

A Sociolinguistic Study of Eulogies in English and Arabic

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Abstract

This study investigates the use of eulogies in English and Arabic. Its focus of this study is upon the social and linguistic aspects of eulogies. The aim of the current study is to know the similarities and differences of eulogies in English and Arabic in both the linguistic and social sides. Linguistically the study covers the syntactic, morphological, semantic and pragmatic aspects of the language used in writing eulogies. While the social part of this study is concerned with clarifying the role of the social variables: gender, age, status and education on writing and delivering eulogies.

The study starts with explaining what is meant by eulogy in English and Arabic. The second part of the study is concerned with choosing the data and the model of the study. The data of the current study is collected from the internet. At the other hand an eclectic model is chosen to analyze the collected data. The model covers the syntactic aspect sentence types, passive and ellipsis, morphologic part is concerned with word-formation processes, semantically the focus is upon sense relations and pragmatically the focus is upon types of speech acts.

After the analysis of the collected data, research findings and the discussion of results is done. The last step is drawing conclusions to know the differences and similarities in the issue of eulogies in English and Arabic.

Key Words (Eulogy, Sociolinguistics, Language, Society)

دراسة لغوية إجتماعية للتأبين في اللغة الإنجليزية والعربية

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المخلص

تتناول هذه الدراسة استخدام التأبين في اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية. ويقع تركيز هذه الدراسة على الجوانب الاجتماعية واللغوية المتعلقة بها. والهدف من هذه الدراسة هو معرفة أوجه الشبه والاختلاف بين التأبين في كلا اللغتين ومن الناحيتين الاجتماعية و اللغوية. ومن الناحية اللغوية تغطي هذه الدراسة الجوانب النحوي والصرفية والدلالية والتداولية. إما من الجانب الاجتماعي فتركز على توضيح دور المتغيرات الاجتماعية مثل العمر والجنس والمكانة الاجتماعية ومستوى التعلم في كتابة وإلقاء التأبين.

تبدأ الدراسة بتوضيح معنى التأبين في كل من اللغتين العربية والإنكليزية. إما الجزء الثاني من الدراسة فيختص بإختيار العينات و نموذج التحليل الذي سيتم من خلاله تحليل العينات. وقد تم جمع البيانات لهذه الدراسة من الانترنت. أما في ما يخص نموذج الدراسة فقد تم أختيار نموذج مناسب لنوعية الدراسة، والذي كتب بواسطة كويرك و كتاب آخرون في عام ١٩٨٥. يشتمل هذا النموذج من الناحية النحوية على بيان أنواع الجمل والمبني للمجهول والحذف. وفي الجانب الصرفي يحدد طرق تكوين او بناء الكلمات ومن الناحية الدلالية يختص ب تحديد العلاقات الدلالية او علاقات المعاني اما من الجانب التداولي فيقع التركيز على تحديد أنواع أفعال الكلام.

بعد تحليل البيانات التي تم جمعها يتم عرض النتائج و مناقشتها ومن ثم تستخلص الاستنتاجات التي يتم من خلالها بيان أوجه التشابه والاختلاف بين التأبين في اللغتين الانكليزية و العربية. الكلمات المفتاحية: (التأبين، علم اللغة الاجتماعي، اللغة ، المجتمع).

1.1 Introduction

The current study is a two dimensional one that takes into consideration the linguistic and social issues that are embodied in eulogies. This study focuses on the notion of eulogies both in English and Arabic. As the title denotes it is an analytical

one, that aims at understanding the social and linguistic issues of eulogies such as the similarities and differences between eulogies in English and Arabic.

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and society. It supports the saying that "there is no language without society and vice versa". The use of language differs greatly from one group of people to another and each society or group have their own language which distinguishes them from others. Sociolinguistics is concerned with many issues like language variation, dialectology and social variables such as gender, age, status and education. Eulogy is considered to be a genre of language which has its own characteristics that differentiate it from other linguistic genres. It is a way of using spoken or written language to praise a dead or an alive person. People around the world speak different languages and have different habits and traditions which affect their lives and make barriers at all the sides of life.

2.1 The Concept of Eulogy in English

Rozakis (1999: 208) says that "eulogy is a speech given in praise of a person. Speakers often deliver eulogies at funerals and memorial services." Eulogy is considered as healing process. eulogy has two main goals, to express regret and celebrate life.

Hornby (2020) explains eulogy as " a speech or a piece of writing praising someone or something very much". It is a speech said for/ to somebody at the funeral day in order to praise the dead. Merriam Webster dictionary gives a definition of eulogy as " a commendatory oration or writing especially in honor of one deceased and it means a high praise".

McIntosh (2013) explains Eulogy as a direct speech of praise that is said directly at the funeral or it may be a piece of written words that consists of great praise and commendation of someone who died or retired from work recently because of his

impact on other people such as family, friends and colleagues. A eulogy is sometimes accompanied by music at the beginning of the eulogy as one of the most important customs in order to make the eulogy more effective and lessens the effect of death upon bereaved family

Smathers (2016:4) eulogy is considered to be as a healing process. It is an important part of the funeral that must be held in order that a funeral is accomplished. Eulogy contains many things in addition to the previously written information about the dead. It is a process to show the role of that person in society and the life of other people around him. Using eulogy can limit the effect of death upon people. It should not be only an occasion that declares the end of someone's life, but to make clear what is the essence of that person such as mentioning his generosity, bravery and effectiveness.

