

Transitivity Analysis of Iraqi Unity in Iraqi Constitution

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**تحليل الانتقاء اللغوي
لبنود الوحدة العراقية في الدستور العراقي**

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Abstract

This article adopts the concept of Halliday's transitivity system, who sees language from a functional perspective, as a network of systems or interconnected groups of options for making meaning (1985:16). This theory explains the way information is presented in the articles of Iraqi Constitutions, especially in the terms of Iraqi unity, and how to formulate it in order to obtain a clear description of the transitivity system, which is one of the ways to analyze the paragraph intellectually. The selected terms were examined then divided into paragraphs to be able to determine the type of processes, participants and circumstances involved. Finally, conclusions were drawn based on the afore mentioned analysis. The concept of national unity was chosen as it is a cohesion- based genre and applicable to the notion of transitivity. The analysis revealed that the material and relational processes were dominant indicating that the process focuses mainly on actions and events.

Keywords: Transitivity system, Legal Discourse, Data Analysis

1.INTRODUCTION

Halliday notices that the transitive verb analysis is one of the essential aspects of conducting a critical analysis because language is translated as an arrangement of connotations, it is joined by frameworks through which one can acknowledge about the connotations and how to communicate these connotations. This puts the kinds of language in an alternative view: like the unfortunate commitment, as opposed to the end in itself. It seemed here from the language perspective that the basic practical phonetics were created by Halliday and his partners 1960s (1985:xiv).

"Kroger and wood believe that language is taken to be not just an instrument for portrayal and a medium of correspondence, but as a social practice and a method for getting things done"(2000:4). In other words, verification of the language is important to the degree of language use and is the most widely recognized form of social behavior. Someone relies on language for his open and private cooperation, and he decides to relate to different people and the social institutions the individual possesses. "Fairclough claims that language is a material type of belief system, and language is contributed by philosophy"(2001:73). Halliday works to draw attention to how these sentences, especially transitivity, can be understood to help translate the significance into practical content. The metafunction theory considers a part of the function and a side of the systemic functional grammar, but it is also important in the "systemic" from SFG. The first revolves around the natural world in its broadest sense, including consciousness. The second revolves around the social world specially the relationship between the speaker and the listener. The third revolves around the verbal world and especially the flow of information from text. The intellectual function deals with what happens in the text, and "Halliday defines the intellectual function as an awareness embodied by the speaker or aspect in relation

to the experience of phenomena in the real world"(2004:29). This research inspired by transitivity analysis in Iraqi unity in the Iraqi constitution and six processes could be raised to analyze these items, material, mental, verbal, relational, behavioral, and existential. To learn each process is a tool to determine the type of each process.

2.The Overview of Transitivity

2.1. Syntactic Definitions of Transitivity

The standard words reference meaning of "transitive" alludes just to the origination of transitivity as including the expansion of an immediate article, as in the accompanying define-ion, from Collins English dictionary (Collins Dictionary on PC, www.Collinsdictionaries.com HarperCollins Publishers 2006, Ultralingua Software 2006):

"... denoting an occurrence of a verb when it requires a direct object or denoting a verb that customarily requires a direct object...[... from Latin *transitus* a going over..". Or this one from the Oxford English Dictionary (second edition, 1989; online version November 2010, www.oed.com).

"Of verbs and their construction: Expressing an action which passes over to an object; taking a direct to complete the sense".

There is nothing to state in these definitions about the significance of the direct object or how to recognize it. Dixon clarified that 'transitivity' is one of the focuses that must be accentuated and that has consistently been set in thought that move is a strategic issue. At the point when it is said that a clause has a specific incentive for transitivity and the action of the word shows certain possibilities of transitivity, then this is a grammatical specification that is not realistic. It is not sensible to state, for instance, that a given verb is multi-indicative or non-semantic. It is progressively fitting to state that it contains a semantic profile that compares to

a particular profile to get a proper punctuation level. The necessary verb clause contains one basic argument(s) and the infringing condition for it are two basic arguments A and O. So that, the traditional grammatical definition of transitivity is that we have one or more systems in which one or two arguments are given in a special case as basic arguments, unlike only one argument given this situation. This is clear and direct but determining portability in this way doesn't prepare us to understand a lot about language, given the circularity of determining a sentence as transitive because it contains two basic arguments, and it also has two basic arguments because it is transitive clause.

