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scenarios that necessitate its application, to ensure less friction with grammar and meaning. In a nut shell, this principle is effective in assisting speakers. Therefore, more resource should be directed to the study, application, usefulness, and validity of this principle.

مبدأ الوزن الموقفي في نهاية الجملة الانجليزية "الأهمية والتطبيق"

الخلاصة:

إن علم اللغة هو علم متشعب يضم تكتلا من الدراسات من مجموعة من فروع المعرفة. وتساعد هذه الدراسات في الاهتداء الى الكيفية التي تطبق بها القواعد النحوية. إذ يتطلب تحقيق التواصل الفعال في اللغة الانجليزية تطبيق جميع المبادئ والقواعد الخاصة بالرسالة. ومن بين هذه المبادئ مبدأ الوزن الموقفي في نهاية الجملة الانجليزية. حيث يضمن تطبيق هذا المبدأ على الجمل سلامة تركيبها وسلاسة تنظيمها ناهيك عن مساعدة المتلقي في الوصول الى المعنى والتواصل بسهولة. جدير بالذكر أن البحث يركز على تطبيق هذا المبدأ وجدواه وسريانه . فضلا عن ذلك، يقيم البحث استخدام هذا المبدأ عبر الزمن والطريقة التي تطورت بها اللغة الانجليزية. ووجد البحث أن المبدأ غير مطبق بشكل كامل في التواصل غير الرسمي والبحوث العلمية، وان التطبيق الحازم للمبدأ في ترجمة النصوص يؤدي الى التحريف في الرسالة الاصلية . كما ويوصي البحث بتقييم المجالات التي يطبق فيها المبدأ أعلاه.

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opposite direction here than in other literary work, there are instances where this principle is perfectly applicable in literary works. In storytelling, for instance, end-weight rules are highly applicable, and enhance clarity and grammar. Crystal in his work "Making Sense: The Glamorous Story of English Grammar" agrees with this idea. Therefore, there needs to be more research directed towards the application of this principle in literary works. Poems, music, and lyrical works related to these disciplines also observe this principle in varying lengths, and therefore scholars should not discredit this principle (Crystal 75). There should be a directive guiding artists and interested parties who intend to observe this principle in functional writing.

Conclusion

In summary, the end-weight principle is the mechanism applied in grammar to ensure that sentences are clear and easily understood. This principle is applied so that shorter elements of sentences are placed at the beginning, and longer elements are placed at the end of sentences. This principle has various applications in linguistics. One of the uses of this principle is that it assists translators to retain the original meaning of the text in translation. In addition to assisting learners to quickly grasp the meaning in texts, it also assists tutors and writers to communicate with ease and clarity. Additionally, this principle is applicable in many communities that are non-native speakers of English. This could assist in the assessment of grammar, and the ease with which non-native English speakers learn English. Moreover, this principle complements other principles of sentence structuring. Among them is the end focus principle. This assists with the use of the appropriate grammar and syntax mechanisms, by ensuring proper communication and the effective application of grammatical rules. However, despite the wide acceptance and application of this principle, discrepancies in its application exist. Among them is the application of this principle to the expression of ideas in scientific disciplines. Also, this principle is not universally applicable in all sentence structuring, grammar, and syntax correction. In literary works of music and poetry, this principle is invalid and therefore not applicable. There should, therefore, be more detailed research conducted to assess which areas and scenarios require the application of the end weight principle. Scholars interested in this principle should endeavor to provide more credible

Complementation of these two principles in this regard contradict each other, as it is not mandatory for end-weight structured sentences to be stressed at the end, and hold much information. This happens in instances where the longer element of a sentence is complex, and holds less information than the shorter element. The purpose of end focus is to grasp the reader's attention through the final element of the sentence. The implication of end focus is that the final element is clearer, and holds more information. This is a key finding in Bache's work, which implies that end focus and end weight should be used complementary (Bache 57).

Scientific Papers

When expressing ideas in a scientific discipline, it is challenging to embrace the rules of end-weight. This is primarily guided by the fact that most scientific papers fail to observe linguistic rules. In addition, most scientific jargon is complex in nature, and therefore it is difficult to apply the principle of end weight (Almossawi et al. 34-66). Therefore, more research should be directed towards the linguistic structures used in scientific papers, in order to ascertain how, and within what parameters, this principle is applicable. The usefulness of end-weight principle is therefore not evident universally, as not all areas of communication demand and accept its application.

