

The rhetorical component in the narrative text an applied study of models from the novels of the Iraqi novelist Ali Badr

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Abstract

The novel remained isolated from attention rhetorically, in comparison to the genre of poetry celebrated at the level of observation of the word rhetorically and to which attention was directed through the image; This is because “the critical treatment of the image in poetry exclusively and not in prose, was imposed by cultural constants that contributed to the marginalization of narration in all its plurality and manifestations, and in turn raised the status of poetry, until tomorrow the Arab Diwan, which rises above every other literary genre This meaning is confirmed by Hamid Hamdani, who is limited to poetry in paying attention to its eloquence and not paying attention to the novel with any care for its eloquence. He says: “The reality of literary criticism in Europe itself until the eighteenth century was a prisoner of classical rhetoric, and for this he was unable to understand the stylistic specificity of the novel; This made one of the contemporary critics - Amin al-Khouli - notice that classical rhetoric, as clever as it was in dealing with the language of poetry, is characterized by vulgarity, when it comes to problems of narration. However, this approach has changed to take into account the interest in the rest of the literary genres, especially the novel, but “research remained limited to partial models and did not go beyond the framework of a single prose phrase or a few poetic verses. It was credited with pointing out the close relationship between the metonymy And the realistic anecdotal arts in particular of Roman Jakobson in his valuable research on aphasia: “Two aspects of language and two types of aphasia. But the use of the correct rhetorical component depends on the writer’s ability in what he weaves of metaphorical relations or metaphorical relations, and this metaphorical and metaphorical employment is linked to some extent with the safety of both the faculties of choice and compensation from any defect that affects them, as this appears in the multiplication of the creative production, and at the same time it will prevail For some, metaphor is used, and for others, the use of metonymy

Introduction

What Jackson presented of employing the rhetorical component was limited to a partial level of the text, not related to the general framework of the text. For the so-called “fictional image” to the pioneering English critic Stephen Ullman through his pioneering book entitled “The Image in the French Fiction” and the book focuses on observing the novel image formats from a rhetorical and stylistic standpoint - as well as - André Gide, Marcel Proust, Albert Camus 000 etc.. We note this emergence and interest at the level of the narrative image as well. As an introduction to evaluating and criticizing the novel, and demonstrating its eloquence, through the great efforts that the Arab novelist library has provided, which is "Muhammad Ankar", "since his doctoral thesis, "Building the Image in the Colonial Novel, the Image of Morocco in the Spanish Novel", interest began in the novelistic image, and he followed it With his articles in various fields, and broadcasting them in the minds of his students, the narrative

image became the subject of some theses in the Arab Maghreb and the East. Among those who wrote in the eloquence of the narrative image, for example, but not limited to: "The Narrative Image" by the researcher Mustafa Al-Wriagly, the book "The Tyranny of the Image" the poetics of the Arabic novel" by the researcher Abd al-Rahim al-Idrisi, and the book "The Function of the Image in the Novel: Theory and Practice" by the researcher Abd al-Rahim al-Idrisi. Al-Latif Al-Zaki, and these critical books are originally university theses, as these studies formed a new vision in Arab criticism "

Text Coherence

(Casting And Knitting)