2.2The Concept of Eulogy in Arabic

Mu'assasat Rowwad Al-Targama (2020:412) says that in Arabic Language eulogy rituals differ greatly from those used in English. These differences are caused by many factors such as religion and culture. Eulogy is to mention something good. It means to praise someone and mention his good traits after his death. In Islam eulogy is delivered only for dead people, it is sometimes called (Madeeh). It is also used to trace someone's effect and position in society, it may be accompanied with crying.

Al-Risafi (2023) Eulogy is an occasion held at the funeral day during which persons such as family members and friends tend to mention everything good they know about the dead when they are about to put the corpse in the grave or it can be held at other times.

Al-Nahar (2019: 104) says that eulogy is a way of using a special genre of written and spoken language to mention someone who is alive or dead. The person who eulogizes the dead is called a eulogizer or a eulogist because he is concerned with

mentioning the good works and deeds of the deceased. In Arabic the word eulogy (Ta'abeen) comes from the verb (A'bbanah). At first the word eulogy is used for dead and alive persons, but with the passage of time it come to be used only to remember dead people.

2.3 Types of Eulogy

Al-Cadenhead (1988:16) States that there are two different types of eulogy, these types are:

1- Factual Eulogy

This type of eulogy is obvious from the title it is held to tell facts about the dead's life only. Among the facts that are mentioned are those telling about the dead's date of birth, his education such as telling whether he is educated or an educated, position in the academic world, his job, things that he used to do during life time and also mentioning the date of death. The unique thing about this type of eulogy which is sometimes called obituary is that everything that is going to be told to the audience is true. Even though the eulogist knows the dead he must take these information from reliable sources such as family, friends and partners.

2- Tribute Eulogy

This is the second type of the eulogy which is written or delivered by someone other than the priest. This type is presented by a person who tells something he notices or knows about the dead. It could be used to mention something that a group of people notice about the dead. This type of eulogy tells something that is not considered to be a fact about the dead. The more a eulogy deviates from its path the less effect it has upon the audience.

3. Research Method and Data Analysis

The research method of the current study is a qualitative one. Eleventh data from both English and Arabic are analyzed. Data is collected from the internet. The analysis of the collected data is carried out at two levels: the social level and the

linguistic one. both analyses are aimed to discover the different and similar aspects in English and Arabic eulogies. The linguistic part analyses eulogies syntactically, morphologically, semantically and pragmatically. While the social part is concerned with social variable associate with eulogies: age, gender, status and education.

3.1 The linguistic Model

The linguistic analysis of the present study will be done according to Quirk, et al (1985) that sheds the light on the syntactic, morphological, semantic and pragmatic levels in analyzing the data collected. Syntactically the focus will be on the sentence types, passive voice and ellipsis, morphologically it will focus on word-formation processes, semantically will show the semantic relations used in eulogies while pragmatically will define types of speech acts.

3.1.1 Syntactic Aspects

3.1.1.1 Types of Sentences

Quirk et al (1985:803) divided the simple sentences into four major types:

Declarative Sentence: is the type in which there is a subject and this subject usually precedes the verb.

(1) They travelled to America.

Interrogative Sentence: is the sentence in which the operator precedes the subject.

(2) Did she go with you?

Imperative sentence: is the kind of sentence which has no subject with its structure and its verb is always infinitive.

(3) Bring it now.

Exclamatory Sentence: is the sentence that always starts with 'what' or 'who' and the subject verb order doesn't affected.

(4) How a brave officer he is!

According to Miller (2002:62-63) classified sentences according to their structure into three types:

1- Simple Sentence: is the sentence that consists of one main clause.

(5) He is a teacher.

Compound Sentence: is the sentence that consists of two or more clauses linked by a linking word.

(6) Ali will meet the president or he will meet the prime minister.

Complex Sentence: is the sentence that consists of one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

(7) I knew that she made an accident yesterday.

3.1.1.2 Passive Voice Quirk et al (1985:167) passive voice is the clause that contains be(got) + the past participle of the main verb.

(8) This car is broken.

3.1.1.3 Ellipsis

Crystal (2008:166) defines ellipsis as term used in grammatical analysis for reasons of economy, emphasis or style. It is the omission of an element from the structure of the sentence but it is still understood.

(9) We went to Mosul and Tikrit.

Biber et al (2002:441) classifies positional ellipsis into three types:

a. Initial Ellipsis

This type of ellipsis occurs at the beginning of the sentence when an element is not necessary or gives low information value and it can be understood from the context. This type is also known as 'situational ellipsis'.

(10) He drinks juice and eats cake.

b. Medial Ellipsis

Medial ellipsis includes omission of any element in the medial position within the sentence:

(11) Malik likes English and Ali chemistry.

