The Need And Its Significance In The Novelist Discourse Of Naguib

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Abstract

This study is at the heart of the pragmatic theory, as this research seeks to highlight the concept of necessity, and what the researchers have tended to do is that the development that has acquired integrated pragmatics is only for the development of the subject of necessity, as it is one of the contents of the saying, and this is what made Decroux define it as the semantic element that Concerning the saying, as for Grace; He paid great attention to the conversational imperative, and understood the requirement by clues or suggestions, as it is an element known for its absence and presence in the linguistic structures included in the text when reading or when understanding.

This study has paved the way for clarifying the concept of necessity, clarifying the rhetorical component and the linguistic component, with mentioning the types of necessity in Naguib Mahfouz's novels and stories, a procedural application of his texts, which were interconnected and woven texts, aiming to deliver a specific message to the reader, without feeling a bit bored, and reaching the recipient In a distinctive artistic manner, and the consistency between the words that led to an excellent mixture, which was produced by Naguib Mahfouz from novels and texts that express the reality of social and political life.

Key words: the requirement in the rhetorical component, the requirement in the linguistic component, two laws of knowing the requirement, the elements of the requirement, the types of the requirement, the characteristics of the conversational requirement.

concept appropriate:

The subject of the need has aroused the interest of scholars in all its branches of linguistic, semantic and pragmatic studies. It was also known in the books of grammar, rhetoric and origins in the past. Because it is concerned with meaning, and the requirement will be one of the important and complementary laws of discourse that we started with previously, relying on the built-in pragmatics.

Al-Iqtidah and its significance were known as: "The necessity of saying a meaning that is subordinate to the Hebrew meaning without the mediation of evidence and with the benefit of saying dependent on it" (1).

Some researchers have considered that the development that has acquired the integrated deliberative, is only for the development of the subject of necessity (2).

Contemporary pragmatic research showed that necessity is one of the laws of discourse, as it does not undergo any change, even if the methods of speech fluctuate in it, from declarative or constructional to negative and positive, where the recipient has a way to find a certain stylistic to respond to the required speech with the necessity of the existence of the requirement (3).

Decroux considered that the imperative is "the act of requiring and excluding special types of

content drawn from the utterances" (4), as the requirement can be described as a linguistic act that has a legal value, as it is represented by two components on which the requirement is based, namely:

1- The linguistic component: which designates the independent verb phrases with a specific description.

2- The rhetorical component: It is in a communicative position, and the speaker works to communicate vague and unclear things from the sentences that are being accomplished, and this appears through the communicative position (5), and communication is limited to the actual social practice of language, represented by reporting and informing, with an awareness of what is going on between individuals. From speech, and thus communication is specialized in human communication, studying the relationships between people who are affected by it, and interpreting it (6).

First: the requirement in the linguistic component:

Pragmatics developed after the studies presented by Austin and Searle, thanks to linguists, who see it as the paradox of the linguistic lesson, as with the end of their work in the study of language, the participation of pragmatics is reflected in the statement of the psychological, social and cultural dimensions of the addressee, the addressee and the group in which communication occurs, and thus the pragmatics in their perception It is nothing but an extension of linguistics (7), as pragmatics aims to be integrated into linguistics, not part of it, and they went to the fact that the linguistic issue that developed thanks to integrated pragmatics is the necessity, and they defined it as the content that the sentence reaches in a non-explicit way, such as: (Kaf Zaid about beating his wife), and the meaning of the phrase is that Zaid does not beat his wife now, but is defined by the content of the news, and here he

refers the phrase in a non-explicit way that Zaid beats his wife previously, and this is the requirement (8).

The necessity in the modern linguistic lesson is one of the original topics that have been mixed with modern concepts, especially among some linguists and logicians, and this was pointed out by Decro, and it is closely related to theoretical quotations related to the topic (indirect purposes) of Searle, and (principles) of Grace, it is in the law Discourse is a complex method that stems from the distinction between articulation and influence by discourse, which was taken from John Austin during his study of the linguistic act, which examines the distinction between discourse in terms of articulation and what concerns the significance of the speaker's discourse (9).

The requirement is one of the contents of the saying, it is of a linguistic nature, and it is identified by the linguistic signs contained in the saying, and Decroux defined it as the semantic element that pertains to the saying, or it can be transformed into an interrogative or a negation, as in:

- Zaid quit smoking, turning it into a question that reads:
- Did Zaid stop smoking? Then he denied it:
- Zaid never stopped smoking.