Also, the traditional view doesn't recognise the diversity of the morpho – syntactic phenomena that show that the sentence have a basic argument that is not the same (2010:116-123)

2.2. Semantics definitions of transitivity

After discussing the syntactic approach directly, it was shown that it could not explain the diversity of patterns related to transitivity in different languages, so many semantic approaches were developed. Here will be discussed the transitivity hypothesis of Hopper and Thompson's (1980) and its reformulation by Ness's (2007), the grammatical view of the role and the transitive reference of the total role. Hopper and Thompson have indicated that the scope of transitivity is personally associated with complex semantic and morphosyntactic parameters. Transitivity includes various parts, just one of which is the nearness of an object of the action words. These segments are completely worried about the adequacy with which an activity happens, e.g., the dependability and telicity of the action word, the cognizant action of the operator, and the referentiality and level of affectedness of the item. These parts co-shift with each other in language after language. The syntactic and semantic

unmistakable quality of Transitivity is appeared to get from its trademark talk work: high Transitivity is corresponded with foregrounding, and low Transitivity with back grounding. So that in their discussion, they identify a set of parameters against which any clause, regardless of its process type, may be measured. (1980:266). Based on this group, the following transitivity hypothesis was proposed (1980:255).

Table 1: parameter of transitivity adopted from Hopper and Thompson (1980:252)

High Transitivity		Low Transitivity
A. Participants	2 or more participants	1 participants
B. Kinesis	action	Nonaction
C. Aspect	telic	Atelic
D. Punctuality	punctual	Nonpunctual
E. Volitionality	volitional	Nonvolitional
F. Affirmation	affirmative	Negative
G. Mode	realis	Irrealis
H. Agency	actor high in potency	Actor low in potency
Totally affected	I. Affected I. Affective	Not affected
J. Individuation	highly individuated	Nonindividuated

These components of transitivity can be used with Halliday's model to show how an action affects another participant. The components can be explained in detail as follows (see Hopper and Thompson 1980: 252- 253)

- A. Participants: Any transfer cannot be performed at all unless two participants participate in it at least.
- B. Kinesis: This process is determined when a specific procedure is transferred from one person to another, states cannot. Thus, something happens to “Sally in I hugged Sally, but not in I like Sally”.
- C. Aspect: This process refers to the transfer of the action more efficiently from its endpoint, which is known as the telic action, to the participant affected by this action who does not have this endpoint. In the telic sentence, I ate it up, it is noted that the activity is completed, and the transfer was performed completely, but in the telic sentence I am eating it, the transfer was performed partially.
- D. Punctuality: Actions are implemented without going through the transitional phase that exists between the inception and the completion and have a more noticeable impact on their participants than actions that are continuous in nature and the varying the kick (punctual) that involves not adhering to precise deadlines or (non- punctual).
- E. Volitionality: The effect is usually more pronounced on the participant when the agent is presented as acting purposefully, but on the contrary, I did your homework (volitional) and I forgot to do your homework (nonvolitional).
- F. Affirmation: This is the affirmative/ negative parameter.
- G. Mode: This distinction refers to the coding of events between realism and unreality. Obviously, an action that does not occur or is stated as occurring in a non-relative (contingent) world is less effective than an action that is confirmed to have occurred and corresponds directly to the real event.
- H. Agency: It is clear that participants with high effectiveness have an agency on conveying the event in a way that participants with less agency cannot

convey it. So, George's normal explanation that stopped me is the explanation of a perceptible action that has perceptible consequences. This picture amazed me that the issue could be a completely internal state.