The direction of the study of casting and knitting is almost a unique study in the linguistic direction, which the texts themselves do not depend on. In prose, attention was focused on noting the textual coherence in the novel. This literary genre was a stage for the application of textual coherence in it. He contributed to the development of the science of the text through the contribution of the two most prominent figures of various personalities, namely: Van Dyck and Bougrand. This science was developed at the hands of Robert Bogrand by writing his book "An Introduction to the Linguistics of the Text" in 1981, and Bogrand praised Dyke's diligent work towards the science of the text, but what is best known from a book in the science of text is, Bogrand's book "Text, Discourse and Procedure" Translated by Dr. Tammam Hassan The concept of textual coherence in recent times: - which is not lost on knowledgeable people "that defining a general concept of cohesion is very difficult, because it overlaps with other terms that may express it from afar or close, and the real problem becomes clear in the scholars' differentiation between terms that indicate formal coherence (such as coherence and consistency). and casting) and terms indicating semantic (content) cohesion, such as harmony and weaving. Tammam Hassan, in the translation of Bougrand's book, devoted himself to the use of casting in exchange for consistency with this definition, which is "the consequences of procedures by which the surface elements appear in the form of facts, the former of which lead to To the later 000, so that the sequential coherence is achieved and so that this coherence can be restored. The means of cohesion include the grammatical form of compounds (Phrases, structures, and sentences 000) and things such as repetition, metaphors, tools, common reference, omissions, and conjunctions It must be cautioned that "the term textual coherence is among the terms whose concept is difficult to agree on due to the large number of its sources and the multiplicity of its knowledge streams. This difference in naming for the textual cohesion was taken into two groups, one group took its name by the term (casting and knitting) and made the name "al-casting" and by it means: "the means by which the property of continuity is achieved in the phenomenon of the text, and by the phenomenon of the text, it means the linguistic events that we utter or hear. in their chronological succession, which we write or see, as they are continuous on the page of paper. The semantic cohesion has been termed "al-Habak" and it means: "the continuity achieved in the world of the text, and we mean the semantic continuity that is manifested in the system of concepts and the relationships between concepts "As for the other group, the textual coherence is called "consistency and harmony." The "consistency" symbolizes the formality of the phrase, or "the strong coherence between the parts forming a text of a speech, in which it is concerned with linguistic (formal) means, which connect the elements that make up a part of the discourse. or the entire letter." As for "cohesion", it "requires from the procedures what activates the elements of knowledge to find and retrieve the conceptual coherence "It is understood, by looking at what has been written in this field, that cohesion can only be achieved by meeting two main reasons:

The first: casting (textual cohesion) and it comes with two things

- A. Grammatical cohesion, which includes Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis, and Junction.
- B. Lexical Cohesion, which includes the two relations of reiteration and linguistic accompaniment or collocation.

The second: - weaving: the above meaning was specific to the form, as it was expressed by casting. Now, we are with the second reason for textual cohesion, which is weaving, which is related to the semantic meaning of the text, as “the weaving is one of the most important textual criteria that linguists stipulated to describe the text By coherence and cohesion. It means the conceptual logical relations that make the text coherent even if it is devoid of the two previously mentioned links. The plot depends on internal relations and interrelated elements by which the text is understood”.

The concept of casting in the old days: - It is no secret that many of the sciences of Arabic had an origin in its history, and casting was not an innovation in those sciences,; Imam Abdul-Qaher Al-Jarjani expressed “the term of casting through (the theory of systems) whose idea was inspired by the judge “Abdul-Jabbar”, then he took the idea and developed it and made it a science with principles and origins” To the concept of the text or to the system of sentences that interact and interrelate among themselves, forming a more general, comprehensive and complete context, as there is no objective - independent sentence, and this was mentioned in the context of his talk about eloquence.

Imam Al-Jurjani says: “Eloquence is represented in the good fit of the word in its meaning to the meanings of her neighbor and the virtue of her sympathy with her sisters. their meaning, and with anxiety and prophecy about compatibility, and that the first did not meet the second in its meaning, and that the former did not fit to be a fabrication of the next in its content.

Rather, they made textual coherence an aspect of the miracle of the Noble Qur’an, so we see the rhetorical scholar, Muhammad Al-Khattabi talking about the inimitability of the Noble Qur’an, saying: “The term is pregnant and its meaning is established and the link between them is regulating” We notice when looking at the attention to textual coherence in this rhetorical text, a word carrying meaning, and a meaning based on the word.

Thus, we find the concept of cohesion as one of the two pillars of textual cohesion, and it has been mentioned with the same name and meaning in more than one place in the same book, “Dalailat al-I’jaz” book. Likewise, he found references to the casting elements, while modern text scholars study them, and among these elements he mentioned are (elimination embedding, presenting and delaying, separating and connecting, and defining and denying

The concept of as-sob was also explicitly referred to in the same wording and with the same meaning in the book Al-Badi’ in the Criticism of Poetry; “As for casting, it is that the words of the House relate to each other from its beginning to its end, and for this it was said: The best of woven speech is casting, which takes some of it by the necks of others”.

