, in which the speaker alters the external status or condition of an object or situation solely by making the utterance, e.g., resign, sack, appoint, name, christen, sentence (in court), bid (at auction).

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declaring war, pronouncing someone husband and wife, for example:-
Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife.(Searle,1976)

Grice's Maxims

The basic premise of most conversations is to engage in action. The philosopher Paul Grice introduced this concept and its four parts, known as “principles,” in 1975 (p. 45). They are called “Grice's principles.”

The cooperative principles said :

“ Make Your Conversational Contribution such as required, at The stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in Which you are engaged.”

The Quantity Maxim: Make Your Contribution as informed as required, but not more, Or Less, than is required.

The Quality Maxim: Do Not Say That Which You Believe To Be False Or For Which You Lack Adequate Evidence.

The Relations Maxim: Be Relevant.

The Manner Maxim: Be Clear, Brief and Orderly.

Data Description and Selection

The current study's data encompass seven English extracts from Daddy Long Legs and seven Arabic extracts from Ababil's novel. The extracts are from the novels Daddy Long Legs which was published in 1912, and Ababil that was published in 2020. The selected extracts are taken from this link:

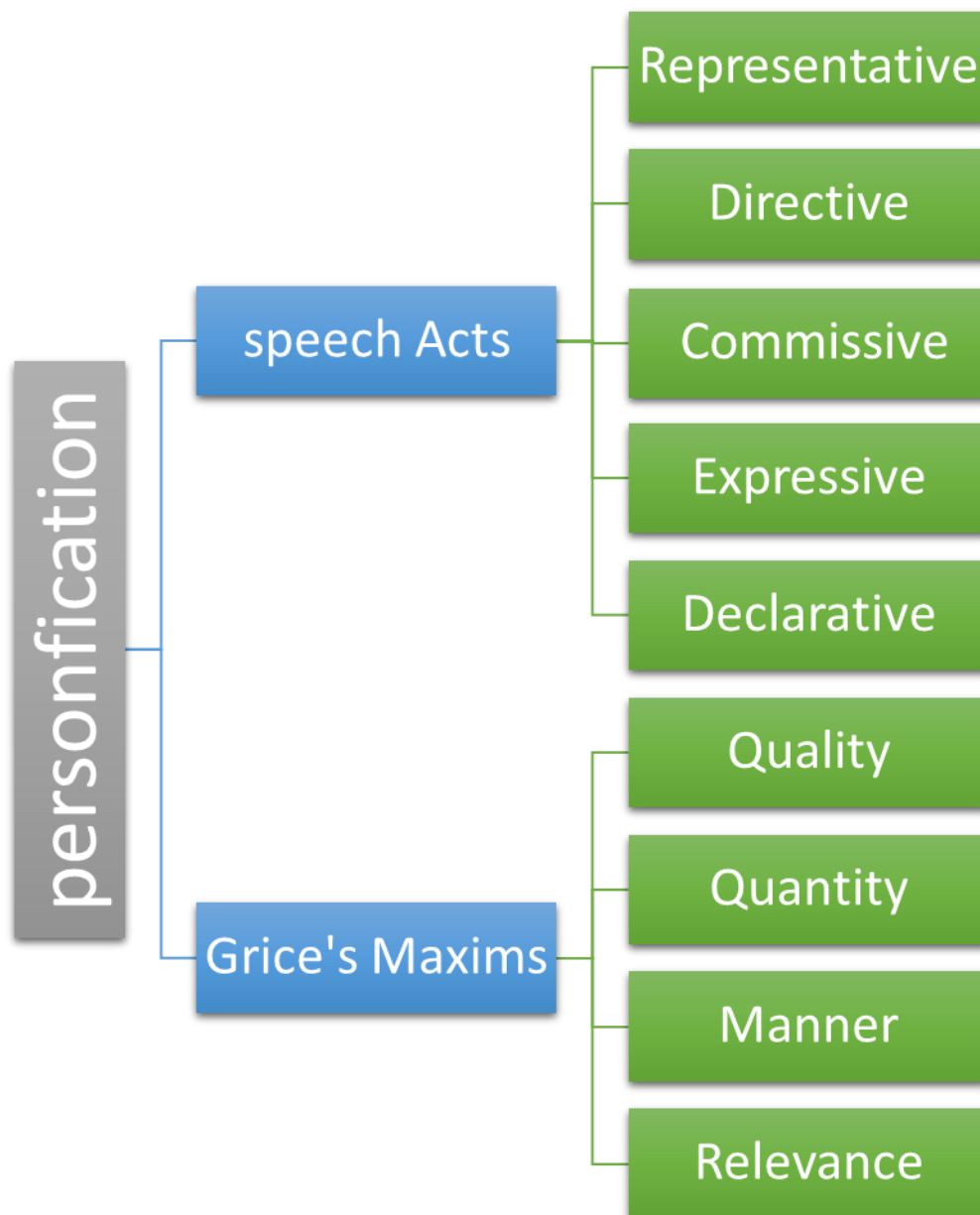
- *Daddy Long Legs* by Jean Webster

https://www.google.iq/books/edition/Daddy_Long_Legs/GsBYDwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&printsec=frontcover

- *Ababil* by Ahmed Al Hamdan

<https://www.noor-book.com/%D9%83%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%A8-%D8%A3%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%A8%D9%8A%D9%84->

The Framework of the Model



Data Analysis and Discussion

The Seven Selected English Extracts of Daddy Long Legs

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Extract 1

“ The weather of late has been ideal-bright sunshine and clouds interspersed with a few welcome snow storms. I and my companions have enjoyed our walks to and from classes--particularly from.” (Webster , 1912, 70)

Analysis

The weather is described in a way that gives it human features or qualities such as being ideal and welcome snow storms. These qualities are associated with people. Also , it deals with the weather as visitor when she described it as ‘ welcome’ making the weather feel more alive and engaging which make the reader feel what Judy wants to convey.