- I. Affectedness: The matter of the extent to which the affected participant is affected depends entirely on the action in which the action is transmitted to the affected participant, and this is done more effectively, for example, I ate a lot of pizza than I ate some pizza.
- J. Individuation: It is clear that the affected participant is distinct from the agent and that the affected participant is distinct from its own background. Therefore, the individual participant is the one who is represented as appropriate for common; human and animate versus inanimate; or concrete instead of abstract, or singular instead of plural, or countable instead of uncountable, and referential and definite instead of nonreferential and indefinite.

This is why the transitive system is considered the basis of the semantic organization of experience, which includes participants' experiential functions related to the structure of the entire sentence and understanding the organization of perceptions of the world in which we live.

3. Legal Discourse

"Legal discourse, as an umbrella term, could be used to address the whole spectrum studying legal phenomena, not only written, such as legislation, but also spoken, such as court room interaction, as well as non-verbal, such as physical evidence and the physical setup of courtroom" (Le Change & Marcel Danesi, 2019:279). Legal discourse is a profoundly specific utilization of language requiring

an uncommon arrangement of propensities. Clearly, interpreting lawful writings requires careful attention and affectability to the outcomes of unobtrusive relevant changes (Scott, 2009:341-431). This sort of composing is such a takeoff from our ordinary utilization of language that it is beneficial to consider a portion of the attributes of legitimate language which the interpreter should remember. Understanding why lawful language is how it can assist the interpreter with developing a sort of printed model, a feeling of how language works in legal discourse. "Whatever the meaning it carries is the meaning from the community in which the language was registered. Therefore, the meaning that language carries is the meaning of the language in vacuum, and the basic common meaning" (Zhenhua, 2008:95). In this sense, we say that language is an actual product in existence for its use. Therefore, when using the language, orally or in writing, it affects a lot of things, including 'the basic common meaning', such as who was used, how and for what purposes. Therefore, the context of culture and the context of the situation are involved in the use of language, so the language used begins to assume meanings that go beyond 'the basic common meaning' (Ibid).

For the purpose of this, legal discourse simply refers to the language used in the legal field, i.e. the law that discusses the common primary meaning of the language of legal discourse that the legal meaning is like the legislative side, and the judicial side, which are that the main function of law is to organize the behavior of humans and the community system. So that, "legal discourse, in Gavins' (2007) term, can be taken as a 'text world'. In such a world, 'not just how a particular text is constructed but how the context surrounding that text influences its production and reception"(Gavains, 2007:8). Legal language has a diverse system of technical terms, rules of discourse, situational meanings, and complex procedural arrangements that enable lawyers to communicate with each other in a unique,

intricate, and imperceptible manner, using certain legal features and judicial attributes. Therefore, many aspects of the legal discourse have been studied, including the study of the relevant discourse strategies in the social and cultural context as a identity of the writings of the discourse is not fixed, but is denied dynamic in the risk of practices and other social practices.

3.1. The Linguistic Unity in Legal Text

"Unity is a feature of the legal person, just as the legal capacity is a unity in the form of a legal intention and the legal act as a unity of the legal subject and the legal fact" (Broekman & Baker,2015:334). It means that the legal subject is attempted to conclude that a theory of law culminates in the semiotic construction of the sentence-form of the legal act – which ultimately a linguistic form. The subject-form of the legal sentence and the legal text parallels the sentence –form of the legal act. One concludes semiotically, that legal text will be constructed and maintained in accordance with an analytical model of language, and not with the factual rhetorical structures of an actually spoken daily language. Tensions between analyticity and facticity of the language model are understood in the light of the fact that legal discourse is an artifact, and lives at distance from the living language of everyday life. However, Iraqi's legal unity and its relation to constitutional change is the topic of this paper. Two conceptions of legal unity can be discerned. In the first place, a division can be made between two types of legal unity claims. The first claim of legal unity is the distinction between form and content. The distinction between form and content of the law is at the core of the traditional legal positivism. This division can already clearly be found in articles of Iraqi unity in the constitution. Iraqi constitution strictly discerned law as it is from law as it ought to be . House Representative and its members rephrased Iraqi constitution articles regarding the

