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Editor-in-chief

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Transaction Structures of some Mosuli Arabic Casual Encounters during Covid-19 Pandemic

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Nashwan Mustafa Al-Sa`ati **

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Abstract

This study investigates the transactional structures of Mosuli Arabic dialect during coronavirus pandemic. Transaction is used as an analytic unit. This unit consists of the distinct parts: information, elicitation, and direction. A “formal” approach has been adopted. Using many examples drawn from recorded conversations and field work observations, the study analyses data of interaction so as to find the intended procedures of native speakers of spoken Mosuli Arabic. That is, the study examines the product of interactants to arrive at the functions served by their utterances. The structure of transaction in Mosuli Arabic, similar to that in English, is expected to be affected, among other things, by the gender of participants and their ways of interaction. The study tackles certain structures which are relevant to analysis of transactional structure. Then, Sacks and his co-workers (1974) are adopted as a model. The study presents a general view of the influences that affect the language during the time of covid-19 pandemic. The problem is that conversations of Mosuli people have reflected some new transactional structures and new expressions during Covid -19 pandemic. The study aims to scrutinize selected samples from Mosuli Arabic society in order to know to what extent Mosuli people have applied these structures among them. The study raises question ,such as ,to what extent the pandemic has helped realizing various new transactional structures. The study hypothesizes that casual encounters in Mosuli Arabic have gone through changes in verbal signals due to the effect of

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Covid-19 Pandemic. It also hypothesizes that various new transactional structures are realized by Mosuli Arabic people. Finally, the study has come up with some findings and conclusions that helped to confirm the hypotheses posed. This is coupled with future research as well as some linguistic implications that can hopefully be of value to researchers .

Keywords: Transactional structures , Mosuli dialect , Language effects , and Conversations.

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of conversation is to exchange information, establish and maintain relationship between people. The participants in a conversation always follow certain principles to develop towards some general directions. After greeting turns end, the conversation begins to develop. Turns contain topics (transactions) in them, when conversation participants share the talk about these transactions , Sacks , Schegloff, and Jefferson, (1974:710). These transactions are about participant's health, relatives, work, life, or about the world in general. Therefore, transactions can be classified according to their topics. Turns display certain features which work together in building a related sequence of topics. Sacks et al. (1974: 722) pointed out that turns displayed gross organizational features that reflect their occurrence in sequence.

As far as the maintenance (transaction) phase is concerned, transaction is an important component in the process of conversation. It is the core or the content of speech, exchanged between the participants. Without a topic, there will be no act of turn-taking. Linguists interested in investigating the field of turn-taking have different views concerning the concept topic. Van Dijk (1977: 50) defines topic of conversation as a set of propositions. Ochs and Schieffelin (1979: 63) also share this topic's view. They take the term "discourse topic" to refer to the proposition about which the participant is either providing or requesting new information. Transactions have a structure expressed in terms of exchanges. That is, exchanges are combined to form transactions. There are a number of transaction types concerned with giving information, directing hearer activity and question-answer routines.

They normally start with an initiatory exchange and end with a final exchange. Within these boundaries, a series of medial exchanges occurs. Thus, transaction begins and often ends with exchanges, these exchanges whether a frame or focus followed by a sequence of informing, directing, or, eliciting exchanges (Sinclair and Coulthard, 1975: 99). The boundaries of transactions are marked by a frame whose expression at the level of structure, as previously stated, is limited to five words: 'ok, 'well, 'right, 'now, 'good pronounced with strong stress, high-falling intonation, and followed by a short pause. They also show that speakers frequently follow a frame, which marks the beginning of the transaction, with a focus, or meta statement, about the transactions. In many cases, the transaction is closed with a new focus that summarizes what the transaction is about or has achieved

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Transactional analysis is considered as essential part in the study of social interactional processes, including both verbal and non-verbal conduct, in situations of everyday life. During the covid-19 pandemic period, topics raised by Mosuli people have reflected some new structures and conversational routines. The study focuses on reflecting these new structures, conversational routines and the social factors that affected the common transactional structures among the Mosuli people linguistically. It may be considered as a new study of how to examine transaction structures during specific periods of time especially the crises.

