Presentation of Mabkhout's Book: "Entry to Grammatical Performance Theory of universe"

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Abstract:
This article is a translation for arabic presentation of Chokri Mabkhout book's that's titeled; "Entry to a grammatical performance theory of universe".It's a very interesting book in linguistic because Mabkhout tries to make this important theory easy for students and rescherchers. This theory included new concepts and new notions that make it hard.The auther-Mohamed Sleh Eddine Cherif-established a theory different from others linguistics theories and his methodology is based on   hypotheses and strict tests of linguistic phenomena to prove that "conditional structure is an essential structure that generate meaning in language and it is a natural structure of human thought in perception of universe"(Mabkhout,2021,p29)

Keywords: "Universe" / "biconditional"/" performance"/"Basic syntactic structure"

1. Introduction

This book is a paved entry-as it's called by Mabkhout[1] –to a theory that has remained closed, it is « the theory of grammatical performation of the universe » by linguistics professor at the Tunisian University : Mohamed Slah Eddine Echerif[2] , a distinguished   professor whose writings revealed. " the power of hypothetical thought, illuminating the insight of the inferred, and the depth of the discussing, speculative mind" thanks to his writings especially the thesis in which he had criticized " concepts and perceptions that were reviewed by generativists. And the author of the theory adopted the conditional addition relationship as a mecanism for the recursive binary generation of structures

While Echerif considers that the derivation of structures stems from basic abstract sytactical structure ; the generative theory -considered the lexicon as the starting point of derivation of structures–based on the principle of lexical selection .

The purpose of the theorist's criticism of the generative conception is the necessity of replacing the lexicon rule by eventual existential structure rule because of the computational complexity of the hypothesis on which the generative theory is based on   and this complexity does not fit with the   caracteristics of biological systems(Mabkhout,2021,p12).

Mabkhout wrote this book to make Slah Eddine Esherif's theory titled "Grammatical Performance theory of Universe[3] " easier. Therefore, it will help linguistics researchers to understand effectively the notions upon which the theory is basssed. Mabkhout even aims to use this theory for the benefit of other theories and at the serve of other different linguistic researches.

However, Mabkhout did not go far in explaining, clarifying and mentioning examples only to make the meaning closer to the understanding and enable researchers to have access to the theory from entries that are neither difficult nor intractable. Entries are reduced and spread in accordance with the principles of the theory and the hypothesis on which it was based in response to what researches hope

This book consists of an introduction and four chapters –the separation between them was only a procedural separation aiming to simplify and clarify because it is an interconnected issues based on continuity-and a conclusion and two appendices one of which was allocated by Mabkhout to define the basic concepts in the theory of "grammatical performance of the universe" while in the second appendice he collected the researches of the author of the theory Mohamed saleh edine echrif published and non published.

2. Some manifestations of ambiguity in the theory of "the grammatical performance of universe":

Mabkhout announced early in the introduction:

First That the methodologie of Cherif's theory makes his perception ambiguous because it was a method that requires strong inferences to persuade- who needs this theory- of these hypotheses. As much as the methodologie requires rigorous testing for data before accepting the validity of the conclusions (AL-Mabkhout, 2021, p 14).

Echrif 's refusal of what was postulated in Linguistics logic and generative Semantics led him to an enjoyable yet exhausting debate at the same time, that makes the understanding of the intentions in this foundation theory very hard. (ibid, p 15).

Second That conditional in "Cherif's conception is embedded in the core of the grammatical system, explaining the relation between grammatical structures and their main connotations "adding to that – in our view– the conditional represents the basic relationship that links between the structures themselves as well as the basic relationship forming meaning and linking the basic semantic relationship that Echerif collected it under the term being" (Echerif, 2002,p 1145)

Third that the grammatical performance theory of universe cannot be limited to only the Arabic language. But it is a universal theory that can be applied to other languages after some modifications and herein lies the value of the theory. The [If.U] theory was Grammatical Performance Theory on a conditional basis (its symbol "→") and biconditional (its symbol ("↔") to positive grammatical presence and negative grammatical presence, no more or less. (Al-Mabkhout, p 17)

3. The first chapter :

3.1 sGrammar and its function according to Cherif ;

Cherif criticized the logical perception because

The logicians consider that the ordinary linguistic expression is ambiguous and inaccurate, in contrast Echrif considers that the problem is not related to the structure[4]in itself, but it is linked to the marking[5] of the structure.