distinction between article's form and content in the traditional of legal positivism as follows: ' legal positivism is the thesis that the existence and content of constitution depends on social facts and not on its merits'. Unity of content centers around the idea that constitution is united in the sense that there are no contradictions within the constitution. Legal unity in this sense can either be viewed as logical coherence or coherence of content. A second conception of legal unity is the claim of political unity. Legal unity as political unity fits the picture of the territorial demarcated, national state(Kiewiet, 2018:60). Legal unity would, in relation to the Iraqi constitution crisis and in the light of unity's two elements doctrine, concern the threatened unity of the territorial integrity of Iraq. Constitutions have played a key role in providing and expressing the political unity of the legal order. Constitution contained provisions on jurisdiction and regulations of public institutions and the organization and competences of the judiciary. These provisions had the goal to create a clearly organized unity within the legal order by defining and regulating state competencies. However, the will of the people, as the constitution- giving power, is directly expressed. The people's will is to be united in a political unity. Therefore, legal unity can also address the expression of the people to be politically united, and can be discerned from a mere legal organizational unity.

4. Data Analysis

After collecting and verifying the data , Halliday's transitivity model was adopted, in which Halliday divided the transitivity system into six processes including (material process , verbal process , behavioral process , relational process , and existential process). The data of analysis showed there are two processes kinds found in Iraqi constitution's articles on unity according to Halliday(1994). Those are material processes and relational processes found in 15 clauses. The following table shows the details of the data:

Process types	Frequency of occurrence	Percentage(%)
Material process	7	1,49
Intensive Relational Process	7	1,49
Possessive Relational Process	3	0,64

1. Material Process

Material process is the process of doing and happening. It is related to action. This kind of process occurred seven times in the Iraqi constitution's articles on unity.

المادة(2)

ثانيا: " يضمن هذا الدستور الحفاظ على الهوية الاسلامية لغالبية الشعب العراقي، كما ويضمن كامل الحقوق الدينية لجميع الافراد في حرية العقيدة والممارسة الدينية، كالمسيحيين، والايديين، والصائبة المندائين" (ص.3).

Article 2:

Second:" this constitution guarantees the Islamic identity of the majority of the Iraqi people and guarantees the full religious rights to freedom of religious belief and practice of all individuals such as Christians, Yazidis, and Mandeian Sabaeans"(p:3).

This constitution	Guarantees	The Islamic identity	Of the majority of the Iraqi people
Actor	Material process	Goal	Beneficiary

In material process sometimes we discover a clause with three participants. The other is called beneficiary. Beneficiary is client. Client is one that services are done for.

المادة الرابعة:

اولا: " اللغة العربية واللغة الكردية هما اللغتان الرسميتان للعراق، ويضمن حق العراقيين بتعليم أبنائهم باللغة الام كالتركمانية، والسريانية، والارمنية، في المؤسسات التعليمية الحكومية، وفقا للضوابط التربوية، او باية لغة اخرى في المؤسسات التعليمية الخاصة"(ص.4)

Article 4:

First: "the Arabic language and the Kurdish language are two official languages of Iraq. The right of Iraqis to educate their children in their mother tongue, such as Turkmen, Syriac, and Armenian shall be guaranteed in government educational institutions in accordance with educational guidelines, or in any other language in private educational institutions"(p4)

The right of Iraqi	To educate	Their children	In their mother tongue
Actor	Material process	Goal	Circumstance

The process of doing 'to educate' refers to the activity done by the subject 'the right of Iraqi' that is usually called as actor in material process. 'Their children' is the goal of the process that is affected the participant.