1.3. Research Questions

In order to achieve the aims of the current research, the following questions have been posed:

1. Does Covid-19 pandemic affect Mosuli Arabic transactional structures linguistically?
2. Has the pandemic helped realizing various new transactional structure?
3. What is the effect of age and gender on the transactional structure of some Mosuli Arabic casual speech?

1.4 Hypotheses

The study hypothesizes that:

1. Due to the effect of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Mosuli people's realizations, transactional patterns in Mosuli Arabic have changed verbally.
2. The pandemic has made Mosuli people realize and create various new structures and conversational strategies.
3. Mosuli people are obliged to cope with the new transactional structures.

1.5 . Aims of the Study

New transaction structures and conversational strategies have been emerged within Mosuli society during the spread of Covid-19 pandemic. Topical analysis, as major field of linguistic study, plays a vital role in analysing the current common speech that people used during the period of Covid-19 pandemic. Thus, this study is mainly concerned with structures and types of transaction in Mosuli Arabic during the period of Covid-19 pandemic. This epidemic that overruns people worldwide has a crucial influence on people's life socially and linguistically.

1.6 Organizing Transaction

A transaction is a part of a conversation that is used to achieve particular communicative functions. An interaction activity is made up of one or more transactions. Transactions have their own role and topics. Class conversations, business conversations, telephone conversations, and other types of conversations can be subdivided into different types of transactions based on their purpose and growth, such as lecture transactions, business transactions, and telephone interactions. So, conversational topic is the theme of speech action. Conversation is a process in which a topic begins, spreads, ends and even new topic involves. A series of main topics and sub-topics make conversation related and coherent. Brown and Yule (1983:77) thought that, as a dynamic process, the conversation includes common and personal topics of the participants. The participants spread the topics surrounding the common topics to express their own points of view and attitude. Thus, many sub-topics derive from main topics and more related sub-topics derive from sub-topics. Speakers should initiate the

listeners through mind map to provide possible topics that can be derived from before doing conversational practice.

Conversation is considered as the highest level of interaction process. There are one or more transactions in it. The discourse unit 'conversation' may be close to any plan that the speaker formulates for presenting their chosen topic if the listeners are responsive and cooperative. As a result, he or she may have decided, for example, to begin by giving some information, then determine whether the content has been integrated, and then encourage the listeners to apply it to their own work. Alternatively, he/she could begin with a series of elicit exchanges in an attempt to push the listeners towards conclusion which will later be elaborated in an informing transaction, Sacks et al (1974:699).

The three major types of transaction that often occur in all forms of spoken conversation are elicitation, directive, and informative. Elicitation is defined as "an act whose purpose is to elicit a language response, even if the response is non-verbal, such as a nod or raised hand." "A directive" is defined as "an act whose purpose is to elicit a non-linguistic response." To elicit a verbal response, directives might also be used (Woods, 2006:173). An informative is "an act whose aim is to transmit ideas, facts, opinions, and information, and to which the appropriate response is just an acknowledgement that one is listening,". These three types are frequently performed out by interrogatives, imperatives, and declaratives, (Sinclair and Coulthard, 1992: 9).

2.Literature Review

Sinclair and Coulthard in (1975) presented the structure of conversation in terms of larger units with reference to the function of a particular context. They describe the structure of spoken interactions. Their work is considered one stage in a continuing investigation of language function and organization of linguistic units above the rank of the clause. Their emphasis lies on the discourse as a level of organization away from the phonological, grammatical and non-linguistic levels. Their highest rank is called conversation. The structure of 'conversation' consists of an unordered series of transactions." Transaction", in turn, involves of

at least three smaller units: preliminary, medial and terminal exchanges. According to Sinclair and Coulthard ,boundary exchanges consists of two moves, framing and focusing, while teaching exchanges consists of individual steps by which the lesson progresses. Sinclair and Coulthard’s notion of exchange is also applicable to everyday life conversation since there is boundary and teaching exchange between the speaker and the listener. Framing shows how the topic(transaction) is initiated and formed while focusing is concerned with the development “progress” of the topic(transaction).