In this example the verb 'likes' is omitted from the second sentence because it can be understood from the context of the sentence ' Ali likes chemistry'.

c. Final Ellipsis

final ellipsis is the type of ellipsis when the elements after the operator are omitted, but still understood from the context as the example follows:

(12) A-Is Yousef coming home now?

B- Yes, he is.

In this example the elements after the operator are omitted, but they are understood from the context of the sentence, the second sentence will be ' yes he is coming now'.

3.1.2 Morphological Aspects

3.1.2.1 Words

Plag (2003:4) defines words as " a linguistic unit that deserves some attention".

Types of words

Stageberg (1981:114) classified words into three types:

Simple Words: are the words that is formed of only one morpheme, like the words ' light'

complex Words: are the words that are formed by putting one free and one bound morpheme or two bound morphemes together to form a new word such as the words ' en-large'.

Compound Words: are the words that are formed by joining two free morphemes together to form a new word, as shown in the words ' longheaded ' .

3.1.2.2 Word Formation Processes

Stageberg(1981:121) classifies word formation processes into:

Compounding

Is the processes of combining two separate words into one to form a new word with a completely different meaning as in the following (house+ wife= housewife).

Derivation

Is the process of forming a new word by adding a derivational affix into a word to form a new word.

Clipping

Is the way of cutting a part of the word either from the beginning or from the end or from both to make a word that gives the full meaning of the original one, like the word "lab" that refers to the word "laboratory".

Acronymy

Is the process of forming new words from the initials of successive words such as the words 'NASA' and 'NATO'.

Borrowing

Yule (2010:54) states that borrowing is an important source of new words in English. It is concerned with taking words from other languages such as the word "sofa" is borrowed from Arabic and the word "yogurt" from Turkish.

3.1.3 Semantic Aspects

Saeed (2016:) defines semantics as "is the study of meaning communicated through language".

3.1.3.1 Sense Relations

Sa'eed (2016:59) states that there are a number of lexical relations in which a specific term is related. These are the following:

1- Synonymy

Synonyms are words that have different forms ,but their meaning is the same or very similar meaning. There is no very exact meaning, as show in the following words "talent/mart" and " big/ large".

2- Antonymy

Are the words that have the opposite meaning of each other like (black/white)

3- Hyponymy

Is a hierarchical relation, it is the relation of inclusion when the meaning of one member is embodied in the meaning of another, like the relation between the words " cow, dog/ animal "The general term is known as " superordinate " and the one related is known as " subordinate ".

4- Meronymy

Is the term used to describe the whole- part relation between words, as in the words "wheel and tire are meronyms of " car ". the word car is known as " holonym".

5- Collocation

According to Palmer (1976:94) collocation is the relation between the words that usually used together. As in the following words" hammer/ nail" .

3.1.4 Pragmatic Aspects

Leech (1983:13) defines pragmatics as "the study of language usage". In this way the Speaker says words to change the world to get someone else to do something.

In addition Yule (1996:) defines pragmatics as the study of meaning as conveyed by the reader or listener. It is concerned with the analysis of what people mean by their speech more than what they mean by themselves.

3.1.4.1 Speech Act Theory

Speech act theory is considered as one of the main issues in pragmatics and the pragmatic studies. It was introduced into pragmatics by Austin in his book " How to do things with words ". Later on it was developed by his student the American philosopher Searles (1969). This theory is concerned with the issue of how words are used not only to present information but also how to do actions through the utterance.

3.1.4.2 Searle's (1969) Classification of Speech Acts

Searle (1969:65) classified speech acts into five types: representatives, expressives, directives, commissives and declaratives.

Representatives

Searle (1969:66) state this type of speech act talk about a situation either in the past, present or future. This kind of speech acts is used to express the reality of the communicated utterance. It has the truth value, which states what the speaker believes to be true or false. Such as stating and asserting.

Expressives

This group of speech acts includes verbs of pain, pleasure, likes, dislikes. These expresses the psychological state of the speaker. It also includes verbs such as " apologize, pain and regret ". (Ibid)

Directives

Are those types of speech act that are used to address the listener towards doing or not doing something. These speech acts include verbs such as such as " order, ask, warn and command "(Ibid)

Commissives

Are those kinds of speech acts that aim to submit the speaker towards doing something. The speaker commit himself to do something such as the act of " promise and vow ". (Ibid)

Declaratives

Are those kinds of speech acts in which the speaker has the authority to address the listener to do something. This class has both world to words direction of fit and words to world direction of fit. Verbs used in this class are " declare, name and sentence.