Different scholars display different sentiments and observations in relation to the end-weight principle. What they fail to address are the areas that command perfect application (Mair 29). There should be a directive of instances where this principle is more applicable than other areas, as well as areas where research is insufficient. For instance, more resources should be directed towards assessing the application of this principle in informal communication. Despite some scholars holding the view that this principle is not applicable to informal communication, there are instances where speakers apply this principle knowingly and unknowingly (McDaniel et al.415-423). These instances and scenarios ought to be given more attention, and assessed to inform the further study of this principle.

Another area that needs more attention is the application of grammatical structuring in music and poetry. Despite some scholars holding the view that the end-weight principle runs in a parallel but

principle is not observed (Almossawi et al. 158-167). In informal communications, less grammatical, syntactic and sentence structuring rules are observed. This sets aside the universal application of the end weight principle as a relating principle in linguistics. Therefore, there should not be over emphasis in the application of this principle, as it dilutes the beauty of informal communication, and makes communication in this area clumsier and less efficient. The end weight principle should therefore be used only in areas where the communication entailed is formal, and structured in accordance with this principle.

Question Formatting

Information conveyance is categorized as direct communication, asking, and answering questions. When asking questions, grammar ought to be observed in combination with linguistic and syntactic principles, including the end-weight principle. It has been observed that it becomes difficult to ask questions while at the same time observing rules dictated by this principle. This complexity was raised by Ahmed et al. in his work "Evidence-Based Lsp: Translation, Text, and Terminology". According to Ahmed, a challenge exists when applying this principle to asking complicated questions. Ahmed et al. share that asking questions while disregarding this rule simplifies the question, as it puts forth the primal focus of the question in the right position in the sentence structure (Ahmed et al. 97-104). This demonstrates the fact that this principle is not applicable grammatically as a golden rule.

Complementation and Substitution with Other Principles

According to the work of other scholars, the end-weight principle conflicts with other related principles. Bache in his work "Essentials of Mastering English: A Concise Grammar" perceives that end weight and related principles like the end focus, function complementarily. This implies that end weight can be used to achieve the goals intended for end focus or vice versa. This contrasts with the work of Berry et al., where Berry holds the view that while end focus meets the informational flow, end-weight is structural, and is dictated by the intention of the speaker and the rules of grammar (Berry et al. 87-99). Additionally, end focus ensures that the end element of a sentence is stressed as the principle demands.

End Weight Principle in Music Composition

In reference to Halliday's argument, Blumenfeld went further to assess the applicability of this principle in other forms of communication. Specifically, Blumenfeld assessed the applicability of the end weight principle to music. According to Blumenfeld's work "End-Weight Effects in Verse and Language" while linguistic expressions, in both syntax and phonology, typically display a "long-last" effect, stanza forms often show the opposite, "short-last" structure.

The findings of Blumenfeld are contrary to the general acceptance of the end-weight principle. Music can include literary work that conveys a message. Poetry is also in this category. Failure of literary work to observe this principle raises questions about the application of sentence structuring in its entirety. Therefore, this means that the principle should not be categorized as a golden rule in linguistics. The fact that it is not applicable to all literary works implies that it is not universally accepted. Individuals who advocate for this rule should proceed with caution when attempting to apply this principle to their work, or when communicating. Blumenfeld's insights assist learners to assess the validity of this principle when endeavoring to apply it. Therefore, the end weight principle should be declassified as a golden principle of good communication. Blumenfeld finalized his finding by saying,

"In this paper, I address this apparent discrepancy between the behavior of verse and language. I argue that "saliency" is not a primitive in the theory, but can be derived from more basic mechanisms that allow grouping structure to be signaled, and show that "short-last" structures are optimal under the conditions of metrical verse that possesses parallelism" (Blumenfeld 29-30).

Informal Communication

The end-weight principle is not observed universally as other scholars argue. However, many individuals exist who observe this principle, and follow and advocate for the principle. When the principle is refuted as a golden rule, scholars have provided examples where this principle is not observed. Among them is when speakers are conversing as informal communicators. In these instances, speakers, audiences, and scholars agree, that end-weight

“Approach is corpus-based representing different periods and text types, is taken from the Penn-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Middle English, the Penn-Helsinki Parsed Corpus of Early Modern English, and the Penn Parsed Corpus of Modern British English” (Pérez-Guerra 3).

Pérez-Guerra aims at assessing the consequences that the placement of adjuncts, complements, and modifiers, have for the parsing of phrases in which they occur. The study assesses the usefulness of word order with reference to the end-weight principle. Pérez-Guerra’s findings conclude that the verbal head is likely to be governed by the structure of the end-weight principle. This coincides with the application of the end-weight principle and follows similar tendencies. Therefore, it is clear that the end-weight principle is widely applied and has gained traction from its root in validation and explicitness.