In his (1998) M.A thesis, Saeed examined the turn-taking system as suggested by Sacks et al. (1974) and how it is applied to Mosul Arabic. The components of the turn are also explored through a detailed analysis of device-recorded conversations. It is hypothesized that pragmatics plays a vital role in the conversation of turns and the indication of their boundaries. The rules and features of turn-taking system in Mosuli Arabic seem to be similar to those of English conversation. The differences that emerged between the two systems are taken to be the function of variables of sex, gender, and experiences. The analysis of the Mosuli Arabic data provided some clear patterns of social behavior. Females had been found to speak more than males; they took more turns. It was also found that older experienced people speak more than the younger.

Furthermore, in whole-class religious institutes, Al-Saati (2004) investigated the structures of teacher-student interaction. The research focuses on the linguistic behavior of the teacher in such institutes who is not the main speaker but who actively encourages students to participate and share their opinions. This is reflected in tape-recorded classroom interaction between young male teachers. The research focuses on the structure of linguistic verbal tactics and patterns. The researcher hypothesized that teacher-student discourse is composed up of interconnected and hierarchically structured interactional units. The study produced a number of findings that confirmed the hypotheses. The first is that teacher-student discourse is structured and hierarchical; it is divided into five categories: act, move, exchange transaction, and lesson. According to the study,

there are twenty-two acts, nineteen of which are used by teachers and three by students. This research shows that teachers appear to be more open to students' points of view. They allow students to express themselves and ask questions.

3. Methodology and Data Analysis

This section highlights the methodology of the present study. Consequently, the following sections can be outlined: research design, methods of data collection, the source of data, model of analysis, procedure of analysis and the data analysis section.

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 Research Design

The current study employs both qualitative and quantitative methods in its design and execution, as an examining mixed method (Harrison and Reilly, 2011: 15) has been adopted as the method for testing and confirming the current study's premise as well as obtaining dependable answers to research questions. The language of Mosuli people or society is first qualitatively analyzed based on the adopted model (Sacks) that is explained in this section, then a quantitative analysis is conducted to disclose the frequencies and effect of both age and gender same-sex. The systematic integration of the two methods allows for a deeper and broader comprehension of the study's problem, as well as a more complete and supportive description of the desired objectives.

3.1.2 Data Collection

Methods of data collection and the source of data (sampling) can be highlighted .

3.1.2.1. Methods of Data Collection

Generally, people communicate daily by many different ways of interaction in every single place; thus they can be seen and observed everywhere. In this sense, throughout the data collection process, the observation method is the adopted method by which the data that are associated with the purpose of the study directly observed in their natural conversations.

Moreover, observation alone is not enough to retrieve data for the purpose of analysis, that's why specific ways and strategies can be used to save data at its real-time observation. Throughout the

present study, the researcher has recorded samples of natural conversations, that were observed in both indoor and outdoor, by phone's recorder.

3.1.2.2. Data Source

The widespread of Covid-19 pandemic allows the researcher to obtain the data from many resources. In this respect, two resources are adopted for getting the data , namely indoor source between relatives and outdoor from acquaintances. Relatives and acquaintances shared and supported the researcher by collecting the selected data informative , elicitation and directive transaction in both types of gender whether in male`s or female`s interactions (same-sex) .

3.2 The Model

In this study, Sacks et al.'s (1974) model is adopted. Conversation analysis was found by Harvey Sacks and his co-workers – Emanuel Schegloff and Gail Jefferson. They are considered the pioneers who established conversational analysis – at the University of California in the 1960s. Conversational analysis originated in the field of sociology and started with the examination of telephone calls made to the Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Centre. This work continued with the examination of more 'ordinary' telephone calls and conversations which had been extended to include spoken interactions such as doctor-patient consultations, legal hearings, news interviews, and interactions in courtrooms and classrooms. (Platridge, 2012: 91).