3.1.4.3 Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

According to Yule (1996:55) distinguishing direct and indirect speech acts can be made according to the relationship between the structure of the sentence and its function. If there is a direct relation between the form of the sentence and its function, the relation here is a direct speech act. Such as the following sentences:

1-You have a seat. (declarative)

At the other hand if there is no direct relation between the structure of the sentence and its function, the relation here is an indirect speech act. Such as the following sentences. 1- It is hot inside. (request)

4. Samples of Analysis

Sample No.1

Jason Aron's Brothe Gives Touching Eulogy (WGRZ-TV)

He was risky, loving, mischievous, compassionate, altruistic, belligerent, thoughtful, kind, the heart of the family, the glue between crowds, the life of the room, the center of the gravity and level head among the chaos. Did you want to strangle him and agree with him at the same time? He is a contrarian first and a voice of reason second. Every one hanging on is every word and he has them all in his pock. We were arm in arm staring across the ocean on our backs, under the stars. Marching to the beat of our own drums. His mood depended entirely on you so your happiness

come first. My mood depended entirely on him so I always come with problems. I knew he could solve, fight so violent and hug so tight, tears and anguish and healed over scars. Misadventures and reasons to stay and in celebrate just being alive. He was it. He had life figured out through babysitters and bullies, death and divorce. We were thick and thieves in a confusing world. We would still the wisdom together. He was micromanaging the parties and lazy fair with the mingle and atmosphere of his own making and shares his skills listen, he explored his personality. A part of him went where ever you did because you were his world and he was yours at least for a short time, through summer bikes, boats, trampolines, laser tag hikes, islands being stranded in the airport, drinks in Mexico funerals.

He was there filling my un tied shoes and un popped collar. He was a socialite master chef, gambler, magician, server and fight fighter. Every new day made memories for 100 lifetimes. He had a fused L2 and L3. Here the mechanical pencil lead stuck in his finger. He had a heart arrhythmia. He said would restart his heart if it ever stopped. He was tough as nails and endured. Ceaselessly without complaint. He was a foot shorter and 100 pounds lighter than the men he defeated on the football field. There where things I'd never know without my brother. He loved the city. He knew everyone in the service industry, every building and road. He knew parties for fantasy football and the bills made or broke his week. We were Dealing and no one knew the difference. I couldn't be more proud and after my tears are spent and my own memory languishes.

I will still know what he did for us more than anything I am so thankful. No matter when or how soon he. I would have been always thankful and now I must close the book on so much of an un finished story, his and ours together. And the beautiful future he shared with his precious wife and precious daughter. It is my saddest day. I hope you found joy knowing Jay. I hope you knew he was far more than a hero. He

was the most flowed and human part of us all and he proved to you those were parts of yourself that mattered most to him and to everybody else that mattered. I love my brother, my brother will always be mine and I his. And I wish for the whole thing all over again and once more for every one else, so they could experience the eternal joy of undying fraternity and I hope you stand as humbled as he was by this city's sheer magnet and strength and I want you all to feel the way I did when I found such a life. Carried such meaning for the city that can see into the hearts of its people. Thank you.

Social Analysis

The eulogist is a man he was about Forty years old. He is eulogizing his brother who was older than him. The dead may be about 50 years old when he died. The analysis of this sample will clarify the effect of gender as a sociolinguistic variable upon the issue of eulogy in English .

Linguistic Analysis

Syntactic Aspects

Sentence types

Declarative sentences like e.g. (He was risky, loving, mischievous.) (We were arm in arm staring across the ocean.) and (His mood depended entirely on you.) are simple sentences respectively.

Interrogative sentences such as e.g. (Did you want to strangle him?). is a simple sentence.

A declarative and simple sentence e.g. (He was a socialite, master chef, gampler...)

Passive voice

Only the sentence " My tears are spent....." is in the passive voice while all the other sentences are in the active voice.

Ellipsis

Initial and medial ellipsis of the subject and the main verb like e.g. (He was risky, loving, mischievous....) Did you want to strangle them and agree with them at the same time? And (He was a socialite, master chef, gambler and magician.

Final ellipsis e.g. (you were his world and he was yours at least for a short time).

Morphological Aspects

There are many examples of word formation in this sample complex words e.g. (risky, compassionate, thoughtful and contrarian) are all adjectives derived from the nouns (risk, compassion, thought and contrary).

Clipping e.g. "pock" is a clipped word from "pocket". Is a simple word.

Semantic Aspects

Collocation e.g. (the same time) these two words that usually appear together.

Antonymy as in the following e.g. (life/death , stopped/restart).

Pragmatic Aspects

Direct and indirect speech acts

All the speech acts are direct except the sentence " He said he would restart his heart if it ever stopped" which is an indirect speech act.

Types of speech acts

Representative speech acts e.g. (he was risky, loving, mischievous.....), (I knew he could solve, fight so violent....), (He was a socialite, master chef, gambler.....) and (He knew everyone in the service industry).

Directive speech acts like e.g. (he was micromanaging the parties and lazy fairs) and (I want you all to feel the way I(did).

Expressive speech acts such as e.g. ' he loved the city ', ' I am so thankful ' and ' I love my brother The sentence " I must close the book ' is a commissive speech act.

Sample No. 2

Eulogy for a young child

Eva Chloe Andrews was born on the 17th of February 2015, just four years ago. She was born on the leafy Melbourne suburb of Movin. The family moved up to Manley when Eva was just six months old. Her mother Chloe said that either Justin loved the beach. In her short life Eva has brought us tears and laughter with her antics and with her singing joy, with her outgoing and loving nature and sadness with her tragic passing. She was clever articulate and mature. Well beyond her years knowing always that she would want to be an entertainer and singer.