She is stating a fact about the weather by saying "The weather of late has been ideal—bright sunshine and clouds interspersed with a few welcome snowstorms." So she used Assertive or Representative Speech Act .

She is speaking true information she is using quality maxim correctly and she is being relevant so she used Relevance maxim correctly. Also, she is clear and talked orderly so she used manner maxim correctly but information is not correct literally , she flouted the quality maxim.

Extract 2

“You can't know how I dreaded appearing in school in those miserable poor-box dresses. I was perfectly sure to be put down in class next to the girl who first owned my dress, and she would whisper and giggle and point it out to the others. The bitterness of wearing your enemies' cast-off clothes eats into your soul. If I wore silk stockings for the rest of my life, I don't believe I could obliterate the scar. “ (Webster, 1912, 13)

Analysis

Bitterness is an abstract concept but she gives it a human characteristic and says that it eats her soul which makes it a strong personification. The image of eating portrays the harm sense and also shows how this affects Judy badly.

She asserts and shows her perception about the things around her by using Assertive Speech Act such as “I was perfectly sure to be put down in class next to the girl who first owned my dress.” And “The bitterness of wearing your enemies' cast-off clothes eats into your soul.” She also used expressive speech acts when she expressed her emotions about the bitterness of wearing some kind of clothes so we can say this personification can be considered expressive and assertive speech acts. Judy uses the maxims in a good way by giving enough information, being truthful and was relevant but she floats the maxim of manner because the personification makes things ambiguous and leads to different interpretations because it could lead confusion for the readers who are not familiar with these kinds of expressions. The literal interpretation does not match the intended figurative meaning, which may lead to some ambiguity in terms of clarity

Extract 3

"I feel like turning my back on lessons, and running away to play with the weather. There are such lots of adventures out in the fields! It's much more entertaining to live books than to write them “ (Webster, 1912, 24)

Analysis

She describes the weather as something that humans can play as a living entity that interacts with it. She expresses her emotions about that she wants to leave her responsibilities and play with the weather so she uses expressive speech act .