3.3 Analytical Procedures

The collected data comprise many hours of informal two-party(casual) conversations among Mosuli speakers by observing and investigating the interactional processes concerning the cases of the epidemic. The conversation is divided into two interaction groups: male-male, female-female (same-sex).

The analysis of conversational structure will proceed as follows:

1. Presenting transactional structures between two participants and explaining how the participants treat these transactional structures of Mosuli Arabic in casual encounters.

2. Describing the transactional structure system in Mosuli Arabic depending on the analysis of our data in addition to, transcribing and translating it to English as assembled work

3.4 Data Analysis

As mentioned earlier, exchanges (turn-takings) are combined to form transaction, the essence of the maintenance phase. The main types of transaction and/or the maintenance phase are informative, elicitation, and directive.

3.4.1 Informative Transaction

Informative transaction is “an act which functions to pass on ideas, facts, opinions, information and to which the appropriate response is simply an acknowledgement that one is listening” (Sainclair and Coulthard, 1992: 9).

The structure of this transaction type of data collected from the following excerpt, informative transaction is realized between two educated male speakers talking about avoiding gathering for an invitation of engagement party and the effect of coronavirus.

Informative Transaction	Structure
A.(I) /ʔnta li:f tywuh ibʕjd,xallij nihna ma nʕabe:na ʔna w ʔmta waqaʔnæ:/	Information
(Why are you so far away? we are not right, you and I, and we fell) B. (R)/e: ze:/ (Yes.)	information
A. (I)/ma:ʃalla ʃallja/ (What is wrong with me).	information

Meanwhile, informative transaction may include internal forms of sympathy and confirmation, such as: /we: hajæti/ (oh, my dear) expressed by two female speakers talking about engagement party and appeared in the third turn and /ɪnʃælla/ (insha allah) in the fourth turn. Meanwhile the confirmation word /ʔe: tæmæm / (yes, right) appeared in the ninth turn.

Informative Transaction	Structure
A./wələh, saləmtki: tʃe:n ðæk ʔiʔsbu:ʃ ʃimɪlna ne:ʃæn ʔaxɔjj kæn ne:ʃæn jxabul	Informative
B./ziʃləna ʃalɪ:ki ʃe:ʃ ʃiʔan ʃazmtu:ki wumæ dʒe:ti ʃalɪə/.	Response
(By god thanks for you; last week, we made a niece party for my brother so it was so wonderful. I am really sad because I invited you but you didn't).	Response
A. /we:...həjæti: ʔalɪf məbru:k aʔal:km wutryʃaʃu:n ʔalɪf xi:r ʔɪnʃələh/.ʃqbəlkɪ: həbɪ:btɪ/	(using
(It is an exclamatory item used in Mosuli society, congratulations! ,I wish it for you too)	sympathetic words)
B. /ʔɪnʃələh,tɪslame:n/	
(Thanks, if god wills) (Here, maximal acknowledgement)	Information
A. /ʔafu:n ne:ʃænkum?,twanstum/?	
(How was your party? Were you happy?)	Elicitation
B./ʔe: kænɪt qəʃa ʃɪlwi: wumratabɪ:, wukæn ʃɪ: mɪratab wurɪdʒæne:n ʃalɪ:nu:/	
(Yes, it was wonderful and settled hall, in addition to it was satisfied situation.)	Response
B./ɪ:ʃ mədʒe:ti/?	
(Why did not you come?)	Elicitation
A./wələh həjæti: ʔahlɪ məqblu: ʔɪnxæf mɪn kɔ:raʊnæ tʃe:n ʔɪtadzmuʃæt ʔana ʃiʔaswæq məʃadʔlaʃ/.	Informative
(My lovely, my family did not agree for coming, we are afraid of coronavirus and gatherin, for me, I don't go even to markets.)	
B./ʔe: təməm/ /wukɪn ʔɪntɪʃar ʃatæ ɪhnæ ʃanqalɪ ʔɪʔalʃætt məlɪtna/	Information
(Yes, right, the pandemic has spread, and we are reducing the outings or picnics)	
A./ʔe: wələh ɪhnæ ham mə ʃanʔlaʃ/. (Yes, we are not also going out).	Information

3.4.2 Elicitation Transaction

Elicitation transaction is "An initiating question whose function is to elicit a verbal response from another speaker, however the response may be non-verbal, such as a nod or raised hand" (Sainclair and Coulthard, 1992: p. 9).