"If language depends on the audible word in expressing the signification of the structure, then the logic depends on a linear visual marquage (such as brackets; dots and commas to perform the same

signification"(Mabkhout p 33). (…). The clear logical language is not a natural language which means that the error in expressing the significance of this or that structure is not due to ambiguity in the language, but rather to a defect in the description itself.

- Grammar explains the formation of the word, the compound, and the sentence as much as it explains the formation of words, text and discourse. "And if- according to Cherif- the abstraction of saying is one of the tasks of rhetoric, then one of the tasks of grammar is the study of the formation of the saying itself by studying the possible grammatical structures in verbal performance". (Esherif, 2002, p 184)
- The immediate linguistic activity (discursive and transactional conversational) is nothing but an investment of possibilities saved in the language throughout history in abstract categorical structures and that these abstract structuresare not static but rather from a dynamic system that interacts a variety of interactions before a use itself which is Echerif calls it dynamism of structure". (Al-Mabkhout 2021, p 42)

Grammar for the Cherif is not a word that leads to a meaning because this saying requires that the meaning is located in the place other than in the grammatical structure, so it requires that it is a verbal artifact, and it is not a systematic relationship between the word and the meaning which makes grammar a mediator between the phonemic level and the different semantic levels, then it requires that it partially represents the language.Therefore he goes to the fact that grammar is the sum of the word and the meaning. (Esherif, 2002, p 50)Grammar in its essence is a meaning structure, some of which are marked and some of which are unmarked.

3.2 The basic assumptions in the theory of Echerif and their relationship to each others;

Echrif established his method on a set of assumptions such as the assumption that the general structure of language is based on a link termed as a "wawi link" . This assumption is connected to another one represented in the existence of a local for performance in the structure that does not separate with the third assumption which there is a local for the speaker's belief . Mabkhout expands on his assumptions and he indicates its connection to each other in their appropriate local , and he focuses his attention in this chapter on what he considers to be the basic hypotheses :

- The hypothesis of the requirement of the grammatical structure for the semantic structure [s → s']
- The hypothesis of the periodicity of language when he is talking about the relationship between word and meaning in conversation and he summarized it in: meaning1 → word 1 → meaning 2.

However, the receiver in the conversation starts from the utterance 1 to understand another meaning, which is neither the first nor the second meaning, but rather meaning(3).

The concept of the role "(…) according to Echerif is a requirement of the concept of the linguistic system itself and it is implicit, so the concept of periodicity is based on a dialectic between the structures of the language, the basis of which is the structural bicondition that does not aim to prove anything since the language is based on absolute honesty.It is periodic in the language and does not contradict with the hypothetical deductive method that Echerif has chosen and does not oppose with the deductive empirical method of Hjelmslev". (Esherif, 2002, p 40)

Al-Mabkhout formulates this hypothesis of periodicity of the language in the following rule: Each grammatical structure is a condition for another structure on an infinite periodic form.

- The hypothesis of absolute truth of the abstract grammatical structure, it is meant that truth is necessary in the structure and lying is possible in the uttrance referring to the context. But Echerif further scrutinizes the issue and considers honesty as a necessary characteristic of the grammatical structure at one level of abstraction, but the possibility of lying is dissolved into two values, which are honesty and lying in the

lexical structure that logicians and rhetoricians abstracted. In fact Mabkhout summarizes the hypothesis of honesty in the following rule: "the grammatical structure at the abstract levels is only honest and just honest (Mabkhout 2021 p 56)

These hypotheses require one another: The hypothesis of periodicity of the language is based on the hypothese of the bicondition between the structures of the language as a bicondition that does not need to be proved because the language is based on absolute honesty for Echerif.

