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The linguistic concept of speech acts according to Austin and Searle, the applied literary model, the poetic experience of the poet Muhammad Al-Hafiz

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Abstract
New linguistic pragmatics (pragmatism) is considered a branch of modern linguistics (Leech, G., & Thomas, J.2002). It entered the linguistic map in the last quarter of the twentieth century, and became an important and respected linguistic and linguistic branch, when it formed a scientific trinity with the sciences of signs and systems - meaning that it became It is a scientific trend that deserves investigation, research, study and insight into the Arabic language in particular, because of its wide suggestive arena in which rhetorical meaning plays its role freely and with sufficient space in expression that goes beyond the science of symbols and systems, and moves towards metaphors in the sciences of rhetoric and badi'. This new science continued to develop until... It was born as an important factor and trend in linguistic thinking, and it emerged in the seventies of the last century in the form of a revolution and a new trend in the world of meaning, in interest and not in rooting, and since then it has been a respected linguistic field in linguistic, linguistic and critical studies, and it has taken many different directions in development and analysis. Modern science as a subject with great specificity in philosophy and linguistics, and interest in the science of linguistic pragmatics is currently focused in the field of linguistic communication in its social and cultural context, until the location of its research fields was determined when it took on an important and large space, specifically in the English-speaking world and in the European continent and America later (Alghalibi n.d.).

Introduction
The early years of the theory, the study of speech acts by the English philosopher (John Austin) was built on the basic premise that the function of language does not go beyond simply converting words issued within contextual data into actions of a social nature... only, (Najiba, R., & Aqeela, M.2021) [2], and for this reason it was He deepened the investigation of a semantic philosophy concerned with the contents and purposes of social communication, and the study of linguistic expressions. His concepts arose from the lectures Austin gave at Harvard University in 1955, which were collected in a book with the working title (How to do things with word). His theory was developed by his students (Searle and Grice) after his death. The most important thing that Austin did in the beginning was to distinguish between two types of sayings

- Sayings represented in news works: Their purpose is to describe the reality of the outside world, and they are determined by the principle of truth and lies (Alghalibi, 2019) [3].
- The statements expressed about the accomplishment of actions are in the space of suggestion, and they are not accurately depicted as truth or lies, but rather are guided by the standard of success, failure, and achievement (Austin, n.d.) and are divided according to performance into two parts.
- Explicit acts of accomplishment.
- Inexplicit acts of accomplishment, or preliminary accomplishments.

Their achievement depends on contextual factors, and Austin believes that these achievement actions will not be successful and successful unless the conditions of appropriateness and context are met. If they are not met, this is an indication of failure of the performance and its standard conditions, which are not necessary for performing the act, but rather for

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performing it properly. Successful and not defective (Ahmed, n.d.), and any failure to achieve it is a miscarriage of the performance of the speech act itself. In the last stage of his research in this field, Austin arrived at dividing the complete speech act into four sub-acts as follows:

1. Verbal or verbal action
2. The accomplishment act
3. Reporting or descriptive verb
4. Influential action.... This is as seen by the critical instrumental theory and its major critical approach (Alghalibi, 2019) [3] and we will talk about it in detail in the two previous axes, from the point of view of the founder John Austin and his student Cyril (Yahya, A. Kh. (n.d.)):

first axis

The concept of the term accomplished speech acts according to John Austin and its applications according to the poet Muhammad Al-Hafz.

Verbal or verbal action

The linguistic pronunciation of the verb is what brings the vocal, syntactic, and semantic action to the realm of action. Linguists consider that the verbal utterance is the most important in linguistics because it moves the language from the realm of emptiness toward the realm of existence. Writing is only an image and shadow of the language of the tongue. The action included in the utterance is The real performative verb that indicates an action, as this category is considered the basis of the entire theory. Austin proposed calling the instrumental functions included in these verbs the performative powers. Examples of this include: asking, answering a question, issuing an affirmation or warning, a promise, an order, testimony in court marriage contract...etc. The verbal verb is the state in which the rest of the verbs go through their completion in the sentences, that is, the fulfillment, informing, and affecting occur verbally verbally and not in written form, as we see in the following examples.

Accomplishment verb: with examples

It is the one that Arab researchers have repeatedly used. When we discuss the accomplishing act, we mean by it the occurrence of the event, then completing the actions in the sense of verbalization and innovation in the actual accomplishment by creating, and therefore creation is what happens in its sense outside of words, and Austin gives this meaning of creation, through speech because we accomplish things through linguistic pronunciation (Muhammad, M. (2012) [12] That is, we bring it into existence from a state of non-existence. It is important to remember that the act of speaking includes verbal and written achievement. Let us examine this linguistic achievement practically in the poetry of Muhammad al-Hafiz in his poetry collection (Metaphorically I try to seduce the moment) with a passage from a poem:

The woman who once smoked... p. 7

The title itself refers to a verbal connotation that does not directly refer to its written words, but rather refers to an invisible, suggestive accomplishment, which is the intended meaning, and that is what we search for between and behind the lines by using the connotation (I smoked it) as an introductory note in the depth of the analysis. It is a metaphor for intercourse between the woman represented by the cigarette. For me, the two The poet has no value except for a temporary intercourse and it ends.... So the metaphor stood as a simile that repels the rhetorical elements, in the second degree of diving, but the lexical progression in the depth of the word gives you the interpretation in the third degree in the depth of the suggestive depth in the text (...a woman.....a fallen cigarette) with no value other than temporary pleasure....The achievement has been completed in the third degree of the value of attribution in the negative reference.