Elicitation transaction is shown in the following extract between two male speakers talking about the influence and spread of the pandemic:

Elicitative Transaction	Structure
A. /lɜ:ʃ minʊ ʔinsæb ʔalɟ:mʔ/. (Who has been affected today?)	Elicitation
B. /dʒawi:ri:nna θæ:θi bil manʔaqa/ (Our three neighbours have affected in the region.)	Response
A. /ʔallah jistir ʔazma wɪt ʔaddi:/ (Allah protect us; a crisis will be finished.)	Information

Elicitation is clearly shown in the following interaction between two female speakers discussing the influence of coronavirus and what is required to recover from that pandemic:

Elicitative Transaction	Structure
A./ʔaffnu:! ham bɪha ʔaʔræ:ɖ dʒænɪbrə/? (What! Does it contain side effects?).	Elicitation
B. /ħɪmmi:, ħɪmmi: kulɪʃ qawɪa janɪ: (pauses) janɪ: bəʔe:d anɪ.ɪsbɔ:ʃ kæmɪl ʔana mæʔi:q ʔatnaffas. ʔæɪʃa ʃal ɔksɪdʒɪ:n/ (Fever, it means very strong and sever fever (pauses) it means it lasts a whole week. Therefore, I cannot breathe. I depend on oxygen.	Response
A./ʔaʃnɪʃmal, baqɪt kɪlnə ɣa:ħ nɪʔʔaraɖ lkɔ:rəʊnæ/ (What we can do, we will all be exposed to corona).	Information

3.4.3 Directive Transaction

Directive transactions are used in the type of male`s interactions, (same sex) . It was noted that male and female speakers give orders in interactions in relation to personal hygiene, avoiding social activities and to be cautious against the epidemic especially by insisting on wearing masks.

Let us consider the following extract between two educated male speakers talking about the way of protecting themselves from the effect of pandemic of Covid-19.

Directive Transaction	Structure
A./qawjji manæ:ʕit dʒismak whæ:ji iθalaθ ʔafjæʔ rijæ:ða wuħaraka wniðæm ʕiðæʕi jaʕni: majfi:d hæji ilsahar damæyak./ (Reinforce your immunity and these three things are sport, moving and food system; that means useful, and staying up harms your brain.)	Directive
B./hæ:j kɪllitæ: damæ:r iʕæ:lam/ (This is a destruction of people.)	Information
A. /ʔilsahar min il... il iʔafjjæ:ʔ illi: tdammur manæ:ʕit iʕdʒism/	Information
(Staying up is one of things that destroy the immunity of body.)	

A furthermore, directive transaction is also considered as a part of the interactional processes, it is noted within the second turn of the following excerpt between two female speakers talking about taking medicine of Covid-19 pandemic.

Directive Transaction	Structure
A. /ʔallæh jisəlmki ħajæti, di:riβælkɪ intti ham. liʔanu: illaʕræð ʔe: .. ʔe:/ (Allah protect you my dear, you also take care because symptoms yes, yes).	Directive
B./wəllæ inʕæ:be:tu ħjæ:ti min zəmə:n/. (I had affected before time)	Information
A./ʔəʕnʊ! həm be:hæ ʔʕræð dʒæniβia?/ (What ! does it have side effects?)	Elicitation
B./ħimmɪ:, ħimmɪ: jəʕni:/? (Fever, means fever)?	Information
A. /ʔe: ħja mə ʕβæjɪ: iluqæħ mə: hasaʕtæ tβijnn ʔaʕræðu:/ (Yes, it is not a joke, vaccine's effect dose not appear now)	Information