By presenting the concepts from which Echerif started and the hypotheses that he formulated, Mabkhout makes clear that he aimed to prove "the necessity of abstracting and impoverishing the language in order to discover the grammatical structures constituting the lower and poor[6]meaning with the social energy that it contains and that prepares it to be performed in context". (Al-Mabkhout, 2021, pp 56-57)

The writer of this entry will be concerned with how to embody this hypotheses symbolically in the second chapter in what Echrif termed the eventual structure .

4. Eventual structure :

In the **second chapter**, Al-Mabkhout is concerned with what Esherif termed in his theory as "the event-categorical structure". He explained that [If.U] model is based on the concept of the event structure which is branched into an event [E] and a doer [D], and this structure is simple and does not refer to the universe outside. This structure is embodied in derivational faces and functional syntactical faces, which are the verb [V] and the subject [S] and it is not necessary to be a sentence.

It explains the syntactic phenomena and the derivation of different grammatical words and compounds. It is a categorical[7] structure located at the higher levels of abstract structures. (Al-Mabkhout, 2021, p 138). This eventual structure is based on a categorical lexicon consisting of:

- A category of the existence and non-existence which is a category that Echerif symbolizes as positive [+] and negative [-] and that he reduces it to the existential structure [E].
- The systematic conditional relationship and its symbol ($\rightarrow$), it's not the logical condition. And the absolute plural relationship and its symbol (ϑ) and it is not a logical link but it is the generator of the relationship that expresses "and" in Arabic language. (ibid, p 62)

These categories are the ones that run the whole system: derivational and syntactic and they have an effect in intending meaning whether they are marked verbally or not marked. Al-Mabkhout formulated this principle of the Eherif as follows: every word, regardless of its form, is deletable while maintaining its category. (ibid, p 62)

And when we generate syntactic structures, the categories need the principal of preserving the eventual structure until it moves completely to the lowest functional level, while some of these eventual structures move on explicitly- in the semantic stress -and others are implicit when it comes to derivation to form words.

The law of biconditional and continuum is a fundamental law- as it is a law based on a conditional relationship between the syntax and the derivation where each derivational structure requires a syntactic

structure and vice versa- in this law or in which"a single category structure governs the derivation structures and the basic structure of the syntax, that allows the transition from one structure to another (Echrif, 2002, p 145).

If the eventual structure is based on a link between the Event [E] and the Doer [D] the minimum to achieve the existential event structure is two event structures [E E D] to form the existential structure[8] that is repeated endlessly according to the rule of the recurring role. The recurring role is a repetition that enriches the basic categorical structure, and it is a repetition of the existential value.

The recurring role is based on the bicondition of the event and the dooer, that s mean the presence of [E] in the categorical structure requires the presence of an [D] and vice versa, then we are in front of the following biconditional [E↔D]and this can be expressed with an expanded rule (…) "[E↔D↔E D].This rule is a recurring cyclical rule on the basis that the law of preservation of the structure requires an infinite repetition of the event structure.

A sentence: Zaydon went out "خرج زيد"

it is a structure located at the inflectional-lexical level, in which the verb « went out » and the subject Zaydon filled inflectional syntactical structure "verb subject" and before that it consists of a derivational structure of the verb in a form of inflection table (do) and the structure of the noun in the form of a table of inflection according to gender and number {Doer}and above all we find that the formation of the abstract functional structure is [E v s].