She gives enough information about her feelings so she uses maxim of quantity correctly . she expresses her emotions truthfully so she uses the maxim of quantity correctly . she does not express something irrelevant and she expresses her emotions orderly and clearly without any violation in any maxim.

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“It's the kind of character that I am going to develop. I am going to pretend that all life is just a game which I must play as skilfully and fairly as I can. If I lose, I am going to shrug my shoulders and laugh--also if I win.” (Webster, 1912, 27)

Analysis

She described the life as a game that can be played with skillfully , just like person playing sport with which is something associated with human. It could be that July said that life is just a game to commit herself to stick to this idea to the future so she expresses commissive speech act or she stating belief that she believes so she expresses assertive speech act . July provides the necessary information to provide her intention of this sentence to the listener (Maxim of quantity) . She also does not provide false information so she uses maxim of quality correctly and it is related to the topic (Maxim of Relevant) . The sentence is not clear much enough when she describes life is a game so the sentence is somewhat have ambiguity and not clear to be understood so she flouted manner maxim .

Extract 5

“ Did you ever see this campus? (That is merely a rhetorical question. Don't let it annoy you.) It is a heavenly spot in May. All the shrubs are in blossom and the trees are the loveliest young green--even the old pines look fresh and new. “ (Webster, 1912, 26)

Analysis

The trees and pines are described as “ the loveliest young green” and “ fresh and new”, which are qualities attributed to living beings rather than inanimate objects like trees. She asserts some kind of information and states the situation of shrubs and trees, so she uses the Assertive speech Act. All maxims are followed correctly, the information is enough and adequate, it is also relevant without any kind of ambiguity.

Extract 6

“ All the way in the train the rails kept singing, `You're going to see Daddy-Long-Legs.' It made me feel secure. I had such faith in Daddy's ability to set things right. And I knew that somewhere another man--dearer than Daddy--was wanting to see me, and somehow I had a feeling that before the journey ended I should meet him, too. And you see! “ (Webster, 1912, 93)

Analysis

The rails are personified as if they can sing, though they cannot actually do so. Judy believes the rails are singing which something does not happen; However, she imagines or perceives this happen because she is going to see Dad Long Legs. As a result, so she uses an Assertive/Representative speech act.

She gives us enough information to understand the situation so she uses the maxim of quantity . The sentences are relevant , clear and easy to follow without any kind of ambiguity so she uses Maxims of relevant and manner correctly but she flouts the maxim of Quality because the rails are not singing so the information is not correct .

Extract 7

“The sun came up on the way, and the swamp maples and dogwood glowed crimson and orange and the stone walls and cornfields sparkled with hoar frost; the air was keen and clear and full of promise. I knew something was going to happen.” (Webster, 1912, 93)

Analysis

Air cannot be literally described as “ full of promise” because this is a human emotion that is attributed to “ air”. Judy is expressing her belief that the air is full of promises; so as long as it is belief, it is an Assertive/Representative speech act. It provides us with enough information to understand the situation, and thus follows the quantity principle correctly. The sentences are relevant, clear, and easy to understand without any ambiguity, so they adhere to the relevance and manner

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principle. However, they flout the quality principle because the air is not full of

The Extract	Representative	Expressive	Commissive	Directive	Declarative
Extract 1	✓				
Extract 2		✓			
Extract 3		✓			
Extract 4	✓	✓			
Extract 5	✓				
Extract 6	✓				
Extract 7	✓				
Results	71.43	28.57	0%	0%	0%

promises , which means the information is inaccurate

Table 1

The Speech Act of Personification in Daddy Long Legs Novel

The dominant kind of speech act in Daddy Long Legs personification is Representative (Assertive) at about 71.43% . After that, the Expressive one is coming at about 28.57%

Table 2*The maxims of personification in the Daddy Long Legs Novel*

The Extract	The Maxims			
	Quantity	Quality	Relevant	Manner
Extract 1	✓	✗	✓	✓
Extract 2	✓	✓	✓	✗
Extract 3	✓	✓	✓	✗
Extract 4	✓	✓	✓	✗
Extract 5	✓	✓	✓	✗
Extract 6	✓	✗	✓	✓
Extract 7	✓	✗	✓	✓
Results	100%	42.86%	100%	57.14%

The most flouted maxim was manner, at about 57.14%, and after that, the quality maxim was flouted at about 42.86%.