Summary

this manuscript presents the structure of three types of transactions, informative, elicitation, and direction in Mosuli Arabic dialect that was influenced by Covid -19 pandemic. The author used mixed- methods procedures to collect data, which include

observations and recorded conversations. Then, they leveraged Sacks et al's (1974) model to analyze the data to identify and investigate the purposes behind each transaction exchanged by the interactants. Factors like participants' age and gender were conclusive in the data analysis. The results indicated that males produced more informative and elicitation transactions than females, however, both genders produced manipulating directive transaction equally. It has also been noted that the pandemic affected people's transactions greatly as they used new structure to talk about the influence and importance of this epidemic.

4-Findings

The way of how to express transaction's parts informative, elicitation and directive for instance, is changed through Covid-19 period. Mosuli people have used unfixed or new transactional structures and new conversational strategies to help them understanding each other. The transaction structures in this study appeared through various internal realizations. The structure of informative transaction realized in both types of gender male and female participants, but , it is more frequent in male interactions than female interaction. In elicitation transactions, the internal structure also appeared through various realizations in both types of gender. It is more frequently realized in male interactions than female interaction, Finally, the internal structure of directive transactions, the transactional structure is shown to be equal in frequency in both types of gender .

Frequencies and Percentages of the Transactional Types within the Same -Sex Interaction

Transactional Types	Male-Male interact	Female-Female interact
Informative transaction	70%	42,85%
Elicitation transaction	52,70%	47,22%
Directive transaction	50%	50%

*Transaction Structures of some Mosuli Arabic Casual Encounters during Covid- 19
Pandemic*
Hussein Ahmed Khudhier & Nashwan Mustafa Al-Sa`ati

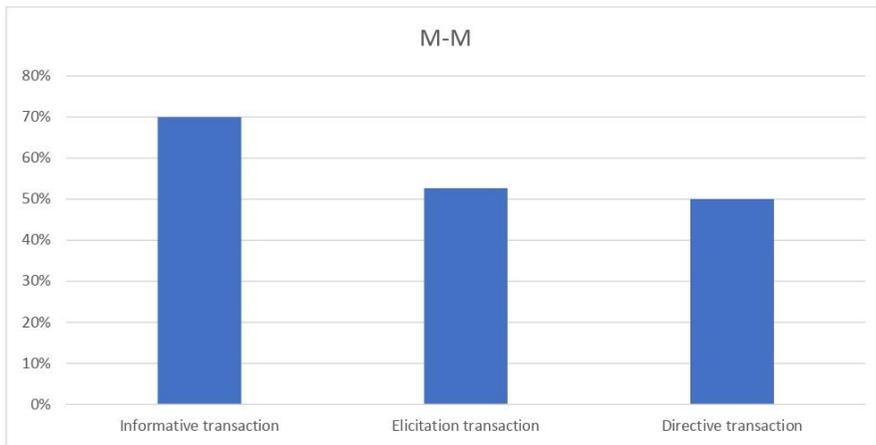


Figure (1) Frequencies and Percentages of Transactional Types within the Same-Sex (Male-Male) Interaction

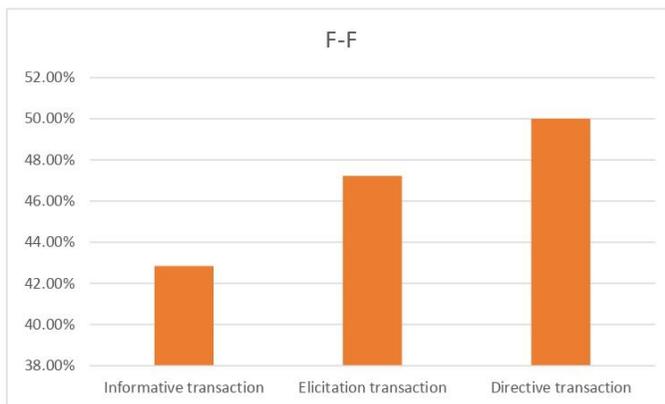


Figure (2) Frequencies and Percentages of Transactional Types within the same-Sex (Female-Female) Interaction.