The principle of end-weight is widely applied in literary works. As shown, end-weight principle plays a vital role in ensuring that communication is effective and less complex. Nonetheless, there exist other instances where this principle is insufficiently applied. Moreover, there are areas where this principle is perceived to be applicable but in reality, it is not. These areas are as explained below.

Text Translation

Application of the end-weight principle in translating text is challenging. This is explained by Ahmed et al. in their work “Evidence-Based Lsp: Translation, Text, and Terminology.” Ahmed et al. argue that strict application of this principle complicates translations. This is through interpretation of the original texts and phrasing elements of a sentence as stipulated by the principle. Additionally, Ahmed argued that translated text may lose meaning in the event that longer clauses hold more weight than shorter clauses, as end weight principle demands (Ahmed et. al 99). This raises questions about syntax and grammatical errors in translated texts. In the view of Ahmed et al., the end weight principle is not especially useful in the translation of texts, especially where the original text does not observe this principle.

are rich, in that they can be used to assess processing-related debates in relation to sentence structuring, and the ease of understanding information (Eitelmann 35-420). This conforms to the findings of Blake, in that they both agree that the end weight principle should be embraced, to assist learners to understand the information encoded in longer sentences. In particular, the end weight principle is significant, as it assists in lessening the complexity of sentences, and assists learners to quickly grasp the meaning.

Explanation in Systemic Functional Theory

Other scholars address the topic of sentence structuring from a different paradigm. Professor Halliday, for example, addressed the principle of end weight by raising 13 questions with reference to English language, and used the systemic functional theory to answer those questions. In his book "On Explanation in Systemic Functional Theory. Linguistics & the Human Sciences" Halliday focused on the three meta functions; the interpersonal, thematization, and informational (Halliday 3-8). Specifically, informational questions focused on the importance of the end-weight principle in message presentation, both verbally and in writing. Halliday's work raided questions in the minds of scholars and learners about why the English dialect has evolved in such a manner, and what will be the next phase of the study. Unlike other scholars interested in language formation and sentence structuring, Halliday examines the application and importance of employing principles such as end-weight. Szmrecsanyi also concurred with Halliday's work about applying this principle. Additionally, Halliday's findings were further developed by Pérez-Guerra.

Previous Application in Word Ordering

The quest to establish clearer and less complex sentences in communication started long ago. Linguistic experts, learners, and tutors have taken an interest in sentence structuring and grammatical modeling for decades. This is well documented in the work of Pérez-Guerra. In "Do You Investigate Word Order in Detail or do you Investigate in Detail Word Order? On Word Order and Headedness in the Recent History of English," Pérez-Guerra demonstrates the use and application of the end weight principle and related mechanisms over the years. Pérez-Guerra writes:

in the sentence and quickly relates with the longer element (Blake 1-29). Using this principle, scholars have advocated for the incorporation of sentence structuring in school curriculums. Blake elaborates on the importance of this effect for non-native English learners. In his work "Incorporating Information Structure in the EAP Curriculum," Blake applies psychological insights to explain that the end-weight principle, in conjunction with other mechanisms of sentence structuring, are essential tools for English language learners.

Varying Application of End-Weight in Different Communities

In addition to the universal acceptance of the end weight principle, there exist various applications of this principle in other versions of the English language. This is affected by location and social cultural factors that impact upon linguistics (Graffmiller 19). Röthlisberger et al. conducted research to study syntactic variation within and across nine varieties of English from around the world. These varieties are Jamaican, Indian, New Zealand, Canadian, Philippines, Singaporean, British, Irish, and Hong Kong. The works of Röthlisberger et al. focused on the extent to which language use grammatical information to display stability and/or mutability typologically and regionally, across various dialect groups (Röthlisberger et al. 1-2). The study focus was directed towards the principle of end-weight, and how amenable it is to regional differences. Their findings support a probabilistic model of linguistic knowledge, that is largely guided by higher factors of cognitive functioning. Additionally, on the surface level, there are community-specific usage norms. These results carry theoretical implications for functional approaches to linguistics structure, that raise questions about usage-based models of grammar. Röthlisberger et al.'s work is helpful, as it is cross-sectional, because it cuts across different communities that are not native speakers of English. This develops insight into the varying application of the end-weight principle in different communities that are not native English speakers.