The structure is subject at the derivational and abstract syntax levels, to the biconditional law and law of continuity, but it is subject –in the verbal level- to the law of the plural condition and the principle of preservation of the structure. But for the recurring role, it is the link between the categorical lexicon and syntax. (Al-Mabkhout, 2021, p 80)

Despite the difference between the Cherif's starting points and the formal logic's starting points, the compatibility between plural, separation, and the conditional (which is a group {ϑ, Aϑ,→} for him, and for the logician,) that's mean {∧∨, →} is clear.

If, according to the logician, these relations(plural and separation and condition) are links, the three relations according to Echerif are manifestations of one relationship, which is presence or being, that is abbreviated to [+] which is the lowest signification in language. The recurring role represents the movement of this being. (Cherif, 2002, p p 489-490)

Echerif extracted the negation link from the sum of the logical links and stripped it to the negative, to form with the affirmation   two grammatical values that he made an absolute truth, and abandoned the two values of truth {p. k} to make them two forms of rhetorical ambiguity based on the grammatical negative and positive and replaced the possibility and the necessity in logic with possible and duty after defining them on a shipment basis.

If Mabkhout specified in the second chapter what he means by the event structure of Cherif , how it operates and its relationship, he will explain in the third chapter the relationship between the existential event structure and the abstract syntatic structure. He will explain too the relationship of lexicalization with derivation and its role in revealing the transition from categorial structure to the syntactical structure.

5. The relationship between abstract syntactic structure and the existential event structure

In the **third chapter** entitled: Basic Abstract Syntax structure[9] [ϑĨ E s v (O)] ; Mabkhout focused his attention on providing satisfactory explanation for the concept of the optimal abstract syntax structure[ϑĨ E s v (O)] and its related issues.

This structure is a syntactic local form that represents a summary of the [E E D] in a structure [E v s (O)] and for the local achievement of the presence that produces the link [ϑ].

With the combination of these components, the basic abstract syntactic structure is established and it runs all grammatical structures from the smallest (word) to the largest (test and discourse) passing by the different compounds and sentences.(Mabkhout p 137)

This relationship indicates that every grammatical relationship represents a performative event, which is an event driven by the speaker's belief who is convene and every reference necessarily falls under the control of performance[10]. It all comes down to the principle of repetition of the structure in different forms [ϑ Ĩ E s v (O)].

All of this is under the principle of repetition of the structure in different ways. During the rotation of the language, the derivational element, whatever it may explains thanks to the derivational syntactical conditional. The possibility of moving from one type of sentence (actual / nominal) to another type (simple / compound) and from one grammatical structure to another (the participle genitive and predicate…), all grammatical components are generated from the structure that is repeated.

Al-Mabkhout confirms the value of the potential syntactical derivational structure in the forming of syntactical   derivational biconditional in the constitution of the modal . This concept when it generates the elements of the lexicon, the derivative inherits that biconditionality, resulting from the fact that the derivational structure and syntactic structure are generated by the repetition of the eventual existentialism categorical structure in two different ways:

A synthesis method is reductive and another analytical diffusive method, the analytic is an expansion that proceeds from the implicit meanings to the different places that exist in the syntactic and inflectional structure, such as the spread of the negative sign implicitly in the existential local [E] in the verb so it is For example:

لم يأت، لن يأتي، لا يأتي] one of   examples that explain the spread of the semantic of verb in subject so we understand from:

ضرب زيد عمرا – أي زيد ضارب وعمر مضروب

both of the conditions implied in the verb "hit".

As for reductionism it is the opposite of spread movement such as reducing the negative verb to the sign of the negation for instance your saying "no" in the answer to "Zayd came" instead of "he did not come". The subject is reduced to the verb and is hidden by it. (Al-Mabkhout 2021 P 136)

Since the lexicon is the set of words extracted from previous discourses   whose elements were candidates for categorical abstraction through the history of its cycles in the discourse, so it bears a category for the memory of its occurrence in a local of the basic syntactic structure. For example "Zaydon" is a subject noun because its possible derivational syntax structure is [ϑ Ĩ E s v (O)], so when inserting "Zaydon" in the sentence structure, we do not notice that its derivational syntax is possible for complete applicability, unless its value is not positive, like (from) –in Arabic language- that constructs positive possible semantic

according to the rule of interaction   shipping[11].And this is essential in the interpretation of nominal sentence.