Eva was passionately in love with animals, particularly bunnies kitchens and family's dog as poodle called Joey. She also loved the beauty of butterflies. She enjoyed beyond happiness finger painting and singing and she absolutely adored her baby brother James. Eva loved visiting her grandparents' homes and was totally enamored with her grandmother Libby, wanting just to be like her. Eva will always remain mark and Chloe's beautiful little girl. Having fun at the beach and singing songs while finger painting. She will be Marcus Libby and Paul's treasured cherished little granddaughter and as Marcus always called her this sweet angel.

Social Analysis

The current eulogy is written to mourn a child who died at the age of four years. The eulogist is an old woman who speaks passionately about the dead child. She mentions many information about what that child loves.

Linguistic Analysis

Sentence Types

Declarative simple sentences e.g. (Eva Chloe was born on the 17th February 2015.), (The family moved up to Manley when Eva was just six months.) and (Eva has brought us tears and laughter with her antics and with her singing joy.)

Compound sentence e.g. (Eva loved visiting her grandparents' homes and was totally enamored with her grandmother Libby.) Is a declarative sentence.

Complex sentence e.g. (Eva will always remain mark and Chloe's beautiful little girl.) it is declarative.

Passive Voice

The sentences " Eva Chloe Andrews was born on the 7th of February 2015 " and " She was born on the Leafy Melbourne suburb of Movin " were written in passive. All the other sentences are written in active.

Ellipsis

Initial and medial ellipsis as in the following e.g. " In her short life Eva has brought us tears and laughter ", " She was clever, articulate and mature ", " She would want to be an entertainer and singer " and " Eva will always remain marked and Chloe's beautiful little girl"

Initial ellipsis e.g. " Eva loved visiting her grandparents homes and was totally enamored with her grandmother Libby ".

Morphological Aspects

Complex words " laughter ", " singer " are nouns derived from the verbs " laugh " and " sing " respectively.

The complex word " sadness " is a noun derived from the adjective " sad ".

The simple word " tragic " is an adjective derived from the noun " tragedy"

The complex word " passionately " is an adverb derived from the adjective " passionate'.

The compound words " butterflies ", " grandparents ", " grandmother " and " granddaughter " that consist of two separate words " butter/flies ", " grand/parents ", " grand/mother " and "grand/daughter " respectively.

Semantic Aspects

Antonyms like e.g. (joy/tears) (happiness/sadness)

Synonyms like the words (tragic/sadness) and (Chloe/sweet angel) are synonyms.

The words (Chloe, her mother, baby, brother, granddaughter, grandparents and grandmother) are hyponyms of (family).

The words (bunnies, kitchens and dogs) are hyponyms of (animals) (poodle/dog).

Pragmatic Aspects

Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

The sentence " Chloe said that either Justin loved the beach " is an indirect speech act.

All the other speech acts are direct.

Types of Speech Acts

Representative speech acts e.g. (She was born on the leafy Melbourne Suburb of Movin.), (Eva has brought us tears and laughter.), (She was clever, articulate and mature.), (Eva was passionately in love with animals) and (Eva will always remain mark and Chloes beautiful little girl).

Expressive speech acts e.g. (Justin loved the beach.), (She also loved the beauty of butterflies.), (She enjoyed beyond happiness of finger painting.), (And absolutely she adored her baby brother James.) and (Eva loved visiting her grandparents' homes.).

Directive speech acts like e.g. (In her short life Eva has brought us tears and laughter.).

Declarative speech acts like e.g. (Marcus always called her this sweet angel.)

Sample No. 3

١. كلمة نقيب المعلمين (رياض علي) في حفل تأبين الأستاذ (شفاء عبد ماهر) الذي أقامته منظمة الحوار المتمدن.

السادة الحضور بمختلف العناوين سلام من الله عليكم. بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (وبشر الصابرين الذين إذا أصابهم مصيبة قالوا إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون) صدق الله العظيم. لقد ودعت نقابة المعلمين واحدا من جيل المربين الأساتذة الأفاضل المؤمنين بالرسالة التربوية العظيمة الناكرين للذات ، تاركا سيرة عطرة و ذكرى طيبة وروحا نقيه و ميراثا من المثل النبيلة. يعز علينا فراقك في وقت نحتاج الى امثالك في مثل هذه الرجال الأوفياء الصادقين. وكثيرا من الناس يمشون معنا إلا إنهم أموات ذلك لأنهم لا بناء ولا صدق ولا مصداقية و لا عطاء.

ويقول الشاعر

ما مات من مات محمودا فضاءله بل مات من عاش مذموما

لقد ابكرت في رحيلك يا أبا نور وتركت وكونك محبا للحياة بل عاشق لها. كونك عظيم الهمة نظيف القلب واليد واللسان فكنت مطالباً دائما بالحق دون خوف أو لومة لأثم ف رحمك الله يا أبا نور وأسكنك فسيح جناته. والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته.

Social Analysis

Here the eulogist is male who is an old age person. He is about fifty years old. He is a teacher, which means that he is a middle class person. The dead is also male. He is an old age person. He. This eulogy shows the effect of the age of both is also from the same class of the speaker and the dead and the speaker on the language used in the eulogy.