The foregoing indicates that textual coherence was not alien to Arabic rhetoric. As for modern textual studies, text scholars have made the function of textual cohesion an aspect of the foundations of artistic construction. Does it mean, that the textual coherence that was found among the Arabs will be limited to certain topics, which are almost limited, first? Or will we find something new in textual studies, perhaps not noticed by many Arab rhetoricians and did not stipulate it explicitly? Yes, since it is understood from the above the following fact: that we

found there elements of connection, alignment, harmony and cohesion that outweigh the elements of textual cohesion among the Arabs. This study attempts to identify what has been new in the textual study, which expanded the elements of casting and knitting elements, and revealed new elements that enable the rhetorical researcher to benefit from them in knowing the aspects of the Qur'anic miracles, and in highlighting the aspects of cohesion, interdependence and harmony in any text he deals with in the study, and then The creator of the text can be judged of quality due to the presence of coherence in his creative text, and vice versa. Her context is strange in her relationship with her sisters, on the one hand. It is noted on the other hand, that the Arabs had searched for verbal connections at the level of the sentence surface, not at the level of the text surface

The second: knitting: It requires the procedures to activate the elements of knowledge to find and retrieve the conceptual coherence. It relates to the human experience” This term indicates that “this criterion is related to monitoring the means of semantic continuity in the world of the text ”It can be concluded from the foregoing that knitting is one of the dimensions that need attention in its chapter, to interpret and analyze the creative product on its basis, because the knitting criterion “works to build the text and makes it more coherent, because the nature of knitting is semantic related to the interdependence of the entire text and related to it, and it is responsible for the communication between the producer The text and the receiver, which is a moral relationship between an element in the text and another element that is necessary for the interpretation of this text, and with it semantic continuity is achieved.

Text cohesion elements (casting)

A:- Grammatical casting (detailing its elements)

Referral: One of the most prominent means that achieves textual coherence is the referral, and its meaning: linguistically as stated in the Lisan al-Arab dictionary. Impossible speech: impossible. :000etc.As for reference idiomatically: it means, according to Robert de Grande’s opinion, “the relationship between expressions on the one hand, and between things and situations in the external world to which the expressions refer.” between words and between things, events, verbs and adjectives to which they refer. Referral is defined according to Halliday’s opinion and Paper Hassan, who was transmitted to us by Muhammad Al-Khattabi: “Referring elements, whatever their type, are not self-sufficient in terms of interpretation, as it is necessary to return to what they refer to in order to interpret them. Researchers: pronouns, indicative nouns and comparison tools. The referral is a semantic relationship, and therefore is not subject to grammatical restrictions, but it is subject to a semantic restriction, which is that the semantic properties must match between the referring element and the referred element. The referral is divided into two main parts, namely: “local reference and textual reference. The second is subdivided into a priori reference, and a posterior reference. If it is textual, it can refer to the preceding or to the posterior, meaning that all the elements have the possibility of reference and use that can determine the type of its referral

The reference is understood through its words, which are represented by the three elements, which are

The first: the pronoun, and the pronouns to denote the textual cohesion in Arabic take different forms. “The pronouns in Arabic branch out according to presence in the place or absence (that is, according to the participation of the persons referred to in the pronunciation process or their non-participation in it) into two large opposite branches: the pronouns of presence and the pronouns of absence. Then the pronouns of the presence branch out into a speaker who is the center of the indicative maqam, which is the path, and to an addressee who

meets him in that position and shares it with him, who is the acceptor, and each group of them is divided in turn according to gender and number.