Another example of jazz from a poem

-How could your stick give birth to a prophet...p. 11 of the same collection. In this example, a linguistic act represents an assertion of things at the textual level, or by issuing commands, asking questions, making announcements, or engaging in other deliberate actions grounded in the speaker's intentional statement. This is the culmination of the action, and verbs are used to set up scenarios where it is possible The addressee is affected by the meaning conveyed, either by (representing, leaving, making a decision, concluding a contract, or revealing a psychological state). The first conclusions drawn up by Austin in the 1950s were subject to comprehensive critical examination by philosophers including Strauss, Cohen, and Searle. And Vanderviken is this suggestive achievement that controls the verbal statement and directs it towards something other than what is mentioned in the spoken or written words.

Here, the poet Muhammad Al-Hafiz satirizes Paradox, comparing injustice with mercy, so the connotations take the direction of textual depth (stick The attributes of God...and this is an affirmation by the poet about the disobedience of the predicate (the oppressor) to the attributes of God by taking care of his servant. It is a theological intertextuality about the one who possesses the stick, i.e. injustice. How can he dream that his injustice will generate justice. He mentioned the words indicative words and left the fulfillment in them to other words with different connotations that the sender received. Here... and in the following example from the same collection.

Metaphorically, I am trying to seduce the moment.... This is the title of a poem on page 27 of the same collection, which has the same title.

The fulfillment act of this title or the verbal phrase, which Cyril described as referring the predicate between the sender and the recipient, is the indifference in the life of the poet Muhammad Al-Hafiz, and he tries to live his life moment by moment without thinking about anything other than deceiving time with its smallest details, and this is a hidden achievement that was not mentioned in the statement that was said. And to understand something else... If we delved into the space-time of Muhammad Al-Hafiz, we would find him trying to stabilize time (the temptation of time to stop) and move space (and space does not help him whether it stays or moves, so he does not care about his actions in it). He dreams of a space-time opposite to the space-time of reality, and no disturbances interfere with it. The fourth dimension... The spatiality of reality is where time moves from the present towards the past, and the poet Muhammad Al-Hafiz wants to create for himself a new world of virtue colored with dreams. He dreams of an ideal world in which everything is true, there is no evil, demonization, hypocrisy, or deception. He dreams of a republic of virtue again. In the

century of collapse and collapse, the century of crazy technology*....*

In this example from the same collection: Title of a poem from the same collection, p. 49*:*

Come on, morning poultry

Muhammad Al-Hafiz's view of the people of his time and his reality is expressed in this poem, by saying that all those he meets in the morning and evening are poultry, not human beings, and this is the most despicable description in which the poet describes someone whose homeland was lost before his eyes and who held silence as a wooden sword that smites flies under the tent of cowardice and failure. The poet gives it to the person who is not shaken by the feelings of losing his homeland, for he is a coward like a chicken who is not moved by feelings but by instincts, so he is only fit for slaughter.... According to Muhammad Al-Hafiz, there is no injustice in their injustice because they were created for that task with which the oppressor sits on the ladder of their necks. This type of people are the ones who sincerely insist on making the sword themselves in order to hand it over to the oppressor so that he can cut their throats with it.... We find in this view of Muhammad Al-Hafiz's arrogance in his love for the homeland in the space of negative reference, specifically the actual attribution in the achievement, which he wants as a preamble to his new world....as if he was saying (and in retaliation there is life for those who have no patriotism)... and he continues to mention segments about his new world, so let us continue and see in the following example: the title of a poem on page 62 of the same collection.

Take the intrusion... while I complete my preparations...

In this statement, the poet Muhammad Al-Hafiz turns his criticism to segments of his new world, placing himself here as a center and anchor that is deep in his intellectual achievements, diving three degrees away from the shell of the text*:*

- **First degree:** Symbol degree
- **Second degree:** Philosophy degree
- **The third degree:** intellectual psychology in behavior and thinking.