6. Examination of some linguistic phenomena:

Al-Mabkhout explained in previous chapters to how Cherif designed the theory [If.μ] in a coherent and consistent manner in which the hypotheses lead to the generation of coherent conclusions governed by a strict internal logic (Mabkhout, p 108).

He dedicates this **fourth chapter**, to "the test of the model [If.μ]"because theories in general derive their value from what's empirically applied. This experimental aspect was mentioned in many places in Echerif's main work as an aspect in which he presented his theory in order to choose what he presents - when constructing the theory- as a hypothesis and as conclusions. Echerif dealt with many linguistic phenomena, from which Mabkhout choose some phenomena can clarify the basic of what he focused on the theory [If.μ], his examples were either a new information that would fill a theoretical void in Arabic grammar or a new interpretation that might contract what we find in other theories "(Mabkhout 2021 p 109) and from these phenomena on which he focused his selection the relation between the two structures (إن يفعل وقد يفعل)in Arabic language, and generation of nominal sentence,relation between performative tools (إنَّ، أنَّ، أنْ، إنْ) , or his analysis of the structure of [either or either] or its referral to temporal semantics and the relationships between the local of nominative, accusative and the relationships between the different type of conjunction in Arabic languge.

7. Result and discussion:

Mabkhout concludes from this presentation :

- That the structure of the condition is a structure that transcend classical terms because it s a basic structure in the grammatical system and in generating meaning in it
- That this basic structure embedded in the nature of thinking is a dynamic structure that organizes the entire grammatical system including its different structures , so the grammatical meanings are just conditionnal relationships between grammatical structures
- The relationships between the categorial eventual structure and the abstract syntactic structure is biconditional relationship that become clear by moving from the abstract categorial level of an abstract syntactical level that we can mark morphologically and we can derivate from the verbal elements that mark and lexicalize the syntactic local on it. However, this most brief presentation cannot explain the basic terms on which Cherif 's theory was established and clarified by Al Mabkhout in this rich, simplified -entry that tested and gives examples on it.And the writer claimed that he didn't cover all the details in Echerif 's theory and this requires that the receiver must read the source theory: grammatical performance theory of Universe.

Al-Mabkhout points out that the supreme goal "from everything -that he puts as an assumption, formulates and tests- is to arrive to what he called the grammatical calcul of semantic" (Echerif, 2002, pp 713-1195) like the logical calculation, which he considers insufficient in explaining the relationship between grammatical structure and semantics. Although Echerif considers a logical calculation is a model for the semantic account which is strict and precise, but at a certain level of abstraction the logical modal can't arrive to the highest levels of the categorical structure abstraction.

So Echrif aims to establish his grammatical account[12] on the existential value in its three manifestations [E: $\pm\leftrightarrow$ - $\leftrightarrow$ +]Where it is possible to collect a conditional for the positive and negative; neither on the logical truth value [R, k] nor on the mathematical value (0.1), and perhaps he wants to find- by testing the structures itselves- a reasonable and natural path to explain the relevance between neuronal activity and linguistic activity, which is- for Echerif- an extension of it in information processing.

