

Analyzing the sermon of "Motageen" based on the theory of Greiss

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Introduction

Language usage, along with semantics, is one of the interdisciplinary topics that, being in the sub-field of modern linguistics, has the task of investigating the meaning of literary and non-literary texts. Semantics is dedicated to studying the linguistic meaning of words; But usage studies the meaning in the context and the intention of the speaker or writer. One of the basic issues in pragmatics is the problem of implication or implicit expression, which was raised by the famous philosopher "Paul Grice". By introducing the principles of cooperation, which consists of four principles: quantity, quality, proportion and manner of expression, Grice believes that the violation of each of these four rules creates a foundation for the creation of implied meaning. Considering that the text of Nahj al-Balagheh has multiple levels of meaning, the authors of the present study try to use the descriptive-analytical method and relying on the oriented theory to identify the Mutaqin sermon as one of the sermons that have the potential to implement the mentioned theory. It has to be analyzed from the mentioned point of view and get its deeper implications and layers of meaning. The results of the research show that the principle of cooperation in the pious sermon has been violated by the interference of linguistic and rhetorical styles, and as a result of its violation, important implied meanings such as the expression of some divine attributes and the attributes and characteristics of people with piety and calling The audience is formed by reflecting on the performance of pious people and the effects and importance of piety in the word.

Methodology

In this article, an attempt has been made to investigate the implied and implicit meanings of Motaqin's sermon by relying on Greiss's theory and using the descriptive-analytical method. It should be mentioned that this sermon was delivered in response to a question from one of the Shiites named Hammam, who asked the Imam (a.s.) to describe the pious, and in terms of structure and content, it is considered one of the finest sermons of Nahj al-Balagha.

Discussion and Results

The investigation shows that Greis's theory and the principles of cooperation or cooperation that he intended can be adapted and implemented in ancient texts, including Nahj al-Balagha, and it is possible to evaluate it from this point of view. Evaluating ancient texts, especially ancient religious texts, from the perspective of theorists and discovering their beauties, leads to a new reading of them and leads to more and more dynamism of those texts.

The evaluation of Motageen's sermon shows that the violations of the principles of the studied text added to the literature and beauty of the studied text and, while taking it out of its simplicity, caused the text to be presented to a large extent, solid, technical and full-quality; Therefore, the audience of such a text - which is based on high thoughts and high literary structures - must be knowledgeable and knowledgeable; Otherwise, the linguistic interaction between the two sides of the conversation will not continue much, and due to the lack of common assumptions, their conversations will not progress.

Examining the text under study shows that brevity and brevity in speech violates the principle of quantity. Virtual and unreal expressions have violated the principle of quality with the highest frequency.

Conclusion

Unexpected responses to the conversation and devoting the introduction to the praise of the Lord instead of entering directly into the discussion and description of the pious people have been manifestations of the violation of the principle of proportionality. Distancing from the simple text and technicalizing it with the addition of literary structures is considered as a violation of the principle of expression.

The conclusion is that simple texts and far from literary arrays and novel images do not have the potential to be investigated from the perspective of cooperative principles, and on the contrary, technical and multi-layered texts in which a speaker conveys implicit, implied and indirect meaning. Data are the best texts to study from the point of view of Grice's four principles.

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