We find this gradation of the word's load in a single soul that contains its connotations. This emotional gradation is accomplished by the poet Muhammad Al-Hafiz with the technique of high word load and interlacing the elements of the load one after the other to become a connected link in the suggestive, pragmatic interpretation... He asks to stay away from curiosity because he is not human, but rather A machine emptied of feeling that needs to be operated like a computer in order for its settings to be complete, just as his computer's settings are complete for it to function properly... and that triple metaphor of philosophy, symbol, and psychology combine together to give us a vision of the centrality of Muhammad Al-Hafiz in his worlds far from*:*

- Passion
- Hypocrisy
- Lying
- Deception

This philosophy that he lives and in which he uses the machine symbol is a psychological state of wishful thinking

that every national intellectual experiences. His country is lost before his eyes and he is unable to do anything... Have you ever heard that a computer hypocrites, lies, loves, or deceives?... It is just a living wish. In the world of the impossible*!...*

As for the title of the following poem from the same collection: Notice how he treats actual achievement as unforgettable issues...and in the following example he returns as a compassionate human being, but only to the homeland*...*

I love you... you who are rooted in my sweetness... p. 70 of the same collection

The love of the poet Muhammad Al-Hafiz for his homeland is a strange love that exceeds imagination and is higher than the level of Sufism. If we say that he is the feelings of a Sufi in his homeland, then we are doing him an injustice. Therefore, we will see a place for him among the places that he dreams of inhabiting, and this is the place of the homeland that he himself chose to live in, the homeland, and he is not the one who lives in the homeland, and this The exoticism of Muhammad Al-Hafiz takes us outside the areas of Austen's achievement. His ideas are inevitable issues that cannot be disputed. He used the same technique in reverse with the previous one, where he expressed the homeland with love, which is the truest feeling, and he personified him as a tree whose roots extended into his sweetness. He loves the homeland so much that he planted it deep within him and began to water it with his sweetness. This is the last and most recent speech..... On page 90 of the poem (Teary Lips), he addresses the nation with the following phrase from the same collection.

-I wish you would leave my breath, you emancipated in my childhood*...*

Muhammad Al-Hafiz continues preparing the place in the depths of his sweetness, and that sweetness is a continuation of the innocence of the poet's childhood, which gives us a picture of the issue of the homeland with him. It has been planted deep within him since his childhood and will not leave his breath. The homeland is liberated in the poet's childhood, so how can someone who lived in it leave childhood and youth and die in it and be buried?...These are contradictory wishes that give inverse connotations and are rejected by the one who said them lexically, but their decision is miraculous suggestively... The puzzling issue here is that the homeland is planted deep within the protector, and whatever befalls the poet befalls him...so how can the poet protect his homeland from disease and death...and this Another strange dialectic raised by the poet Muhammad Al-Hafiz....? It is a philosophical exchange in containment......Oh, crazy poets with language...By God, the language will go crazy from your strangeness and creativity.....??!!!

The declarative or descriptive verb: with examples from the poet Muhammad al-Hafiz and the pragmatic approach*:*

They are verbs that describe the events of the external world (as we mentioned previously), and which carry in their content truthfulness or falsehood, that is, conformity with reality when honesty and rejection of reality when lying. Austin noticed an important point in declarative sentences, that they are not all declarative sentences subject to the two standards of truthfulness. And lying, and Austin confirmed his exception with an example

When I say in church or to those who write the contract
Yes, I accept to marry her
In this situation, I am not broadcasting news or publishing it. Rather, my tongue says: "I consented to marriage" (Austin, J. L., & Warnock, G. J. (1962) [6]... Here Austin meant that news sometimes contains a suggestive accomplishment within it... Acceptance in marriage suggests consent in it. Not rejection, and this is an exceptional case that does not apply to all news sentences....Practical examples of descriptive news verbs from Al-Hafiz's poetry. These sentences or utterances are described as truthful and false because they are devoid of suggestive achievement. These types of sentences are rare among Muhammad al-Hafiz and other writers who are interested in the word's load of symbols, philosophy, psychology, and other matters. As for these informative sentences, they are hardly mentioned by al-Hafiz because they are ordinary sentences that do not bear the quality of literariness. Sometimes they are declarative sentences: as in the following examples from the poetic collection (metaphorically, I try to seduce the moment), which do not need explanation because they are merely declarative.
I said to her one day, my love... p. 9 from the same poetry collection...
This statement has no accomplishment because it is reporting something that may be true or false.

- I consider all women my lovers....p. 21 from the same poetry collection.
- I practiced laughing during my happy hours...p. 23 of the same collection.

The examples above are news phrases that tell exactly what is said and what is written. They do not contain a suggestive accomplishment, so they are subject to the stick of lying or honesty....Because they are communicative sentences used in ordinary speech between people, they are free of narrative shift and poetics.

Influential action
It is the act in which the effect contained in the statement occurs on the listener or the addressee, such as persuasion, misleading, guidance...etc.
Example: If a man said to his son
Prepare your lessons.

Attribution aspect did two things
First: The act of spoken statement (attend your lessons)
Second: (the order he gave to his son to attend lessons.
If the boy answered.
- No, I feel sleepy.