Presenting this theory in the Arabic language remains insufficient despite the importance of Al Mabkhout's book which facilitated understanding what may be ambiguous about Echerif'theory as it is a theory worth of being familiarized with by linguists who speak others tongues and for students specialized in applied and theoretical linguistics in other regions of world to benifit from it,

This is what made us translate our presentation of AlMabkhout'book into English publicly; so that we can publish a valuable theory to spread the benifit,

8. Conclusion:

According to me, the value of this book :"entry to the grammtical performance theory of universe " lies in ;

1. The fact that it includes explanatory flashes , which enlightened the darkness surrounding the theory. Mabkhout deleved into the folds of the theory and transformed his thought in its premises and terminology which enabled him to hit what Echrif was aiming to so he conveyed it in an easy and free of charge manner. To make it easier for the receiver to return to the theory and dive into it,

2. The methodology of Mabkhout in this book which is represented in linking the chapters of the book and moving from theoretical to practical in which he maintained the continuity between the paragraphs especially by remembering the most important results that he achieved in each chapter and the points that he will focus on the next chapter which made his plan solid,

3. Clarifying what he considered the basic terms in the theory which seems in the begining very difficult because it was tangled and connected to each other, This is what made the writer allocate an appendix to it (appendix n 1 p135). Mabkhout puts a definition for each term an clarified the relationships between them. This terms represent the mechanisms of the reader to understand the Echerf's theory and dismantling the intentions connected to it,

Margins

Chokri Al-Mabkhout:A professor of higher education he has held the chair of Arabic language at Zeyed University in the United Arab Emirates since 2019.He worked in literary criticism, the history of ideas, translation, and currently he is working on his academic specialization in linguistics.He wrote a number of books revolving around pragmatic.Among his academic publications :

- Performation of negation (2006)
- Rhetorical inference (2006)
- Linguistic Acts Theory (2008)
- Directing negation in dealing with modes quantification and ties.
- Language acts circle (2010).
- Theory of grammatical performation of the Universe (2021).

Mohamed Salah Eddine Echerif, is a distinguished professor at the University of Manouba in Tunisia since 2015. He was born in 1949. He obtained a professorship in Arabic language and literature in 1972. He continued his higher studies at the higher teacher's house to graduate from it as a distinguished professor in Arabic language and literature.

- In 1976 he joined the Tunisian University as an assistant for higher education. He discussed his doctoral thesis in 1993. During his career, he supervised several scientific and pedagogical researches. He is one of the most linguistic researches in Tunisia,doing out standing supervisions of university doctoral dissertations. He formed a generation of researchers and teachers in higher and secondary education along with educational supervisors.In fact he had made a decisive contribution to the renewal of the teaching of grammar and language in general.

The universe is the absolute being which is expressed by the conjugation « was a universe » and is symbolized by the first letter of a universe.It denote the grammatical event, [u] is not the specific outer universe but it is in general an abstract linguistic meaning regardless of its relationship to the physical universe. Therefore, the sign of [U] does not depart from the sign of the general existence, a positive existence denoted by [+] or a negative existence denoted [-]. And these are the two are changes that we find in the category of existence in Echerif's theory and it is suymbolized by [E] the explicit part of [f. U] theory and its implication is that it is a theory of grammatical performation on a conditional basis for the positive grammatical existence and the negative grammatical existence, no more and no less. The universe, then, is a grammatical universe that is related to the category of existence wich includes the negative and the positive and form them the possibility arises.

The structure consist of a relationship and two components basically and the relationship assigns the two elements their properties from that the relation of the adjective for example determines the adjective and its noun

Marking is that the speaker expresses the meaning with words, since the utterance is the means by which the language itself is characterized. However, the pronunciation is the product of the articulation system that is unable to comprehend the meanings of language as the natural higher function of the nervous system. If the verbal marking of the meaning physically records the grammatical connotations is located at an instantaneous level subject to temporal change (…) and for this reason the verbally labeled sign did not represent a part of the grammatical structure when it was categorized.

The verbal marking, on the other hand, represents the topic of instant linguistics, and on the other hand, it's the basis of semantic interpretation when dealing with conversational, which means that it is the basis of rhetorical study.

Semantic poverty: The semantic poverty will be when the structure was higher in the ranks of abstraction. The abstract syntactic functional structure [VSO] does not specify locally only the presence of a verb, a subject and an object, while the abstract inflectional level is relatively richer than the previous level by virtue of entering inflectional semantics that affected the structure such as gender, number, time and definition. But the semantic poverty that is in the abstract syntax level carries with it a probabilistic richness the more we go down to the lower level, the verb accepts all possible conjugations for the actual tables without limiting it to (did) and measure by it the possible conjugations of the subject (S).