Linguistic Analysis

Syntactic Aspects

Sentence types

"Gentlemen attendees with various titles" is a (السادة الحضور بمختلف العناوين) The sentence nominal sentence.

but give glad tidings to those who patiently" (و بشر الصابرين.....) "The Quranic verse

Is an imperative and complex

sentence.

" Teachers' association has bid (لقد ودعت نقابة المعلمين واحدا من جيل المرين) The sentence

farewells to one of the generation of educators " functionally it is declarative sentence while formally it is a simple sentence.

And many people walk among us (و كثير من الناس يمشون معنا الا انهم اموات) " The sentence

yet they are still dead", is a declarative and compound sentence.

Being loving life and being of a high (كونك محب للحياة، و كونك عظيم الهمة.....) "The sentence

ambition" declarative and compound sentence respectively. It is a nominal sentence.

Passive voice

There is no use of passive voice in this eulogy

Ellipsis

" And (و كثير من الناس يمشون معنا الا انهم لا بناء و لا صدق و لا مصداقية و لا عطاء) the sentence (In

many walk among us, yet they have neither work nor sincerity nor credibility and nor giving ", there is " they have (إنهم)." initial and medial ellipsis of the subject and the verb

" leaving behind (تاركا سيرة عطرة و ذكرى طيبة و روحا نقية و ميراثا من المثل النبيلة) The sentence)

fragrant reputation, a cherished memory, a pure soul and a heritage of noble qualities

"leaving behind" in the (تاركا) is a nominal sentence consists of an initial ellipsis of the clauses that follow the first.

Morphological Aspects

"attendees, greeting and teachers" are all complex words (الحضور، سلام، معلمين) The words

"attend, greet and teach" (nouns) derived from the verbs "يُحضر، يسلم، يعلم".

"(الصابرين، أموات) the (patient, dead)" are adjectives derived from the nouns (الموت، الصبر) words

"patience and death". they are simple words.

Semantic Aspects

"(الصابرين) the word "patient" is a synonymy of (الذين إذا أصابتهم مصيبة قالوا إنا لله وإنا إليه) رجوعون Who say when afflicted with calamity: to Allah we belong, and to Him is our return".

The word (العظيم) "Allah Almighty" is a synonymy of the word (الله) "Allah" "lived and" (مات، مذموما) "died, disgraced" (عاش، محمودا) "are antonyms of (مات، مذموما) The words honorable"

The words (الرحمن، الرحيم، العظيم) "the Gracious, the Merciful and the Almighty" are synonyms of the word (الله) "Allah".

The following words (السلام عليكم، بسم الله، الرحمن الرحيم، سيرة عطرة، لومة لائم، فسيح (جنته) "peace be upon you, in the name of Allah, the merciful the gracious, good (reputation, anyone's blame, his vast paradise" usually come together. These are collocational expressions.

Pragmatic Aspects

Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

All the speech acts used in this eulogy are direct except the following one

قال الشاعر

ما مات من مات محمودا فضائله بل مات من عاش مذموما

The poet said

He who dies praised for his virtues never truly dies the true death is for the one who lives in disgrace.

Types of Speech Acts

The following three sentences are representative speech acts

" Who say when afflicted (الذين اذا اصابتهم مصيبة قالوا انا لله و انا اليه رجعون) the Quranic verse

with calamity: To Allah we belong, and to him is our return " .

The sentence (لقد ودعت نقابة المعلمين واحدا من جيل المرابين) "Association of teachers has bid farewell one of the generation of teachers".

In the sentence (كثير من الناس يمشون معنا الا انهم اموات ذلك لانهم لا بناء و لا صدق و لا مصداقية)

many people walk among us, yet they are dead because they have neither work, nor sincerity nor credibility".

" But give glad tidings to those who patiently (وبشر الصابرين.....) In the Quranic verse . preserve is a directive speech act.

" Being a lover of life " is an expressive speech act.(كونك محب للحياة) The sentence You demanded justice without fear" is a (فكنت مطالباً بالحق دون خوف) The sentence) representative speech act.

Sample No. 4

٢- حفل تأبين المرأة المؤمنة العاملة (ماما منى) المرحومة (منى أحمد آل خليفه أم هادي).
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ و الصلاة و السلام على أشرف الأنبياء و المرسلين النبي المبعوث رحمة للعالمين
المحمود الأحمد و المصطفى الأمد حبيب إله العالمين أبي القاسم محمد و على آله الغر الهداة الميامين
المعصومين الذين أذهب الله عنهم الرجس و طهرهم تطهيرا. على أبواب و عتبات هذا البيت المبارك و في هذه
الليلة المليئة بالخيرات و البركات نجتمع و إياكم أيها الأحبة على ذكرى امرأة راحلة و قد أكلمت القلوب و
أوجعتها. قال الله تعالى في محكم كتابه العزيز (ولنبلونكم بشيء من الخوف و الجوع و نقص من الأموال
و الأنفس و الثمرات و بشر الصابرين الذين إذا أصابتهم مصيبة قالوا إنا لله و إنا إليه رجعون أولئك عليهم
صلوات من ربهم و رحمة و أولئك هم المهتدون) صدق الله العظيم.
أربعون يوما على الفراق و لا تزال أجفان الأحبة رطبة ذابلة و قلوبهم يعتريها الحنين الذين لا يعلمون متى
يهدأ. و لا تزال رائحة الفراق تشم في أطراف مأتمها الذي توشح بالسواد و ساده السكون و الوحشة. هنا بنياتها
و ربيباتها و طالباتها و وضعن رؤوسهن على ركب الحزن لا يطيقون سماع نواحي الرحيل لكنها يا سبحان الله
رحلت و خلفت ذلك الحزن الطويل و الفراق الذي لا يطاق. مع هذه الذكرى الموجهة لرحيل هذه المرأة
الصالحة نستفتح هذا الحفل بأيات عطرته مباركات من الذكر الحكيم تهدي الى روحها الطاهرة و إقرأوا للفقيدة
الفاخرة.