3.2 The Seven Arabic Selected Extracts of Ababil's novel (ابابيل)

Extract 1

كان الوقت متأخرًا جدًا من تلك الليلة الباردة، ولم يتعود الطفل طوال سنواته العشر الماضية، على الزيارات المفاجئة.. لذلك فإنه وضع السراج جانباً، انحنى ليلتقط فردة حذائه بيده ووقف في مكانه متخذاً وضعية مقاتل، ثم زمجر قلقاً وهو ينظر نحو الباب كشبل أسد صغير التقطت أذناه حفيف خطوات غريبة تقترب من عرين (Al-Hamdan , 2020, 11) الأسود

Analysis

There are different personifications in the above extract especially when he says *ثم زمجر قلقاً* which means that the child is growling as lion cub which gives him animal features to demonstrate his strength. Also, personification is clear in *ينظر نحو الباب*

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when he also compares the child to a lion cub and gives him animal characteristics as he predator detecting danger.

The text gave the necessary information to provide her intention of this sentence to the listener (Maxim of quantity). It does not provide false information so he uses the maxim of quality correctly and it is related to the topic (Maxim of Relevant). Also, the sentence is clear and without ambiguity (Maxim of Manner). The speech act is expressive because it expresses the child's fear and anxiety through his growl ("زجر قلقاً").

Extract 2

ومثل عرائس الماريونيت والتي يتحكم بها شخص ما عبر خيوط دقيقة من خلف الستار، راح الحنين بخيوطه اللامرئية يحرك جومانا نحو زوجها.. بدا وجهه المتعرق بفعل حرارة الشمس أكثر شحوبا من المرة الماضية عندما جاء لزيارتها قبل أربع سنوات، وأسفل عينيه الحادثتين ترتسم دائرتان بلون البنفسج تدلان على إرهاقه، ورغم ذلك الذبول إلا أن تينك العينين كانتا ولا تزالان نقطة ضعفها .. قال بحر وهو ينظر نحو ابنه (Al-Hamdan , 2020, 38)

Analysis

Here where nostalgia, Longing الحنين is personified as a puppeteer controlling her with invisible strings which gives the longing an active role or makes him a person who physically moves her. The text provides us with detailed and descriptive details so the quantity maxim is followed correctly, the text is true and accurate so the quality maxim is applied correctly. Every detail contributes to the main theme of the text such as Joumana's emotions and her longing so the maxim of relevance is clearly followed. The meaning is clear and without ambiguity so the maxim of manner is followed clearly. The figurative language enhances the text rather than makes it confused or irrelevant. The text is expressive because it expresses Joumana's emotions and her longing to her husband so the narrator used Expressive speech act .

Extract 3

وبينما هو يركض إذ أطلق الرعد صوتا مرتفعا أدخل الرعب إلى قلبه، فأغمض عينيه من شدة الخوف لكنه لم يتوقف بل واصل الركض تحت المطر، ثم وبسبب انعدام الرؤية لديه تعثرت قدمه بحجارة بارزة لم ينتبه (Al-Hamdan , 2020, 87) إليها، فسقط أرضاً

Analysis

The thunder is personified as it has the ability to insert fear into anyone's heart so it gave the thunder a human feature which is fear. it is just like an entity intentionally scaring him. The maxims are clearly followed correctly because the information is informative, truthful, relevant, clear and without ambiguity. The text describes events that occurred , it provides some factual information so the personification here is representative because he describes things really happened and he committed to the truth of the proposition which is a representative speech act.