The father accomplished three actions.
First: verbal action (the act of saying) ("No, I feel sleepy")
Second: The act of accomplishment that includes telling his father that he feels sleepy and not carrying out the order.
Third: He exerted influence that made him not carry out his father's order and convinced him of the impossibility of continuing his studies under the influence of drowsiness.
Therefore, the verb is considered the effective nucleus of the complete sentence in meaning, and it is the basic kinetic element in the discourse in daily public circulation. The verb is an important word based on a visible, affective, performative semantic system, in cooperation with other verbal verbs that work to form descriptive, accomplishing,

and affective goals. (Sbisà, M. (2007) [7] pertaining to the daily movement of the human recipient (speaker and addressee), and (Austin) starts from the goal of that speech act and considers it an important element in discursive texts, as it is an influential visual semantic system that depends on accomplished utterances that seek to achieve influential goals and objectives. From the speaker, the reactions of the recipient belong to the addressee, as if it were an action and a reaction that surrounds him, and the completion occurs in a suggestive space included in the context, and that space is called (the suggestive pragmatic space), and then the completion of the action occurs in an invisible form sometimes, but rather in a hidden form that is understood with an awareness of the meaning of completion in it. And located above its square, Austin (Fawzia), (n.d.) classified a type of news utterances, then presented an applied study of these utterances in a philosophical and logical manner, then expanded that concept, to include all utterances that include truth and lies, and utterances that It includes success and failure, until it has important applications in the philosophy of language and linguistics (Vidrio, S. G. (2011)) [8] ...
When people try to express what is on their minds, they do not just utter statements that contain grammatical structures and words, but rather they perform multiple actions through these words. If you are an employee in a department, whose director has a great deal of authority, and he tells you:

You're Fired
This is considered a complete achievement and has no impact on it, because the person carrying out the expulsion process has the right to appoint and expel.
Muhammad Al-Hafiz finds the path towards influencing achievement. Muhammad Al-Hafiz says in the influential act of achievement.
Abandon your foolishness, I mean your sins with which you tempted your ships.... p. 42 from his poetry collection Narratives of the Man of Fear
Here is the effect of foolishness on the ships, so the reason for the incompleteness of the achievement is due to the influence of the verb to influence, and the occurrence of the influence here is in the third degree of diving into carrying the word... Then he adds, saying.
My name is not the result of coincidence. I am the son of a city whose orphans were scattered on the battlefield of wars... p. 32 from the narratives of the Man of Fear.
The effect here is the scattering of orphans due to wars
It includes the effect of speech on the recipient, whether the effect is physical or intellectual, and its purpose is to do something or leave it, or change his mind, and thus relates to the issue of how the recipient will react (Al-Maaytah, 2015), and the idea of influence here makes the signifier either accept the issue or accept it. The results of its influence are or are abandoned by the response, which may be called for by seeing the obstacle, or for the executor's action through or by means of what was said: And another example: And as (Muhammad Al-Hafiz says in Narrations of the Man of Fear,) of the poem The Wisdom of Eternity.

Be a visitor, and step aside
The road cannot accommodate more than one path. This is the wisdom of eternity.
Here the poet mentioned the reason and its result for the recipient. If he did not comply, the effect would be severe on him because of the severity of the influence, which is the

narrowness of the road. From this influence standpoint, we find the reason for Austin's focus on the second type of these events, as the first type (the word) falls under the authority of Semantics (Alghalibi, no. A. (n.d.)) [10] is based on the conditions of truth and logic, and the lexical-semantic conditions that do not go beyond the real logic that actually exists. The third type (influence) falls very precisely outside the investigation of suggestive meanings, towards realizing the deferred meaning in linguistic discourse, because dealing In it, it occurs with the cause or result of the utterance when there is an effect that causes anxiety in the completion of the achievement, because the effect of words in "persuading" someone to lend another (a sum of money) depends on surrounding factors (psycho-social or material) that are outside the control of the person performing the action. This is only partially related to what this person said, and this is the contextual environmental influence. As for the second type of verbs (investigation) and its verbal example (abstaining from the road due to distress), this position is considered an intermediate between the verbal and accomplished verb, and it is (the private sector) in which pragmatism is used, i.e. the suggestive meaning that goes beyond reporting in achieving and realizes a future according to what the context includes, so it can be Using the verbs used to mention the verbs that pertain to this investigative situation, which are ("claims," "prepares," "entreats," "thanks," "declares"), and these verbs are considered effective accomplishment verbs.

Austin's criteria for judging accomplishments

- His criterion for judging accomplishments is what Austin called successful (successful) or unsuccessful (failed). However, these statements do not guarantee success for themselves, except by submitting to the conditions of suitability. If this is not achieved, the achievement is bad, and among these conditions we mention the following: (Al-Ferjani, & Al-Arabi, J. (2015)) and (Aliq: Mahmoud Muhammad Shaker,. (n.d.)):
- The condition of custom, meaning that the fulfillment is common among people, such as marriage and divorce.
- It contains specific words spoken by specific people. (The saying is verbally linguistic)
- The circumstances of the situation must be appropriate to the circumstances of the article. (Article (words that are pronounced) + Maqam (words that contain information))
- The people participating in the statement must have the competence to carry out the action.
- The procedure must be correct.

Austin was not convinced by this division, so he resorted to a new decision to resolve the division issue. He noticed that many of the declarative verbs perform the functions of fulfillment verbs, which made him re-ask his question.