These three sayings include that Zayd smoked, so the requirement is clear (10).

And from Naguib Mahfouz's novels and stories, he said:

"Ramadan is approaching, and there are only a few days between its crescent and sunrise, but Ramadan never comes by surprise, and it is usually preceded by a precipitation worthy of its sacred position" (11).

The requirement was mentioned in the rhetorical text, in the sentence (And Ramadan is approaching), and as Decroux indicated that it is possible to manipulate the language of the saying, by turning it into an interrogative, and a

negation. These transformations are based on a matter that unites these three sayings, namely the approach of Ramadan, where such transformations were received as if they make the speech in a sequential manner, ensuring the coherence of the last saying of it.

The injunction is considered to be in the same order as the command and the interrogative; Because it participates in transforming the relations between the interlocutors, and thus it has a major role in imposing duties, laying down rights and distributing roles among the participants, and its importance and privacy is manifested through the way in which the speaker imposes himself and the continuation of his conversation (12).

The requirement has been linked to the concept of referral in the philosophy of ordinary language, and this is what the philosopher Frijah cautioned against, as he noticed the existence of a relationship between the two concepts, and saw that the validity of a sentence that included the name, it was necessary to refer to this science, so it required a sentence like the sentence, and he indicated that the requirement of the affirmed sentence is the same as the requirement The negative sentence (13).

The philosopher Grace became famous for his studies in the philosophy of language, and paid great attention to the conversational imperative, which in his view was not only a linguistic theory, but rather a fruitful tool for finding solutions to many logical problems (14).

The action of the requirement is compatible with every non-verbal action, but if the speaker presents the non-verbal act expressing his individual personal position, then the requirement can be presented as a common aspect between him and the addressee, and it is known that it is shared by the interlocutors as it must be accepted, and thus the basic rhetorical aspect of the requirement becomes clear. As a framework in which the conversation is formed (15).

The implications of the necessity varied, as Adel Fakhoury saw that our Arab heritage uses the word (imperative) or (impending), to denote the two processes of inference in both the logical imperative, and it is the focus of the science of semantics, and the necessity that studies the science of circulation without distinction, but because of the fundamental difference between them. , he took the term "Al-Iqtidah" that is used in the books of jurisprudence, and it is similar to the concept of Grace on deliberative reasoning. As for the word "necessity"; It was confined to logical reasoning.

Some of them disagreed with Adel Fakhoury in his opinion. Taha Abdel-Rahman indicated in his book "Al-Lisan wa Al-Mizan" or "Al-Taktur Al-Aqli" that the fundamentalists used the necessary, in the sense of the conversational imperative according to Grace, and that if he used the term "concept" it would be closer to an intended benefit than the natural imperative, and perhaps what made it It is called appropriate; Because it is related to the predicate, it is a deliberative requirement as opposed to a semantic requirement (16).

The term obligation corresponds to the foreign term (Implicatire), and it was used in its meaning in the Arab intellectual heritage, in their talk about the significance of implication and the significance of implication and conformity, and it came in the hadiths of the ancient Arab rhetoricians, about the concept of the necessary, the obligatory, the metonymy and its transmission as in so-and-so many ashes. Arabic rhetoric and modern pragmatics), which was mentioned by Dr. Benaissa Azayit in his book (Arabic Linguistic Discourse: The Engineering of Conscious Communication from Abstraction to Generation) (17).

translation abounded (Implicatire) ebb and flow in Arabic studies, so I came across a group of nomenclature whose names there is no agreement, and their translations: (required, implied, implied, sent meaning, and implicit meanings, and it was called by implication, and

some of them put a separating line between them, such as Muhammad al-Sidi, who explained The requirement is a logical concept, while the implication is a deliberative linguistic concept (18).

After the inclusion of the requirement in the field of linguistic studies, the study of its different levels has become characterized by ease. It shows the requirement as an implicit information that can be extracted outside the context, that is, from the vocal, as an element of its semantic elements, without the need for inference, as for the functional; The imperative is distinct from the semantic levels; Because it has a great role in regulating the discourse, in every utterance it is recorded in a maqam context, in which the given and the requirement meet, depending on indicators (in the structure of the utterance) that provide the functions within it (19).

Linguistic research has studied and highlighted its procedures as necessary, which relate to the basic elements and components, and called (conditions of use), and considered the necessity a phenomenon related to the formation of the text, with an understanding of the parts that make up the communicative process between spoken and silent speech. Linguistic structures included in the text when reading or when understanding, as it is understood by clues or suggestions (20).