5. Conclusions

On the basis of the results obtained, the researcher arrived at the following conclusions:

1. In order to arrive at specific facts about the transactional structure in spoken Mosuli Arabic. This manuscript presents the structure of three types of transactions, informative, elicitation, and direction in Mosuli Arabic dialect that was influenced by Covid -19 pandemic
2. According to the findings, there is a rule that controls a corresponding access of conversation in face-to-face interactions throughout the Covid-19 period.
3. The author used mixed- methods procedures to collect data, which include observations and recorded conversations. Then, they leveraged Sacks et al's (1974) model to analyze the data to identify and investigate the purposes behind each transaction exchanged by the interactants.
4. Factors like participants' age and gender were conclusive in the data analysis. The results indicated that males produced more informative and elicitation transactions than females, however, both genders produced manipulating directive transaction equally.
5. Not all the research questions have been confirmed and achieved.
6. It has been noted that people use new structures of transaction to express the influence and importance of this pandemic.
7. The data supports the idea that Mosuli participants cope with new phrases used to express feelings and emotions. The epidemic helps the Mosuli people to realize and create new structures and items that indicate Covid-19.

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هياكل المعاملات لبعض اللقاءات الموصلية العربية العرضية في جائحة كورونا

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نشوان مصطفى الساعاتي **

المستخلص:

تبحث الدراسة في الهياكل المعاملات للهجة الموصل العربية أثناء جائحة فيروس كورونا. تستخدم المعاملة بوصفها وحدة تحليلية، وتتكون هذه الوحدة من أجزاء متميزة: المعلومات والاستنباط والتوجيه، تم اعتماد نهج "رسمي"، باستخدام العديد من الأمثلة المستمدة من المحادثات المسجلة وملاحظات العمل الميداني، تحلل الدراسة بيانات التفاعل من أجل العثور على إجراءات المتحدثين الأصليين للغة العربية الموصلية المنطوقة، أي أنّ الدراسة تفحص نتائج المتفاعلين للوصول إلى الوظائف التي تخدمها أقوالهم، ومن المتوقع أنّ تتأثر بنية المعاملة في لغة الموصل العربية، وعلى غرار تلك الموجودة في اللغة الإنجليزية، ومن بين أمور أخرى، بجنس المشاركين وطرائق تفاعلهم، وتتناول الدراسة بعض الهياكل ذات الصلة بتحليل هيكل المعاملات. ثم Sacks وآخرون. (1974). تقدم الدراسة نظرة عامة عن التأثيرات التي تؤثر على اللغة في أوقات الأزمات، وتكمن المشكلة في أنّ محادثات أهل الموصل عكست بعض هياكل المعاملات الجديدة وإجراءات المحادثة أثناء الوباء، كما تهدف الدراسة إلى فحص عينات مختارة من مجتمع الموصل العربي لمعرفة إلى أي مدى طبّق شعب الموصل هذه الهياكل بينهم، وتثير الدراسة بعض التساؤلات، على سبيل المثال، إلى أي مدى ساعد الوباء في تحقيق هياكل معاملات جديدة مختلفة؟ وتقتضى الدراسة أنّ المواجهات العرضية في لغة الموصل قد مرّت بتغيرات في الإشارات اللفظية بسبب تأثير جائحة كوفيد -19 كما تقتضى أنّ العديد من هياكل المعاملات الجديدة قد تم تحقيقها من شعب الموصل العربي، وأخيراً توصلت الدراسة إلى بعض النتائج والاستنتاجات التي ساعدت في تأكيد الفرضيات المطروحة، ويقترن هذا بالأبحاث المستقبلية فضلاً عن بعض الآثار اللغوية التي نأمل أن تكون ذات قيمة للباحثين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: هياكل المعلومات، اللهجة الموصلية، تأثيرات اللغة، المحادثات.

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