How do we get things done with actions"?

In the final stage, Austin came to classify linguistic acts into five categories.

- **Judgment verbs:** They are the verbs that indicate the ruling, through announcing it, such as: appointment, dismissal, permission, such as our saying: "I appoint you as a minister".
- **Verbs of decisions:** They are verbs that indicate decisions, that is, those that express deciding in favor of a thing or person, or against it (Ahmed, N. M. (n.d.)), such as: advice, warning, request.
- **Pledge verbs:** These are the verbs that we use for the purpose of promising to do something, such as I promise to bring it.
- **Behavioral verbs:** They are the speaker's reaction to the behavior of others, such as: apology and consolation, such as when we say: I apologize for being late.
- **Clarifying verbs:** These are the verbs that are used to clarify a point of view and state an opinion.

Language, in Austin's sense, is a tool for constructing the world: For Austin, language became not only a means of describing and conveying news, but rather a tool for building the world and influencing it. Thus, Austin developed the theory of "linguistic acts" that came out in his book entitled "How to Do Things with Words." Which was translated into several languages, including Arabic (Al-Ayashi, ed. Rawi. (2011) [14]. Referring to this book, it becomes clear that Austin employed natural language. He pointed out that any language in the era of the media revolution will not remain a natural language, but will become a technical language. It must be dealt with from this perspective, and the meaning of it being an artificial technical language means that it controls contemporary communication and communication mechanisms. We cannot justify the emergence of the theory of speech acts and the theory of performance acts, except in light of the failure of ancient rhetoric and ancient grammar to keep pace with the dominance of the age of information technology and the invasion of cultural space. Using these technologies, we are no longer required to receive the discourse as it was formulated by others, but rather to look at it and analyze it (Radu Lefebvre, M., & Redien-Collot, R. (2013) [15]. In his use of natural language, Austin opposed.

Second axis

What the philosopher Searle added as a propositional principle to John Austin's theory of speech acts.

Introduction

Abd al-Razzaq al-Ghalibi, the author of the instrumental theory, says: His theory looks with satisfaction and acceptance in analyzing texts to (Searle's propositional principle), because it is a principle that respects the text and considers (achievement in it an issue) with message aspects that can be directed towards the recipient in a smooth and interesting way, where the philosopher's linguistic research is based. The linguist (Searle) emphasized the link between the linguistic statement and the intention of the speakers, and he seriously followed up on all the linguistic philosophical studies that his teacher, Austin, had adopted before him. He considered the goal in the statement to be an essential element and component of the components of the suggestive force included and residing in the essence of the statement. This is because he reformulated the theory of speech acts by John Austin in the analytical aspect and developed the process of "accomplishment" that Austin adopted into the process of "proposition." He generally adopted all of the ideas of his teacher "Austin," especially the ideas of "the act of saying," and he affirmed that the act of saying cannot He achieved it without any force of

achievement (Al-Ayashi, ed. Rawi. (2011)) [14], and he was not convinced that what his teacher presented was sufficient for the emergence of an integrated theory of speech acts. Rather, he considered it a starting point and cornerstone for another integrated theory that Austin founded and that deserves modification and follow-up, so Searle modified it. And adding a number of basic concepts to it and to it, especially what relates to the concept of "accomplished action," which has become (propositional) and is the focus of analysis for that theory.

Searle's achievement power and how it engages analytically
In the poetry of Muhammad Al-Hafiz

Searle began his work by laying down the methodological foundations on which this theory is based, which is related to the "achievement power," based on what Austin presented about the "accomplishment action," which he considered to be a basic essence of the stage of departure that he represents. Searle relied in his amendments on the "principle of philosophers." Ordinary language. For him, speech is a form of social behavior governed by principles and rules for performing four actions in speech at the same time.

- The act of saying...represented by spoken words and sentences
- The act of attribution...is represented by linking the connection between the speaker and the addressee
- The verb of construction.... The verb of construction achieves the intention expressed in the statement, and this saying may be (advice, notice, warning, threat, promise, or command) (Salfawi, & Al-Khair, A. (n.d.)).

Dr.. The act of influencing... has no importance for Searle because it is not necessary for every influencing act to have an echo in the listener that attracts him to perform that act...
Searle's view brought the theory to a stage of maturity and completion, thus occupying the forefront among Austin's supporters (Mushlar, A. R. And the. (2002) [17], when he repaired all the gaps that Austin had fallen into. The most important thing he sought was to divide speech acts into four sections, while insisting on keeping The accomplishing act and the influencing act, as he differed radically with Austin regarding the influencing act, and according to his opinion, the influencing act (d) is not important, because it is not necessary for every influencing act to have an echo in the listener that attracts him to accomplish that act (Ahmed, N. M. (n.d.)), He divided the verbal act into two parts, the first being the verbal act, and the second being the propositional act, as shown in the following examples.