Extract 4

ركض نحوها ولكن ليس ليحتضنها كما كانت تريد أن تفعل معه بل ليضربها بفردة حذائه.. ولكنه قبل أن يتمكن من الوصول إليها شعر بشيء حاد يشبه كماشة حديدية أمسكته من عند ظهره ورفعته عالياً، لقد حمله طائر العنقاء بمخالبه وطار به متجها نحو مقابر قرية الجساسة وعندما وصل به لهنالك تركه يسقط من بين مخالبه ثم استدار في الهواء وحلق مبتعداً ، لم يتألم الطفل كثيراً عندما ارتطم بالأرض بل نهض بسرعة ليقتفئ الطائر بالحذاء ولكنه لم يفعل.. ليس لأن الطائر الأحمر ذاك كان قد اختفى عن مجال الرؤية فقط، بل لأن... (Al-Hamdan , 2020, 100) الطفل شاهد أمامه شيئاً لم يرى مثله من قبل

Analysis

Here the grip of the phoenix's claw is personified as an iron clamp which catches the child strongly. The phoenix is catching the child but the personification is making the bird as iron clamp. the personification in this extract makes the bird conscious and mysterious and it is not a bird. Additionally, the bird's talons appear as an iron tool with independent power which increases the tension in the scene.

The details are necessary to create the scene and nothing seems missing so the maxim of Quantity is followed correctly. Despite the information being fictional, nothing is wrong or mislead the reader so the Quality maxim is clearly followed.

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The information is relevant so the relevant maxim is applied correctly. The violation may happen in the text لأن الطفل شاهد أمامه شيئاً لم يرى مثله من قبل because it is not clear and makes the text suspicious so we can say there is violation in Manner maxim. The speech act is Representative (Assertive) because the sentence describes an event and since the narrator is reporting an event, this aligns with an assertive (Representative) speech act, not Directives, Commissive, Expressives, or Declaratives.

Extract 5

اه يا جدتي - تتم بصوت خفيض - علمتيني كل شيء.. كل شيء.. إلا شيئاً واحداً مهما وهو أن أشد الطعنات ألماً لا تأتي إلا من أقرب الأشخاص إلينا تخيلي أنني كنت طوال الوقت أطارد تارا مزيقاً، ولم أكن أعرف أن دمك هو ثأري الحقيقي اذهبي إلى الجحيم ولا تنسي أن تحجزي مكاناً هناك حتى تستقبلي فيه أخاك طاغين، (Al-Hamdan , 2020, 375)!! عندما أنتهي من حربي وأرسله مكللاً بالهزيمة إليك

Analysis

The defeat which is something abstract and non-human is given human characteristics which مكلل means in Arabic مُتَوَجَّج and مُتَوَجَّج (crowned) is something related to humans. The speech act here is directive because he commands her to go to hell and not forget to reserve a place for him. Also, the speaker gives precise information, the information is relevant to the text and the text is clear and without ambiguity so the quantity, manner and relevant maxims are followed correctly but the information is not true because he expresses anger and frustration rather than factual information so he flouted the maxim of quality.

Extract 6

أوماً الحفيد برأسه ثم راح يتخيل فتيل الشمعة يشتعل، ولكن بالطريقة التي أخبرته بها الجدة.. فاستطاع مشاهدة خيط الدخان الخفيف المتصاعد من الفتيل والضوء الناعس المتراقص المنبعث من الشمعة، واستطاع (Al-Hamdan , 2020, 152) أن يستنشق رائحة الشمع الذائب

Analysis

The light is described as “ drowsy” , a human characteristic, as is the light could sleep . The light does not experience being tired so this personification is attributing a human trait “ drowsiness “ to the non-human object “ light” The light also is described as “dancing “which is another human characteristic attributed to inanimate “light “. The text is representative (assertive) because the speaker is describing an event and presenting something that could be true or imagined or even his belief, which is characteristic of representative (assertive) speech act. The information is appropriate and informative, the information is true, relevant and clear so the speaker follows all the maxims correctly.