From Naguib Mahfouz's narrations and stories, he said:

"What kept you there, old man?

I yawned in amazement and wondered:

what time is it?

Two hours into the new year have passed"(21).

In the rhetorical text, the literal pronunciation was passed, so the whole of the dialogue was that the sender wanted to know the local time, or that he wanted to know the time at which I am speaking with you now, by saying: (What time is it), but the addressee did not specify the answer as it is, but rather answered him with (past). Two hours of the new year), as he tried to convey the idea to the sender, that he may not know the time precisely, but at the same time two hours have passed since the new year, and thus the sender can guess the time.

In another place, he said:

His deep voice came to her, saying:

- Good morning.. Will you open the door?

And she looked in the mirror and saw that her hair was messy, and her eyes were red, and heavy eyelids.

The text included more than one place in which a kind of requirement was mentioned, as we see that the saying in this text: (Good morning.. Would you open the door?), it is assumed that the time when it is said good morning is only morning, so the time required morning, and in the place The other, saying: (Would you open the door), that the door was blocked, so he asked her to open it, but in the last place; In the part that says: (She saw her hair messy, her eyes red, and heavy eyelids, God bless him.. Isn't there something to wash her face with), and the matter here required that she was not awake from her sleep until a little while ago, or it was necessary that she woke up from her sleep now, and thus it is The text has met the conditions for success; So that the verbal act performs its role as it should from an effective point of view, and the addressee has the ability to obey and interpret.

Second: The requirement in the rhetorical component:

Pragmatics and rhetoric have a close relationship, as they meet in many issues that study language, and its relationship to the addressee and the speaker together, as each of them is concerned with the communicative process, and what is related to the elements that work to convey the speaker what he means, and the recipient's perception of the meaning to be communicated.

The rhetoricians tried to benefit from his interpretations of the science of semantics, noting the intersections that participate in the formation of the discourse, so he worked on dividing the meanings, according to the necessary denominators, into the original meaning and the predicate meaning, and distinguished between intent and connotation, and they pointed out that the necessity relates to the objective purposes, as it works on the perceptions in the mind of the addressee. Thus, the importance of the requirement becomes clear, as it is an essential part of the language of the conversational activity(23), and Al-Sakaki (626 AH) linked the requirement to the structural structure of the verbal discourse and its conformity to the situation (24).

An example of what Naguib Mahfouz mentioned in his novel The Mirage is:

One day my mother asked:

- Where is God?

She answered me with astonishment:

- God Almighty is everywhere.

Farnot, with a bewildered edge, asked in fear:

- And in this room?

She said in a tone of disapproval:

- Of course, ask his forgiveness for this question" (25).

The requirement was mentioned in the rhetorical text, in her saying: (He is the Most High is everywhere), the meaning in this saying is very clear, which is that God Almighty is present in every place in the universe, so it is the eloquence of the Arabs in responding to the question, briefly with eloquence in it, where there is no It can be assumed or necessitated that the Almighty is not found in every place of the earth, so this goes beyond disbelief in God and lack of belief in His existence. He must seek forgiveness to God Almighty, as it is not possible to suppose to say: Do not seek His

forgiveness for your question, for she knows very well that his saying entailed a sin.

In another place, he said:

On the morning of Saturday, the first of October, I awoke early after four months of cessation of this heavy habit, put on a suit, dressed myself as usual, and chose a fine necktie from my grandfather's flint!

- Like the moon and the truth of the Book of God!" (26).

In the rhetorical text, the requirement was mentioned in his saying: (I woke up early after stopping this heavy habit four months), and he woke up early, necessitating his delay in the past days with sleep, and in the same context, he required that school began, after an absence of four months, and the rhetorical requirement was mentioned in the description The son said: (Like the moon and the truth of the Book of God), so it was necessary to say that it resembles the moon, in its whiteness, beauty and brilliance, using the kaf for the analogy.

As for Grace and its semantic levels on which the dialogical imperative theory is based, they are (27):

1- Case content, a set of vocabulary meanings.
2- The literal performance power, and it appears in the power of the article, and is indicated by the verb form, as is the case in the command or tool, and in the prohibition, intonation and stress.
3- The necessary achievement power, and the achievement power lies in a position, which is in certain stationary contexts, in the absence of evidence that indicates it.