- My son will finish his higher studies.-------The accomplishment verb....predicate
- My son, finish your higher studies.-----The accomplishing verb.....is an order
- Will my son finish his higher studies?------The achievement verb.....interrogative
- If my son finishes his higher studies. ---- Accomplished verb.... wish

Therefore, when the speaker utters these sentences, he will perform the following actions
- The pronunciation act: It consists of pronouncing sounds correctly as required by grammatical and lexical convention.

- The propositional verb: It includes the person being spoken about or the reference (reference), which represents the focus of the conversation in the four sentences, and it is (I have) which is the (attribution) that works to connect the sender with the addressee. The expressions spoken between them answer questions and reveal many things, such as "Who is he and who is she?" It reveals distinct and specific things, (predication) and is called (referential), as it is mentioned as a percentage of the subject referred to in the verbal predicate. To clarify (the predicative verb) in both its referential and attributive parts, which is "finishing higher education." Searle mostly relied on the accusative verb in This division and the influencing verb, despite the fact that the difference lies in what is known as the propositional verb, which has become an independent verb in itself and comes from two verbs: referral and attribution, as we mentioned above: another example to understand the topic more fully: let us see this in Muhammad al-Hafiz in his collection of narratives. The Man of Fear, p. 66 of the poem (Be patient...You will commit suicide as a martyr). The following table explains the issue through attribution and referral: (from the point of view of pragmatism / Abd al-Razzaq al-Ghalibi).

Attributional terms
1. How dull I find the poet to be in the issue between him and the recipient and I see you tearing apart the traitors (them). The issue is tearing up history with betrayal.
2. A history as bright as the morning, and the referral carries a beautiful history
3. Perhaps I am like you (they). The poet believes that he is a traitor to them
4. This is how the poet himself showed me their concerns, finding fingers stained in the ink of their betrayal
5. Here we explain the example as it is for further clarification:
6. How dull I find myself..................The attribution is the poet himself, to whom the case was referred
7. And I see you tearing apart.................the issue is tearing up history with betrayal
8. A history as bright as the morning. ....and the referral carries a beautiful history
9. -Yes
10. Maybe I am like you......................The poet believes that he is a traitor to them
11. This is how he showed me...and the poet sees the weight of that reference because he sees himself in it
12. And my fingers...................and he finds fingers stained with the ink of their betrayal.

Contaminated with inks
Your betrayals

Al-Hafiz sees in those verses a major issue. It is betrayal, which he detests. It enters his tent through referral, where he finds the soul of an individual in the chain of transmission, and that issue is involuntarily shared by the poet because he is an Iraqi citizen, and those who betrayed the homeland are some of his people..So when the chain of transmission occurs in The issue is by linking the speaker with the addressee. This connection refers the meaning to (I and you) as a referral with the attribution, which represents the tearing apart of the history of their country, and the referral

and attribution here constitute (the issue), which comes to the basic dimension of "the act of speaking," but what bothers the memorizer is the attribution to which he referred to the most contemptible. What he hates...betrayal...

Example 2
1. Wipe it with your fingers....... Wipe it out. A verbal fulfillment of a command, which is also a statement
2. And let me chant some of my virility......Let me accomplish something confirming what came before
3. That crisis between the buzz of doubt......news
4. And the swollen one from the moment's panting... news
5. How can I float on your waves... fulfillment of my question
6. And I am without a map.............news
7. And my boat is leaning on a stick.........Information
8. Time ate it...................news
9. You are still my focal point........news with confirmation of the inclusion of my achievement
10. And my passion for you is another response...........telling from the beginning of wishing until the end of the poem
11. From the Surah of Love................. News of my achievement
12. I splatter on your lips...telling of my accomplishment
13. To complete a woman who shares my stillness... I wish

This poem carried a major issue with syntactically and aesthetically fortified passages with the attribution of Muhammad al-Hafiz with a recipient and multiple informational reference, but those references did not affect the accomplished attribution with any effective action, as if the effect was removed from it and the process of completion turned towards an issue of love and longing.

The influential act: We have already mentioned previously that Searle did not pay any attention to it, and he (Searle) decided to link the speech act to social and linguistic norms at the same time, and not limit it only to the speaker's intentions, as in the example: from the collection of "Zulfi, I shed blood from my stones." Page 9 of the poem (Sadness is My Profession).
1. I will put myself........................Here is a promise from the poet who put himself in a box
2. In my pain box
3. And throw him into the sea...and throw him into the sea in search of wisdom in the unknown of possibilities
4. Wisdom has tripped me..............The poet is characterized by the wisdom of prophecy
5. And I will be a prophet.

The poet here expresses a single propositional verb. The propositional verb is "the action included in the statement," in contrast to the idea of (Austin), in which he abstracted the "act of saying" from "the action included in the statement." Thus, Searle distinguishes within the same sentence between what is related to the action included in the statement. The statement itself, which he calls "the power contained in the statement," and what is related to the content of the action, which he calls "propositional content," as in the sentence.
I promise (That) I will put myself in my pain box. (Muhammad Al-Hafiz)
It is "the name of the force included in the statement," that

is, what distinguishes the force included in the statement, which is the promise (I promise you (it), and the name of the propositional content. "I put myself in a box.
Searle's criteria for classifying linguistic works.
Thus, we find that Searle developed the conditions of suitability established by Austin, making them four conditions.