المادة (9):

اولا: " تتكون القوات المسلحة العراقية والاجهزة الامنية من مكونات الشعب العراقي، بما يراعي توازنها وتمثيلها دوت تميز او اقضاء، وتخضع لقيادة السلطة المدنية، وتدافع عن العراق، ولا تكون اداة لقمع الشعب العراقي، ولا تتدخل في الشؤون السياسية، ولا دور لها في تداول السلطة"(ص.5)

Article 9- First

A-" the Iraqi armed forces and security services will be composed of the components of the Iraqi people with due consideration given to their balance and representation without discrimination or exclusion. They shall be subject to the

control of the civilian authority, shall defend Iraq, shall not be used as an instrument to oppress the Iraqi people, shall not interfere in the political affairs, and shall have no role in the transfer of authority"(p.5).

They	Shall be subject	To the control of the civilian authority
Actor	Material process	Goal (circumstance)

Here, there are three participants in the second sentence in the article above, the first is actor. Actor is an entity which is doing the action. The second participant 'shall be subject' is material process. The last one is goal of process, that is, the affected participant.

المادة: (12)

اولاً: "ينظم بقانون، علم العراق وشعاره ونشيدة الوطني بما يرمز الى مكونات الشعب العراقي" (ص.6).

Article 12:

First "the flag, national anthem, and emblem of Iraq shall be regulated by law in a way that symbolizes the components of the Iraqi people"(p.6).

The flag, national anthem, and emblem of Iraq	Shall be regulated	By law
Goal	Material process	Actor

Here, in the material process (shall be regulated) in this clause the passive voice used to change the role of the participants, according to Graham Lock(1996), said that goal is a passive entity which is the subjected an action by an actor. In the mood analysis, goal is placed as complement participant. The actor and subject occur in the same position in the active voice. In the passive voice, they occur in different position. The first participant is realized by the subject in the active voice and by the adjunct in the passive voice.

المادة : (16)

"تكافؤ الفرص حق مكفول لجميع العراقيين، وتكفل الدولة اتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة لتحقيق ذلك" (ص.7)

Article 16:

" equal opportunities shall be guaranteed to all Iraqis, and the state shall ensure that the necessary measures to achieve this are taken"(7).

Equal opportunities	Shall be	Guaranteed	To all people
Actor	Material process	Goal	Circumstance

Here, there are four participants, the first the 'equal opportunities' is the actor while ' guaranteed' is the goal. The process of doing 'shall be' and another participant is circumstance of contingency, particular purpose. It is realized in the form of preposition phrase. To give rights to all Iraqi people.

المادة : (109)

"تحافظ السلطات الاتحادية على وحدة العراق وسلامته واستقلاله وسيادته ونظامه الديمقراطي الاتحادي" (ص.28)

Article 109:

"The federal authorities shall preserve the unity, integrity, independence, and sovereignty of Iraq and its federal democratic system"(p.28).

The federal authorities	Shall preserve	The unity, independence and sovereignty of Iraq and its federal democratic system
Actor	Material process	Goal

Here, the material process is employed in this article. 'the federal authorities is the actor of the process, that is the doer of the act of preserve, 'the unity, independence and sovereignty of Iraq' is goal of the process, that is affected participant.

2. Relational process

Relational process are typically realized in English by the verb to be or some verbs of the same class, such as to seem, to grow, to feel and etc. whose function is to model experiences in terms of being or having rather than doing, behaving or saying (Halliday and Matthiessen[1985] 2014:106-10). When the function of the relational process is to characterize or describe, then there are two participants. Viz. Carrier and Attribute. However, when the relational process is to identify or classify, then there are two participants, namely identified and identifier

المادة: (1)

"جمهورية العراق دولة اتحادية واحدة مستقلة ذات سيادة كاملة، نظام الحكم فيها جمهوري نيابي (برلماني) ديمقراطي، وهذا الدستور ضامن لوحدة العراق" (ص.3)

Article 1:

"the Republic of Iraq is a single federal, independent and fully sovereign state in which the system of government is republican, representative, parliamentary, and democratic, and this constitution is a guarantor of the unity of Iraq"(p.3).