Ahmed Al-Mutawakil balanced the two sayings of Grace and Al-Sakaki, noting that Al-Sekkaki's suggestions were characterized by their accuracy and predictive ability. We do not find such accuracy on which al-Sakaki relied, despite

its general reach, on the rules of discourse related to the declarative sentence (28).

Two laws to find out what is required

It is possible to know the requirements of the saying when following two discourse laws, namely:

1- Lawabbreviation:

And he works on the inclusion of the recipient in his speech what the evidence indicates, whether it is maqam or maqam, so that he announces his statement to the recipient, until the latter asks for a meaning different from the first meaning in this speech.

2- Receiver's Law of Conservation:

This law ensures that the requirement remains conservative in speech whenever the methods and methods of speech change, whether it is news, positive or negative, and thus the recipient can find every stylistic formula in which the required saying is contained(29).

One of the characteristics of the imperative that distinguishes it from others is that it is subject to copying, and has the advantage of cancellation, as the requirement is capable of erasing in linguistic contexts, or in circumstances that may be contrary to what is expected to be generated, and also does not accept separation from the semantic content (30).

Required items:

The requirement consists of three elements that control it, namely (31):

1- Required to break the antidote:

It is the speech that must have a predetermined meaning, and it is preceded by its wording over the pronunciation; In order for its meaning to be correct, it is a participle noun, and (required) in the sense of necessitate, that is, invoked and requested.

2- Required to open the antidote:

It is the estimated meaning that the speech needs to correct, and it is the noun of the object that required, that is, more on the text, so it is not possible to achieve the desired goal of the speech.

3- act appropriate:

And he is the one who works to link the necessitated and the necessitated, so the act of necessitation is formed, it is the meaning that lies in the uttered speech, and it appears by the act of appreciation. Consonance of speech (32).

Required types:

The requirement is divided into four sections, namely:

First: The general requirement:

The general requirement consists of the availability of a specific current context, as the requirements gain their special importance in the linguistic theory, as it is difficult to distinguish them from the semantic content of the words(33).

Among its evidence, is the requirement of the indefinite noun, so its name is not related to the speaker, as in (I entered a broad house), and this requires: The house is not mine (34), and this type of requirement continues that if any formula is proven in the gradation, all formulas will be denied. The highest in gradation, where the least requires the negation of the most, as it requires in (some-and all) to prove some of the negation of the whole(35), and these formulas are often mentioned in the stories and narrations of Naguib Mahfouz, in his saying:

"The religion betrayed me, my mother betrayed me, Halima betrayed me. May God curse this false house...

Everything seemed grim, starting from the simplest individuals like Sheikh Adly Al-Tantawi to the governor himself, passing through people and transactions that deserved to be flooded to be replaced by a new, clean world" (36).

The adjective (every) is a noun that is subject to enclosure and comprehensiveness; Because it benefits the comprehensiveness of the verb that you support in its entirety, for in your saying (all the people came to me), and you said (the people came to me) and he was silent, then the listener could imagine that some of them have left you, or that you did not count them, or that you made the act if it happened to some of them. The people, as if it falls on everyone, because they are under the rule of one person (37).

Ibn Jinni made it clear that (each) is from the dependencies, which is the intensity of emphasis, and some cannot be given precedence over the other, and he indicated that the origin of the emphasis is (every). Because the factors come after it, and they are given precedence over other words of affirmation for their strength, and no one else can precede them. Because it will be weaker than her (38).

And (each) in Naguib Mahfouz's speech necessitated the briefing and denial of the (some), as all the events that followed from Qandil's loss of his fiancée Halima, and his changing of his view of his religion and what he learned from his teacher and sheikh, and his mother's marriage to his sheikh, what shocked him, It is as if he was found alone in this world, and everything around him became sullen, difficult to understand and comprehend, and here it is necessary that everything around him is grim and not some of it, as the writer depicted events and situations in the service of the necessary role, so the reader does not enjoy looking at real scenes, but rather depicts the events in his mind, so he draws it according to the utterance that hears and identifies the existing things from the events.

In another place, he said:

Abd al-Azim rebuked him, but the other said:

- I am an honest man, I do not hide from you that selling is beneficial to me, every sale or purchase in our neighborhood is beneficial to me,

but this transaction is more beneficial to you, and this is what is important"(39).

The word (all) in the rhetorical text required briefing, as the speaker's goal was to convey information to the recipient, through (each), which expresses one of the gradient values.