Social Analysis

In this paragraph the speaker is a man. He is an old age person. He eulogizes an old woman. The woman was a teacher who has an important status among people in the society where she lived. The eulogy is written and delivered by a man, men usually use language differently from women, the current speech shows the way and the language used to eulogize a woman and how it differs from that of eulogizing a man.

Linguistic Analysis

Syntactic Aspects

Sentence Type and Sentence Pattern

" Dear attendees with different titles ", is a (السادة الحضور بمختلف العناوين) The sentence nominal sentence.

There are simple declarative sentences like the following:

" those from whom Allah has removed (الذين أذهب الله عنهم الرجس) e.g. the sentence impurity.

" And purified them with thorough purification" (و طهرهم تطهيرا) e.g. the sentence

"We meet you dear" (نجتمع و إياكم أيها الأحبة) e.g. the sentence

" And she has deeply wounded and pained (و أوجعتها) e.g. the sentence Hearts"

" but give glad tidings to those who patiently preserve...." (و بشر الصابرين) The sentence

is an imperative simple sentence

Passive Voice

The following sentences are written in passive

"And the scent of parting is (و لا تزال رائحة الفراق تشم في أطراف مآتمها) e.g. The sentence is still at the parts of her funeral".

" Fragrant and blessed (آيات عطرات مباركات من الذكر الحكيم تهدي إلى روحها) e.g. The sentence

blessed from the wise remembrance were dedicated to her soul.

Ellipsis

The following sentences contain initial and medial ellipsis

(و لنبلونكم بشيء من الخوف و الجوع و نقص من الأموال و الأنفس...) e.g. In the Quranic verse

certainly we shall test you with something of fear, hunger, loss of wealth, lives) there

" and (و لنبلونكم بشيء من) is an initial and medial ellipsis of the of t subject and the verb shall certainly we test you " in the clauses that follow the first clause.

"The eyelids of the loved ones remain (و لا تزال أجفان الأحبة رطبة ذابلة) e.g. In the sentence

damp and faded with sorrow ". There is an initial and medial ellipsis of the subject and the verb "the eyelids of loved ones remain " in the clauses that follow the first clause.

" Her funeral which is (مأتمها الذي توشح بالسواد و ساده السكون و الوحشة) e.g. In the sentence rapped in black and haunting silence and loneliness ", There is an initial and medial " her funeral which is wrapped with" ellipsis of

" She departed(رحلت و خلفت ذلك الحزن الطويل و الفراق الذي لا يطاق) e.g. In the sentence leaving behind in the great sorrow and un bearable separation ", there is an initial and and she left".(خلفت)"subject and the verb of the medial ellipsis

Morphological Aspects

" the most Gracious, the most Merciful ", are both adjectives(الرحمن ، الرحيم) The words

" mercy " respectively. These are complex words. (الرحمة) .from the noun derived "noble" "the noblest " is an adjective derived from another adjectiveأشرف The word is complex word.

"Abi " " (أبي)Abi-al-Qasim " is a compound noun made of two words(أبي القاسم) the word

"al-Qasim" is a male name of the prophet Mohammed. it is a compound word. (القاسم)

"purify". it is a" (طهر) purification" is a noun derived from the verb(تطهيرا) The word complex word.

"patience", it is" (الصبر) patient" is an adjective comes from the noun(الصابرين)The word)

word. a complex

Semantic Aspects

"the most Gracious, the most(الرحمن الرحيم)بسم الله، الصلاة والسلام، The expressions

Merciful, in the name of Allah, prayer and peace" usually occur together, these are collocational expressions.

" messengers" (المرسلين). "prophets" is a synonymy of(الأنبياء) The word

" the praised, the most praised, (المحمود، الأحمد، المصطفى، الأمجد، أبي القاسم، محمد) The words

" the (رسول الله)the chosen, glorious, Abi-al-Qassim, Mohammed ",are synonyms of prophet of Allah ".

" Allah, the Exalted " usually come together, this is a(الله تعالى). The expressions collocational expression.

"Verily we belong to Allah, and verily to him is our (إنا لله و إنا إليه رجعون) ' the expression

return" usually occur together, this is a collocational expression.