The republic of Iraq	Is	A single federal, independent and fully sovereign state
Identified	Relational process (intensive)	Identifier

The participant of identifying relational process are identified and identifier. In the example above, the identified is 'the republic of Iraq' and identifier is ' a single federal '. the clause is long but it carries a lot of meaning associated with the republic of Iraq. In fact, the scope of ' the republic of Iraq in Arabic and English include such lexemes as ' federal, independent, and fully sovereign state. Under this circumstance there is another process that can be analysed as follows:

The system of government	Is	Republican
Carrier	Relational process (intensive)	Attribute

There are two participants in attributive relational process. They are carrier and attribute. As we see in the clause above, 'the system of government' is carrier while 'republican, parliamentary and democracy are the attribute. Within the circumstance there is another process that can be analysed as follows:

This constitution	Is	A guarantor	Of the unity of Iraq
Identified	Relational process (intensive)	Identifier	Circumstance

The participants of identifying relational process are identified and identifier. We can see in the example above, the identified is 'this constitution' and identifier is 'a guarantor.'

المادة: (14)

"العراقيون متساوون امام القانون دون تمييز بسبب الجنس او العرق او القومية او الاصل او اللون او الدين او المذهب او المعتقد او الراي او الوضع الاقتصادي او الاجتماعي" (ص.6)

Article 14:

"Iraqis are equals before the law without discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, origin, color, religion, sect, belief or opinion, or economic or social status"(p.6).

Iraqis	Are	equals	Before law
Identifier	Relational process (intensive)	Identifier	Circumstance

The participants of identifying relational process are identified and identifier. In the example above, the identified is Iraqis and identifier is 'equals'. This happens because the process is reversible.

المادة: (67)

"رئيس الجمهورية هو رئيس الدولة ورمز وحدة الوطن، يمثل سيادة البلاد، ويسهر على ضمان الالتزام بالدستور، والمحافظة على استقلال العراق، وسيادته، ووحدته، وسلامة اراضيه وفقا لاحكام الدستور" (ص.20).

Article 67:

" the president of the republic is the head of the state and a symbol of unity of the country and represents the sovereignty of the country. He shall guarantee the commitment to the constitution and preservation of Iraq's independence, sovereignty, unity, and the safety of its territories, in accordance with provisions of the constitution"(p.20).

The president of republic	Represents	The sovereignty
Identified	Relational process	Identifier

The participants of identifying relational process are identified and identifier. We can see in the example above, the identified is ' the president of republic' and identifier is ' the sovereignty'.

المادة: (18)

"اولا: الجنسية العراقية حق لكل عراقي، وهي اساس مواطنة" (ص.7).

Article 18:

First " Iraqi citizenship is a right for every Iraqi and is the basis of his nationality"(p.7).

Iraqi citizenship	Is	Aright	For all Iraqi
Token	Intensive	Value	Circumstance

The participant of identifying relational process are token and value. In the example above, Token is 'Iraqi citizenship' and value is 'a right'

المادة(22)

او لا: "العمل حق لكل العراقيين بما يضمن لهم حياة كريمة"(ص.9)

Article : 22

First "work is a right for all Iraqis in a way that guarantees a dignified life for them"(p.9).

Work	Is	A right	For all Iraqis
Token	Intensive	Value	Circumstance

In the article above we can see 'work' is Token, a right is value and for all Iraqis is circumstance.

المادة:(34)

ثانيا: " التعليم المجاني حق لكل العراقيين في مختلف مراحلہ "(ص.12)

Article 34:

Second " free education in all its stages is a right for all Iraqis."

Free education	In all its stages	Is	A right
Token	Circumstance	Intensive	Value

In this clause there are four participants are employed. The first 'free education ' is Token, the second is circumstance, third intensive process and the last is value.