Complexity Elimination

Eitelmann conducted research in support of the end-weight principle. Eitelmann's study endeavored to show that end-weight effects can be observed in grammatical variation contexts, in which language users have a choice. This choice lies between alternates that vary in terms of length and degree of explicitness. His findings

one of the major purposes of this principle. It assists in structuring sentences to ensure that they have a clear meaning that will be easily understood by the reader and the audience. This is well enumerated in "Essentials of Mastering English: A Concise Grammar" by Bache. Bache outlines that there exists a clear and significant relationship between these two mechanisms of sentence construction (Bache 57). The work of Bache gives room for the further study of grammar and sentence structuring. As dictated by the end-weight principle, grammar is significantly affected by the manner in which a sentence is structured. Alteration of structure changes meaning, as well as the grammar and punctuation.

Word Ordering to Convey Different Meaning

As indicated in the work of Bache, grammar is very fragile, especially when there is a need to change sentence structure. This is affirmed by the works of Boas "Contrastive Studies in Construction Grammar". Boas enumerates the viability of constructions as descriptive and analytical tools for cross-linguistic comparisons. He takes the stand that sentence construction makes it possible to capture both language-specific or idiosyncratic properties, with cross-linguistic generalizations (Boas 139-148). In reference to the end weight principle, Boas indicates that fragments of sentences can hold a different meaning. The construction and reconstruction of sentences with strict follow up of this principle, assists learners to understand words organized in different sequences, to convey a different meaning. This in effect assists in the study of linguistics, especially when there is more than one language under scrutiny.

Teaching English to Non-Native English Learners

The majority of English speakers are non-native. This can largely be attributed to the fact that English is accepted as the universal language internationally, and is widely used. However, despite the widespread competency in English, not many individuals understand the complex information encoded in the English language. The end-weight principle aims at reducing the burden of understanding long and complex sentences inscribed in English. This is achieved by placing shorter elements of sentences at the beginning. According to this mechanism, the shorter clauses of sentences in most cases hold the most vital information. The learner quickly grasps the information

end-weight principle is a mechanism applied in sentence structuring where shorter phrases are placed at the beginning, and longer phrases are placed at the end (Leech 37). Elements in a sentence that are perceived to be heavier are placed at the end of the sentence to minimize confusion and misunderstanding. The purpose of this review, therefore, is to assess the importance, significance, usefulness, and application of this principle. This will be achieved through scrutinizing the generally accepted application, and its usefulness, by different scholars who take interest in this principle. Outlined below are areas where this principle is applicable as well as areas where it is not applicable. In addition, this paper has made recommendations about where more research into this principle should be directed.

Language Translation

Application of the end- weight principle in sentence construction assists in balancing the structure of sentences. Communicators who employ this principle are able to construct sentences that are clear and less clumsy. This is precisely archived by language translators. As explained by Yang in his insightful works "Sentence Structure Balance in English Translation of Chinese", the application of end-weight principle assists in translating languages more clearly (Yang 234). In addition, the clumsiness of translated text is eliminated, and the original meaning is retained (Jiang 97-104). Yang researched the significance of this principle in the translation of Chinese into English, and concurred that translated text retains the original meaning and is not clumsy, compared to other translated texts that do not employ the principle. Through balancing sentences, clarity is enhanced and the message is maintained.

Other Linguistic Principles

There exists a close relationship between end focus and the principle of end-weight. End focus aims at placing the most important information of a sentence at the end. This contrasts with end-weight in that, end-weight aims at placing the longer clause of a sentence at the end (Sung 25-28). Nonetheless, the relationship between the two erupts when the longer element of a sentence is the one carrying the most important information in the sentence. In this regard, the end-weight principle assists in structuring sentences of end focus. This is

End-Weight Principle; Significance and Application

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Abstract:-

Linguistics is a diverse discipline that includes a conglomeration of studies from a collection of disciplines. These studies assist in giving directions and guidance on how grammatical rules should be applied. The English language requires that all rules and principles be followed to the letter in order to communicate effectively. Among the principles observed is the end-weight principle. This principle ensures that sentences are well structured and organized in such a manner that learners and audiences find it easy to grasp the meaning, and communicate with ease. This paper focuses on the application, usefulness, and validity of this principle. In addition, this paper will assess how this principle has been used over time, and the way the English language has evolved. This review has found that this principle is not fully applicable in informal communication and in scientific papers. Additionally, strict application of this principle in the translation of texts leads to alteration of the original message. Moreover, translated texts appear to sound less appropriate, especially if this principle was not originally applied. Another area where this principle is not applicable is in question formation, and in music composition. This review finally advocates for research to assess the areas where this principle is applicable.

Introduction

Literature should ensure that communication, both verbal and written, has good grammar, clear and concise sentences, and appropriate sentence structures that hold clear messages. In doing so, there are mechanisms and principles that are adopted to make sure that language is used effectively to communicate with ease and clarity. The end-weight principle is used to serve this purpose. The