The condition of the propositional content
In this condition, the act of uttering a proposition must be related to a proposition, and the proposition must accompany the speaker, in fact, into the future. Here, the great researcher Mahmoud Ahmed Nahla says: "An action in the future is required from the addressee. (The promise), for example, requires its speaker to fulfill it." An action in the future, and this statement is slightly contradicted by the theorist Abd al-Razzaq al-Ghalibi regarding the process of completion under the pretext of the procedurality of completion. The future does not contain a realistic, visible procedurality in completion because the action did not occur in the space of actual emphasis. Rather, it remains oscillating between confirmation and possibility, unlike the past action, whose two procedurals occur in time. The present immediately after the moment of speaking becomes the past...and this condition is the propositional content that the achievement for him be in the suggestive, invisible mode, which is a reality that is possible for it to happen...as Muhammad Al-Hafiz said on page 9 of the same collection:
I will be a taste for reckless fear.... Here is the issue of performing an act in an intangible imagination, but it will actually happen to every person who is afraid, for fear is inherent in all states of time, past, present, and future....

Preliminary condition
Conditions related to the abilities and beliefs of the speaker and the listener's intentions, in addition to the nature of the relationship existing between them (Al-Ayashi, ed. Rawi. (2011) [11], meaning that the listener is able to accomplish the action, and in return the speaker is confident in the listener's ability to accomplish that action. For example, Muhammad Al-Hafiz said to his colleagues.
I have a bitter feeling
A feeling that forces me to write about myself......p. 23 of (Zulfi, I Spill Blood on My Stones)
He is capable of performing the act of "giving me his coat," and I am certain that he is capable of doing that act. This poetic verse made the listener (us) wait for the Hafiz to write his biography one day.

The condition of sincerity
This condition highlights that the speaker must be sincere in performing the act of accomplishment, so he does not have to say something for which he has no evidence. When the speaker says to the listener, "Give me the salt," he must be serious in asking for it, and when the listener accomplishes that action (giving him the salt), he does not He tells him I'm joking with you.

Essential condition
It is a dynamic condition between the speaker and the listener, such that the former influences the latter to carry out the action and accomplish it. Searle did not stop at these conditions only, but rather added a set of standards, amounting to twelve standards, in which each

accomplishment action differs from the other, which are :
Searle arranged a five-fold classification of the actions involved in the statement (non-statement) by saying that there is a specific set of things that we can do by performing the actions included in the statement, and that these things are determined by the structure of the mind. As long as the mind creates meaning by imposing the conditions of fulfillment, the limits of meaning are determined. Through the limits of reason, what might these limits be? As follows.

Limits of meaning
Reports
Its purpose is a declarative goal that works towards conformity in the declarative purpose of saying to the world, and there is no general condition for propositional content in declarative statements. Any proposition can form content in it, and in the psychological state that expresses it in belief .

Promises
Its purpose is related to the promissory purpose, the direction of conformity in the promissory purpose from the world to the statement, and the one responsible for the events of conformity is the speaker himself. As for the general condition of the propositional content in the promises, it stems from the appearance of the issue to the speaker in the form of an action in the future nonsense, as well as the psychological state that is expressed in the promise, which is the intention or intent.

Orders
Its purpose is the imperative (Demanding) purpose, and the direction of conformity in this purpose is from the knowledge to the statement, and the one responsible for bringing about the conformity is the addressee, and the general condition for the propositional content is that it expresses a future action of the addressee, and the psychological state that is expressed in the imperatives is the will or Desires and imperatives provide reasons for the addressee to perform what is requested of him .

Rhythms
Its purpose is to bring about a change in the world, so that the world matches the propositional content of the speech act, and this is done based on an institution once successful creation, so that this institution considers the successful creation of that act non-linguistic and verbal, and the direction of conformity is the dual direction, and all correct rhythms have true propositional content, from This aspect distinguishes rhythms from other speech acts in that their successful creation is sufficient to achieve conformity between the statement and the world. As for the psychological state expressed by rhythms in the belief (belief) in the occurrence of the successful act and the desire for it to occur in achieving the included purpose, provided that the belief and desire are consistent with the intention, "Believe and desire" is successful in saying .