المادة:(41)

" العراقيون احرار في الالتزام بأحوالهم الشخصية، حسب ديانتهم او مذاهبهم او معتقداتهم او اختياراتهم، وينظم ذلك بقانون"(ص. 14)

Article 41:

"Iraqis are free in their commitment to their personal status according to their religions, sects, beliefs, or choices, and this shall be regulated by law"(p.14).

Iraqis	Are	Free	In their commitment
Identified	Intensive	Identifier	Circumstance

The participant of identifying relational process are identified and identifier. In the example above, the identified is 'Iraqis' and identifier is 'free'. This happens because the process is reversible.

المادة (49)

اولاً "يتكون مجلس النواب من عدد من الاعضاء بنسبة مقعد واحد لكل مائة الف نسمة من نفوس العراق يمثلون الشعب العراقي بأكمله، يتم انتخابهم بطريق الاقتراع العام السري المباشر، ويراعى تمثيل سائر مكونات الشعب فيه" (ص.15)

Article 49:

First "the council of representatives shall consist of a number of members, at a ratio of one seat per 100,000 Iraqi persons representing the entire Iraqi people"(p.15).

The council of representatives	Shall consist of	A number of members
Possessor	Possessive	Possessed

As can be seen, a process of having is used by the author where the council of representative is the possessor; the verb to consist of is the possessive attributive process, that is, the process of having; and a number of member possessed.

المادة: (111)

"النفط والغاز هو ملك كل الشعب العراقي في كل الاقاليم والمحافظات" (ص.28)

Article 111:

"oil and gas are owned by all the people of Iraq in all regions and governments"(p.28)

Oil and gas	Are owned	By all the people
Possessed	Possessive	Possessor

Lock (1996:138) argues that the possessive process, includes relationships of part to whole and of ownership. In the article 111 indicates to all people in NP. Another participant is possessed, realized in oil and gas. Clause clearly demonstrates that all people own oil and gas in all regions and governments.

Conclusion

This paper analyzed the transitivity in items of the Iraqi unity in the Iraqi constitution. The importance of this analysis lies in that it helped to identify the types of processes that were applied to the items of the Iraqi unity. Explain that the process essentially focuses on the actions of doing and the events that revolve around it, so the focus falls on the event rather than the circumstance. The transitivity analysis highlights the terms of unity, solidarity of the nation's people and unification of their rights. The data showed the predominance of the material and relational processes in analyzing the provisions of the Iraqi unity in the constitution and how to interpret the relational processes between being and having and also explain the material process that shows events and actions and their link to physiological behavior.

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تحليل الانتقاء اللغوي لبنود الوحدة العراقية في الدستور العراقي

المستخلص

اعتمدت هذه المقالة على مفهوم الانتقائية في نظرية هاليداي والذي يرى اللغة من منظوره الوظيفي عبارة عن شبكة من الأنظمة او مجموعات مترابطة من الخيارات لصنع المعنى، ليظهر من خلالها طريقة عرض المعلومات في مواد الدستور العراقي ولاسيما في بنود الوحدة الوطنية وكيفية صياغتها من اجل الحصول على وصف واضح لمفهوم الانتقائية والتي تعد احدى طرق تحليل الفقرة بشكل فكري. تم فحص البنود المختارة ثم تقسيمها الى فقرات للتمكن من تحديد نوع العمليات والمشاركين والظروف المعنية. واخيرا تم وضع الاستنتاجات استنادا الى التحليل المذكور. تم اختيار مفهوم الوحدة الوطنية لانه نوع قائم على التلاحم والتماسك وينطبق على فكرة الانتقائية. كشف التحليل ان العمليات المادية و العلائقية هي المهيمنة مما يدل على ان العملية تركز بشكل اساسي على الأفعال و الأحداث.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الانتقاء اللغوي، الخطاب القانوني، تحليل البيانات