The category is the concept that forms the linguistic divisions and categories at the different levels that's mean morphological syntactical, lexical and semantic levels. The noun -no matter how many types (pronoun, gender noun, denoting noun, proper noun)- subjects to the nominative category as an abstract category that defines the elements that we describe as nominative. And the redefinition of the category

according to Echerif made it independent of the words denoting it and it dominates the different structures on the grammatical level, so it is located at a level prior to the meeting of the signifier and the signified in the Saussure meaning of sign.

The existential structure is based on a link between the event and who doing it and the minimum to achieve the existential structure is two existential structures [E E D] to form the existential structure [E E D (ϑ) E E D] that repeats continuously according to the rules of the repetitive role in a way that enriches the basic categorical structure.The existential structure has four forms that represents the possibilities of the relationship between the negative and the positive: conjunctive and mandatory presence and possibility presence. It is functionally embodied in the relations of the conjunction (واو), separation (or) and the conditional (if), which are three relations fused in grammatical presence. Each relation is either obligatory, or it is a possibility, thus constituting existence and possibility.

Its symbolic form is [ϑĨ E S V (O)] and it is a syntactical local form that represents a summary of performative[E E D] that it generates the performation [Ĩ] in the ahstract and infectional structure and it is summary of reference local form [E2 →E ED] in [EVS(O)] structure. The basic syntactical structure is a summary –of local achievement of the being that results in the link [ϑ]. the combination of these components creates the basic syntactic structure that runs all grammatical structures from smallest (word) to the largest of therm ; the text and discourse moving through the various components and sentences. This structure indicatesthat every grammatical relationchip represents a performative event, which is an event that is driven by the speaker's belief and every reference necessarily falls under the control of the performation. So that, the referencial performative in which any of its elements falls into one of locales of [ϑĨEVS(O)] whether we look at it as a complete structure or we divide it into performative chest that includes : the link, the performance and the existence. And to a reference locale that includes the element reffered to externe when it is lexicalized.All of this is subject to the principle of repetition of the structure in different ways, During the rotation of the language, the derivational element arises, what ever, it may be and it is explained –thanks to the derivational syntactical bicondition- the possibility of moving from one type of sentences to another type and from grammatical structure to another.

10-The existential eventual is created by someone who is called by Echerif: « al-Mutakallim al-Mutlaq ». the existence of the event structure itself is an event that is subjected to the structure [EED] and this understanding entails that the speaker is who establishes the existential event structure as long as there is a grammatical relationship based on the assumption that: « if the grammatical relationship exists the speaker exists ».

Which leads to the existence of the performative event that is structural, as long as the structure is determined by the relationship, and this is a grammatical confirmation that the sentence, whether in ancient grammar or since Austin's lectures, is driven by a linguistic act.

11 Since the abstraction of structures. leads to hollow structural formulars, Echerif inferred that locales existe in the structure without a verbal marking are not empty locales or empty saying, but rather, it filled with charge formed by their combination, so that the existential charge, the negative charge and the possibility charging are formed by hypothetical grammar governed by formal rules in dealing with them.But this charging formed- in its relation with different locals in the eventual structure or in the basic syntactical structure- a referral performative or existential charching.

12- Grammatical account is the definition of the different semantics of grammatical   structures according to the levels in which they fall and according to pure grammatical rules, other models such as logical arithmetic models are not adopted this grammatical account represents the true natural logic, and

it is the one that absorbs the logical significance derived from it, not the other way around. The purpose of it is to explain the relation ship between structures and their significance, and this is the basic project of the theory of the grammatical performance of the universe. And the Sharif only dealt with a part related to the semantic composition.

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