Al-Hajj indicated with proof in the text (every sale or purchase in our neighborhood is beneficial to me), and by this he has denied all the higher formulas than it in gradation. In the neighborhood, and to reach his goal of persuading the recipient to sell the house and obtain it, as (each) required the denial of the few or the (some), and its text required that he perform all the sales that he made and do, and not only these, but rather indicated the operations that he did not mention. in the text.

And in the word (some), what came from the story collection of Naguib Mahfouz, his saying:

After the evening prayer, Sheikh Abd Rabbo visited two imams of classmates, one named Khaled and the other Mubarak.

In the rhetorical text, the word (some) appears after two colleagues visited him during his school days and told him (some of the imams have been dismissed), as we notice in the speech implying the dismissal of some imams, but not all of them!

The word (some) has other implications, namely: not most of them, not many, so the requirement in this text after the word (some) is gradual. All), (most), and (many), and this gradation in the text is known as the force vector of Decro, which is among its semantic elements of the argumentative relationship that can be measured in degrees and gradation, where Decroux indicated that every utterance is an argumentative force, so the work of the ladder is the anchor of arguments From the weakest to the strongest, as explained by Decro (a oriented pilgrim category) (41).

In another place, he said:

"This is true, but I heard Ahmed Pasha Zahran talking about him in real seriousness, and he gave me on various occasions some books on the subject, and I found me looking for them in recent days" (42).

Of the phrases that progress in a peaceful manner (some), and from the most value to the least, and their phrases are in a sequential manner, the example here (he gave me ... some books), its time was in the past, and in a news progression with the truth of the event, and he denied all the higher formulas in Gradual, where his words are clarified by the presence of a requirement in the rhetorical text, as his words indicate the meaning (not all), but some books, some are not all, when the addressee receives them, a limited number of books that were gifted to him, not all of his books, so The addressee distracted the recipient with a part of it, thus the listener understands that the gift was part of the books, that is, some of each, and thus it becomes clear to the recipient what the addressee required in his speech.

Second: Special Requirements:

The special requirement requires the existence of a specific current context, which is the most common type of requirement. The requirement is in the phrase:

(Ann: Where are you going with the dog?

Sam: To A-L-B-Y-T-R-Y)

It seems to the speaker that he is not committed to the principle of the situation, and the requirement of speech, that the dog knows the meaning of the veterinarian, which made Sam's speech more lengthy and detailed, meaning that it was less concise of the message that he must deliver at the time, and thus requires that he does not want the dog to know the answer to The question posed to it (43).

The difference is between the general and the specific, and that is a differentiation based on the context element. It depends on the context, for example:

- Happy to meet a woman this evening.
- Salem entered a house and found a turtle in the front door.
- I broke a finger yesterday.

In the first example, whoever uses this sentence, he understands that the woman who was met is a stranger to him, as she is not his wife, nor his sister, nor his mother. As for the second example; So the listener comes to his mind that the house is not his, it is not his house, so we notice in the first example what benefits the general, and the second benefits the particular, and in the last example, which indicates that the finger that was broken was only his finger, as this distinction was found to be under consideration between linguists and philosophers of language, and his luck Accepted by some interested (44).

In the stories and novels of Naguib Mahfouz, he said:

Soon he heard a knock on the door and his mother's voice calling him, saying:

- The falafel is ready, Your Excellency.

So he closed the two windows, took off his suit, then put on his robes and cap, while supplicating to his Lord saying: (Oh God, make him a blessed residence)" (45).

In the rhetorical text, a clear call from the mother, in which he implied that it was time for lunch, said:(Al-Ta'amiyyah is ready) i.e. come and eat the t'amiyyah, and thus the significance of the argument (the t'amiyyah is ready) is a suggestion that requires eating, and the estimate Come eat the ba'miyya that it is ready to be eaten now, and in which the requirement has embodied the linguistic verb, it depends on the verb of saying, which represents the pronunciation of the formula Expressiveness is required, in that the taste is ready, and the act of achievement, and it represents the communicative part that the pronunciation does, which is the requirement to come up with

eating that the taste is ready to eat now, and the act of effect, because it has responded after receiving the argument and preparing it, and thus it is a rhetorical text that works on cooperation between the speaker And the addressee, after a direct reaction after closing the two windows, taking off the suit, and putting on the robes, with his call to his Lord to be a blessed residence, while going to implement the addressee's directive and responding to her invitation to eat, and in the text the impact of the context in the case that indicated the place after its deletion, with an estimate deleted The context required it here, as it is not correct and it is not correct to speak otherwise.