Extract 7

صاح طائر العنقاء سعيدًا وهو يحرك جناحيه وذيله عندما شاهد سيده يحتضن تاج، وراح يحشر نفسه بالقوة بينها وبينه .. كان ضوء القمر الناعم والذي يتسلل من خلال النافذة الصغيرة يسمح للجدة برؤية ملامح الحفيد (Al-Hamdan , 2020, 165) والطائر، واللذين كان التعب والإرهاق وسوء التغذية واضحا عليهما

Analysis

The Phoenix is described as "shouting happily," but birds cannot express happiness in the same way that humans do, and the act of shouting happily is a characteristic of humans. The word يتسلل that means” sneaking” is personification because it is a human feature and it is not related to moonlight. We have expressive and representative speech acts because emotions that have been expressed by Phoenix are emotions and the moonlight description is a representative speech act because it describes the situation correctly and sticks to the truth of the preposition. The information is clear , relevant , informative and true so all maxims are followed correctly .

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The Extract	Representative	Expressive	Commissive	Directive	Declarative
Extract 1		✓			
Extract 2		✓			
Extract 3	✓				
Extract 4	✓				
Extract 5				✓	
Extract 6	✓				
Extract 7	✓				
Results	42.86%	25.57%	0 %	14.29%	0 %

Table 1

The Speech Act of Personification in Ababil Novel

From the above result , the most utilized speech act is *Representative* at about 42.86% . After that , *Expressive* has been used at about 25.57% and *Directive* at about 14.29% .

Table 2*The maxims of personification in Ababil's novel*

The Extract	The Maxims			
	Quantity	Quality	Relevant	Manner
Extract 1	✓	✓	✓	✓
Extract 2	✓	✓	✓	✓
Extract 3	✓	✓	✓	✓
Extract 4	✓	✓	✓	✗
Extract 5	✓	✗	✓	✓
Extract 6	✓	✓	✓	✓
Extract 7	✓	✓	✓	✓
Results	100%	85.71%	100%	85.71%

It has become clear from the above results that *Quantity* and *Relevance* are followed completely at about 100% but *Quality* and *Manner* are flouted in some extracts at about 85.71%

Conclusions

Personification is a literary device that plays an important role in conveying meaning, and by attributing human qualities to non-human entities, it helps to create vivid images by connecting ideas and objects to help readers understand the message.

When comparing speech acts in Arabic and English, significant differences appear. In English, the dominant kind of speech act in *Daddy Long Legs* personification is *Representative* at about 71.43%. After that, the *Expressive* one is coming at about

A Contrastive Pragmatic Study of Personification in “Daddy Long Legs” and “Ababil” Novels

Submitted by
Tabarak Ali Hussein Khalf
Prof. Qasim Abbas Dhayef Altufayl (Ph.D.)

28.57%. In contrast, the Arabic novel *Ababil*, *Representative* is the most frequently used speech act at 42.86%. After that, *Expressive* has been used at 25.57%, and *Directive* at approximately 14.29%.

Furthermore, conversational maxims, English and Arabic, are frequently floating quality and manner maxims. In the English novel *Daddy Long Legs*, the most flouted maxim was *Manner*, at about 57.14%, and the *Quality* maxim was flouted at about 42.86%, while in Arabic Novel *Ababil*, *Quantity* and *Relevance* are followed completely at about 100%, but *Quality* and *Manner* are flouted in some extracts at about 85.71%.

The personification in both novels is demonstrated differently. In the Arabic novel *Ababil*, the personification enriches the text more than merely floats it, while in an English novel, *Daddy Long Legs* personification hinders the reader's understanding and communication; in contrast to Arabic, it deepens the meaning of the text.

In conclusion, both languages use personification to communicate effectively, but they utilize different methods to convey the meaning.

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