" purification" (تطهيرا). "filth" is an antonymy of the word(رجس)the word

'withered".(ذابلة) "wet" is an antonymy of the word(رطوبة) The word

"Glory be to Allah" usually come together, this is a(سبحان الله) The expression collocational expression.

"fragrant verses" is a collocation, because they usually (آيات عطرates) The expression occur together.

Pragmatic Aspects

Direct and Indirect Speech Act

All the speech acts used in this eulogy are direct except the Quranic verse.

قال تعالى (و لنبلونكم بشيء من الخوف و Be sure we ' Allah, the Exalted said " (الجوع.....)

shall test you with something of fear, hunger....). Is an in direct speech act.

Types of Speech Act

There is a use of representative speech acts as in the following

" peace and blessings be upon (الصلاة و السلام على أشرف الأنبياء و المرسلين) e.g. The sentence

the most honorable of prophets".

The prophet sent as a mercy to all humans" (النبي المبعوث رحمة للعالمين) e.g. The sentence

has " those from whom Allah (الذين أذهب الله عنهم الرجس و طهرهم تطهيرا) e.g. The sentence

removed filth and purified them thoroughly ".

act. " we meet with you dear" is a representative (نجتمع و إياكم أيها الأحبة) e.g. The sentence

speech act.

" who has wounded and pained hearts", performs (و قد أكلت القلوب و أوجعتها) The sentence

an expressive speech act.

" Be sure we shall test you with (و لنبلونكم بشيء من الخوف و الجوع.....) The Quranic verse

something of fear, hunger....." resembles a commissive speech act.

And give glad tidings to those who patiently (و بشر الصابرين.....) " The Quranic verse preserve". consists of a command, it is a directive speech act.

" Who say, to Allah we belong, and to him is (قالوا إنا لله و إنا إليه رجعون) The Quranic verse our return" is a representative speech act.

"And their hearts are overwhelmed with longing" (و قلوبهم يغمرها الحنين), The sentence shows their inner feelings, so it is an expressive speech act.

" The scent of parting is still smelled (لا تزال رائحة الفراق تشم في أطراف مآتمها) The sentence

at the parts of her funeral", performs an expressive speech act.

4.3 Results and Discussion

1- Declarative and simple sentences are the most widely used types of sentences in English and Arabic Eulogies, this implies that people who make use of eulogies tend to present information to the attendees using clear and simple language. At the other hand exclamatory sentences are rarely used in writing and delivering eulogies. Complex sentences are the least used type when structuring sentences in both languages.

2- Passive voice is hardly used by people when they present eulogies.

3- With regard to ellipsis, initial ellipsis is adopted more than the other types. While final ellipsis is the least used kind in both languages.

5- Morphologically, derivation and compounding are the widest adopted processes of word formation in English and Arabic. At the other hand there is no use of blending at all and a very little use of clipping, borrowing and acronym. Taking word types into consideration complex words are used more than compound ones while simple words are the less type in both languages.

6- Semantically, Synonyms and collocations occupy the highest rates of the sense relations being used by the eulogists in both languages. At the other hand hyponyms and meronyms are the lowest.

7- Pragmatically direct speech acts are usually used while indirect ones rarely do they used. This Is related to the reason that eulogists speak directly to the attendees. Concerning speech acts Representative ones are the most widely used because eulogy is a way of presenting information About the dead's life and the least used type is the declarative ones because there is no authority Mood in eulogies. The other types come in between, expressive, directive and then commissives.

5. Conclusions

1- Eulogies in English and Arabic use same syntactic aspects with variant percentage. English eulogists use more declarative sentences than Arabs. They also tend to use interrogative and imperative sentences with different rates, but there is

no use of exclamatory sentences in the samples investigated. At the other hand simple sentence structure is widely used more than compound and complex ones. Eulogists usually use simple and understandable words and structures when delivering a eulogy.

2- Eulogists in English have different customs from those used by Arabic ones. These differences as clarified are related to social and cultural factors more than linguistic ones. The most effective factor is religion. English people either the use the ordinary greeting when they start speaking in a eulogy or start directly speaking without greeting, English eulogies may consist of a special music. While Arabic eulogists start with greeting, reading a Quranic verse and praying on the prophet Muhammed and then start speaking about the dead. After finishing his role in delivering his eulogy, again he greets the audience and leaves the stage.

3- Simplicity is adopted in all of the samples of eulogy mentioned in this study. This simplicity is embodied in the use of simple daily used vocabularies which can be understood by all the attendees. these words even though may be complex and compound, but they are available to all the attendees. this simplicity may be related to the structure of the sentences, because most of the sentences used are simple ones.

4- With regard to semantic aspects of eulogies, there is a wide use of the sense relations. This use strengthens and enriches the language of eulogies. The eulogists make use of most of the semantic relations such as synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, meronyms and collocations. This variety of relations are related to the linguistic expertise.

5- most of the information mentioned in eulogies are stated directly using the direct speech acts except a very little amount of the information which must be mentioned as they are such as verses, poetry and songs.

6- Concerning the context of the eulogies, nearly all the stated information are related to the context of Eulogies. All the types of speech acts are used in eulogies with a variety of percentage of each one of them.

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