In another place, he says:

"Here you are asking for a wife, Adham, how fast time is!

And this is my house that despises the poor, but by choosing Umaima you honor your mother, perhaps you will give birth to a good offspring. 46).

The requirement came in this rhetorical text after Adham proposed to his mother to marry Umaima, and the requirement came in the sentence (Here you are asking for a wife, Adham), and it required that he had grown up and became worthy of marriage and the formation of a family, so she liked his request as evidence that he did not This is the little child in the eyes of his mother, as he has become a young man, and he has the right to make such a request from his mother. The house with their voices and their vitality, after a void that lasted for many years, as his father, Idris, was expelled from the house, and Abbas and Jalil could not have children because of their sterility, and as for Radwan; He had no son alive, and thus all her children were lost, only Adham.

And in another place of necessity, in (Fill this house with your offspring), it is a house without children, and there was never a child in it that changes the condition and emptiness of the haunted house, and in (Otherwise my life will be for nothing), that is, if you do not have children, my life will be meaningless There is no goal, and here the necessity of communicating and understanding all the contents of the rhetorical text, informing and influencing the recipient, with persuasion in the focus of the discussion on the topic of children that the family desires, and thus the impact of the context seemed clear in the necessity to appreciate the omitted that the context requires.

Third: The customary communicative requirement:

The customary requirement focuses on the direct meanings of words rather than the principles of conversation, where it does not emerge entirely from pragmatic principles, such as the rules of speech, but rather refers to the lexical vocabulary by custom and agreement (47).

The difference between the agreement and the conversational one lies in that the first is formed by the agreement of the spoken words, such as some expressions and words, as in: (But, then), and does not require mental reasoning, and is directly and clearly understood. As for the second; It is based on the conversational context, as it is a requirement that the addressee realizes, through his use of mental reasoning and the rules of communication (48).

From the writings of Naguib Mahfouz, he said:

Ashour became angry and fell silent, so Darwish went on to say:

- I wasted my effort, I closed the door of sustenance in your face, you are strong but you are a coward, and here is the proof"(49).

It came (but) as an imperative link, so what follows requires what comes before it, as we can make connections from knowing the meanings that control the order of speech, and show the course of conversational requirements in conversational speech and texts. Once, cowardly again.

It has been stipulated in (but) sincerity, as is the case in the conjunction (waw), as the compound sentence by (but), is true if both sub-statements are true together. In the complex case, where the addressee's mind received the word (strong), but he was not expected to be a coward, and thus the requirement is related to the vocabulary, the example requires that he is a coward in times when courage must appear, when when it comes to sustenance, it cannot appear Where there is other than courage and strength, the requirement is based on an omitted estimate necessitated by the context.

In another place, he said:

"I need money

Ashour was upset, but he put his hand in his chest and took out a riyal, which he gave to him, saying:

- It is little, but it is much in comparison to my present..." (50).

The requirement came after the word (but), and the speech was mentioned in discordant vocabulary such as (few) and (many), and the requirement in it is that the amount of the riyal is small, but considering its condition, it is a lot, so the amount of it is required by few and many, for honest conversations, but they have departed from the rules Speaking in violation of the principle of quantity, which led to a requirement in the specific vocabulary, as the content of the requirement in this example was relatively limited.

Fourth: Conversational Requirement for Violation of the Rules:

This type of conversational requirement occurs when the rules of communication are violated, belittled, or exploited, while respecting the principle of cooperation. The rules of communication through: quantity, quality, and destination (51).

This part of the requirement concerns one of the parties to the conversation, which is the party of the communicator, as Grace worked to fill the void of the other party, who is the addressee; To reach the conversational requirement, and here it refers to the importance of the second party in implementing the conversational requirement, and to emphasize the role of the mental process (52).

In order to know, determine, and guess the conversational imperative, we cannot rely on intuition and guesswork, as we must rely on some data, including (53):

1- The true meaning of the words used.
2- The principle of cooperation and the rules under it.
3- The verbal and current context of the phrase.
4- hidden information.
5- The data is shared between him and the speaker.

Conversational features:

1- Cancellation (copyability):

It means that the imperative is amenable to erasure in linguistic or prescriptive contexts, and it turns out that copyability is one of the crucial concepts of deliberative science that enjoys all kinds of exigencies.