Revelation
The fact expressed by the proposition "Z" is referred to (Searle, J. R. (1985) [19], and the direction of correspondence in its purpose is the empty direction, and it appears to be the attitude of the position. There is no specific general condition for the propositional content in the revelations, but the propositions that are included in most revelations are

related in some way to the speaker or the addressee. The speaker expresses his psychological state regarding the event that is supposed to happen (Smith, B. (2003) [20].
Searle and indirect linguistic acts: (Belkheir, & Omar. (2001) [21]
Searle (Baroroh, H. T. (2019) [22] suggested that the transition from direct linguistic action to indirect linguistic action be described by means of an inference that constitutes an aspect of the linguistic ability of (the speaker and the addressee) and helps the addressee in arriving at the indirect linguistic action based on the direct linguistic action and the propositional content. For the sentence (Al-Shanqeeti -, Kh. M. M. (n.d.)). the analysis of classical linguistic verbs is based on preoccupation, in which the statement is interpreted in its literal meaning, but there are cases in which the linguistic verb operates in a complex way, as there are actions and sayings through which speakers aim to express something other than the meaning. Literal, and this type of verbs is known as "indirect linguistic verbs", which are distinguished by their different power of realization from the speaker's intent, as is the case in metaphors. Searle noted that adequate interpretation of some natural language sentences becomes impossible if we are satisfied with what they contain. There are cases in which the speaker is able to say a sentence in which he does not intend its apparent meaning, but rather the formula is made up of information in which he says or indicates a statement with a different attributive content, for example: As Muhammad Al-Hafiz says.
I was forced to lend her my seat.... He said one thing and meant another... p. 54 of the poem with the same title
What he said here indicates a linguistic situation, which is the polite behavior in the presence of a woman who could not find a seat for her in a forum, so he was forced to give her his seat, as she did not ask him to do so, but under the pressure of the environment and social custom, he performed this polite behavior under the pressure of morals and society, as his original power of achievement indicates Coercion in giving the seat voluntarily. In the word (forced) there is a coercive tool, but coercion is not what is meant. Rather, what is meant is a polite behavior that carries the meaning of a direct act of accomplishment.

Searle believes that indirect language raises several problems, including
- How can a speaker say one thing and mean another thing...? (Al-Sarraf, A. M. H. (n.d.))
- How can a listener understand an indirect language act, when what it means indicates something else ؟

What complicates these problems is that there are sentences that are used customarily and normally to express indirect demands. Searle tried to find an explanation for how to move from the literal meaning to the indirect meaning, and he proposed an explanation for this through his famous example.

Can you give me salt?
In this saying (Can you give me salt)? (The intention included in the statement is to accomplish a primary action (the petition) through the secondary action) the question), and the meaning is mentally understood on the part of the speaker and the addressee .
The intention of this is that the statement goes through

complex mental stages after applying the semantic rules of linguistic actions. We find that the statement represents a question, but upon understanding the interpretation, it became clear that the question is not very appropriate for the position of communication. It was inferred by the principle of cooperation between the speaker and the addressee that it was found that the question is most likely the action. What is included in the intended statement, and by returning to the knowledge in the petition that the speaker intended to accomplish, and according to the conditions for the success of the petition, the person to whom we are addressing the speech must be able to accomplish the required work, and thanks to this condition, the addressee recognizes the intention that the statement is not a question, but rather a request or request. A polite request. (Abdulrazzaq Oudah Alghaliby & Abeer K. Yahia. (n.d.))

To solve this problem, that is, to differentiate the initial construction from the real construction, it is necessary to resort to a series of factors that enable the listener to make this conclusion, the structural elements of which are represented in the "Theory of Speech Acts," in addition to the availability of a background of contextual data shared by each speaker. The listener is like: salt on the table in relation to the previous example, and the social specifications (the interrogative form) that soften the severity of the imperative form (the request), and the "principle of cooperation" also has a role in recognizing indirect action, and indirect linguistic actions have a social function, After discussing a number of indirect linguistic verbs, Searle noted that the most important motive for using indirect verbs is politeness in speech.

The concept of the performative verb goes beyond its connection with the speaker to the socio-linguistic convention, and makes the performative force evidence of it (presentation, delay, stress, intonation, punctuation marks,...).

Searle distinguishes between the situated meaning and the article meaning. The first is fixed, while the second is variable depending on the change in the meanings of the statement. This means that the literal meaning - in Searle's view - is a meaning that occurs during the process of linguistic description. Therefore, he is considered the closest linguistic philosopher to (Chomsky), Because it is known that there is a meaning attached to the sentence, and in summary, the work that Austin accomplished is a work of important linguistic benefit, because he succeeded in crystallizing an important idea, which is that the function of language is to influence the world and create it, and not just a tool for thinking or describing various human activities.

In general, what Austin proposed regarding speech acts opened a wide discussion in which a group of researchers engaged, such as Searle, Garris, Van Eemeren, and others, which deepened Austin's theory and made it more broad and comprehensive. For a number of issues related to speech acts. There is no denying the effort made by the philosopher Searle in presenting speech acts, which is a typical presentation of the theory in our time, as it demonstrates the philosophical value of the theory, especially his analysis of the components and classification foundations of the elements of the forces included in the statement, despite the criticisms directed at him, which call for re- Considering it, despite its complete conceptual richness and accuracy, its work needs to be reviewed and modified, as long as the purpose of the speech is to benefit

the listener, and taking into account the relationship between the parties of the speech and the concept of speech acts, it can be a tool for reading the Arab heritage in Its various aspects, and one of the keys to understanding it, provided that we test its concepts in order to ensure their descriptive and explanatory adequacy for studying the phenomena of the Arabic language.

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