2- Non-disassembly:

The conversational imperative is related to the content of the saying or the uttered and not the linguistic image, and thus the requirements cannot be separated from the verbal by simply replacing some vocabulary with other vocabulary.

3- Accountability:

A guide or an authority can be established for any requirement, by moving from the literal connotation of the uttered to the specific requirement, which is based on the principle of cooperation and the rules of communication.

4- non-cognitive:

In it, the conversational requirement is not customary, and access to the requirement is achieved by knowing the literal significance of

the presence of the context and the application of the rules of communication (54).

The conversational requirement was mentioned in a number of places in the stories of Naguib and Mahfouz and his narrations, as it came in Satan preaching, saying:

"Wadad, we always used to be honest, did the expected loss of wealth bother you?

She thought for a moment, then said:

I am now occupied by my family.

you did not answer my question.

- Wealth is a blessing, and its life is a habit, and I do not know how to get rid of it" (55).

In this speech, we notice a breach of an important principle, which is the principle of quantity. In the dialogue between Wedad and Yahya, she did not provide the necessary information that would convince the addressee after his question, and what prevented it was not negligence or negligence, but her answer carried a hint more important than what Yahya was thinking, and required the existence of things More important than wealth, and all that occupies her mind and concern is her family, and the sudden transformation after they lose their wealth.

In her speech, she violated the principle of the side, and there was some confusion and ambiguity in her answer, and it contained brevity and redundancy, and in her other answer she indicated that (wealth is a blessing, and her life is a habit, I do not know how to get rid of it), after the insistence of her partner Yahya, so her speech was an eloquent hint From the explicit answer, it carried a prescriptive meaning, that the loss of wealth will change its usual life, and the difficulty of getting used to a simple life. The speech has some freedom for the recipient, to complete the communication process by relying on the knowledge store in which he can receive an

answer through the maqam, and thus he has Her answer carried necessary and clear dimensions.

In another place, he said:

The investigator asked him:

- Did you not hear a shriek or an audible sound while you were making the call to prayer?

And he answered:

- I was sick and didn't call the call that night.

You are a neighbor of the murdered, don't you know anything about her relationship with anyone?

She was a virtuous lady, and I had no knowledge of anything" (56).

In the rhetorical text, the conversational requirement was mentioned after violating the principle of quantity. The Sheikh here reported more than what was required in his response to the investigator, after accusing him of a murder crime, and the requirement of speech was that he did not hear a cry or a sound, and his violation was clear by his statement that he was sick and did not give permission that night, as The context is equal to the requirement in the condition of honesty, with the variety of words that worked to convince the recipient that he was not the murderer, as well as in (You are the neighbor of the murdered, do you not know anything about her relationship with anyone? She was a virtuous woman and I had no knowledge of anything), in which there is a breach that led to another conversational requirement, He did not answer as required, and his answer was not yes or no, but rather a violation of the rule of quantity, as she is a virtuous lady, for his relationship with her was fleeting, and they had no relationship other than neighborliness, as he had no knowledge of her relationships, and that he did not know anything about her life.

And all these introductions are nothing but honest issues, which leads to a clear conclusion,

that he is not the killer, and thus they are explicit explicit texts while violating some principles of cooperation, which are related to the verbal and vocal, so the exigent role has an important place in the texts that express positions and events that are drawn to the recipient, In order to convey the truth as it is.

The required text here was fulfilling a specific goal, persuading the recipient that he was not the one who committed the killing, while presenting arguments and evidence to prove that, and he used frank and honest words in them, which indicated his need for denial while presenting the argument of his illness, which prevented him from calling the call to prayer on that night, and the text required here It was based on an estimate of the omitted word indicated by the context.

Requirement is one of the concepts on which pragmatics is based, which works to clarify phrases and present them with more expressions than what their true meaning provides. achieve coherence.

Conclusion

The study ends with a set of results, namely:

1- Pragmatics developed after what Austin and Searle presented, thanks to linguists, as it aims to be integrated into linguistics, not part of it, and they went to the linguistic issue through which integrated pragmatics developed is the necessary.

2- The requirement was included within the field of linguistic studies, so the study of its different levels has become characterized by ease, some of which are semantic, morphological, functional, and pragmatic. As for semantic morphology; It shows the necessity as implicit information that can be extracted out of context.

3- One of the most important features of the requirement is that it is amenable to copying, and has the advantage of cancellation..

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