Scholars of the Arabic language had a great interest in what is called the reference to the pronoun, or what they called the referral of the pronoun," so they mentioned that there must be a return to it, it may have been mentioned previously in conformity with the pronoun, such as the Almighty's saying "And Noah called his son" - Hud 42 - the pronoun in his "son" has its reference. An antecedent to Noah. The pronoun may refer to a previous word that includes it, such as the Almighty's saying: "Justice is the closest to piety." Al-Ma'idah 8 - The pronoun "he" refers to "justly" that includes the meaning of justice "Rather, the reference to the pronoun took another meaning, which is that "he may refer to the aforementioned word without its meaning, towards the Almighty's saying: "And no old person grows, and his age does not decrease except in a book." "Muammar" preceded, as the ancients noted that the origin of the pronoun oud is to be the closest mentioned The second: It is one of the tools that achieve textual cohesion. It is the sign names. If the pronouns determine the participation of the characters in communication or their absence from it, then the sign nouns determine their locations in time and place within the indicative place. And they are just like them, they are not understood unless they are linked to what they refer to. and further) from the speaker's position in time and place "

The ancient scholars drew students to "to refer the pronoun of reference to a later one in the text itself, which matches it, as in the Almighty's saying: "And this worldly life is nothing but amusement and play" - the spider 64- and that is because it has a meaning as it indicates contempt and humiliation. Glory and admiration in the words of Aisha, "How amazing is this Ibn Amr," and it is from the previous reference

The third: - the relative noun, which indicates a specific by means of a sentence that is mentioned after it, and this sentence is called the relative pronoun, and the relative noun is divided into two parts in terms of competence into a special relative noun, and a common relative noun; as for the specific, it is the noun that is singular, plural, plural, mentioned and feminine according to The requirement of speech, such as: (which) for the masculine singular (and the two and the two) for the masculine dual (and who) for the plural 000 etc. As for the common relative noun, it is the noun that has the same pronunciation for all, in which the singular, dual, plural, masculine and feminine, including "who, what, that, That is, 'ha', but although this relative noun is common, each one of them has, according to my criteria t other

Elimination: It seems that the human languages share a number of characteristics and qualities among themselves, and among what these languages have in common, is the feature of omission, so that this topic prompted Tahir Suleiman Hammouda to say, "We see that the stability of this phenomenon in Arabic is one of its characteristics. The original tendency to brevity 000. The ancients dealt with this phenomenon by studying and describing it with two terms: "deletion" and "dammar" and the use of each occurred as a punishment for the other, so that it seems to the beholder that they have the same significance "

As for the definition of deletion, linguistically, it means:- "He omitted a thing, he omitted it: cut it off from its edge, and the cupping omitted the hair. And the ear omitted: as if it omitted any part of the garment, and he omitted it and omitted his head. 000 Al-Jawhari: The thing avoided dropping it, and from it I omitted from my hair and from the sin of the beast, i.e. I took it.

As for idiomatically: - it means deletion, according to the opinion that Muhammad al-Khattabi attributes to researchers. Halliday and Ruqaya Hassan "a relationship within the text, and in most of the examples there is the supposed element in the previous text, and this means that the deletion is usually a tribal relationship 000 and nothing replaces the omitted one, and then we find in the sentence A structural void that guides the reader to fill it, depending on what was mentioned in the first sentence or the text, as the researchers put it. It seems that the rhetoricians did not let the phenomenon of omission go in vain, but they had an opinion in its interpretation.

And among the things that must be controlled here also is that if the speech is impossible to carry it on its apparent meaning until it appears to estimate the omission or omission mentioned, it is in two ways:

(One of them) that the apparent abstention of his leaving is a matter that goes back to the speaker's intent, don't you see that if you saw "Quest of the Village" in other than the revelation, you would not be certain that here is deleted, for it is permissible that the words of a man who passed by a village that was destroyed and its people perished, so he wanted to say to his owner a preacher and a reminder or himself admonishing

(And the second aspect) is to refrain from leaving speech on its apparent meaning and the necessity of ruling by deleting or adding it for the sake of the speech itself, not in terms of the purpose of the speaker, and that is such as if the omitted part is one of the parts of the sentence like the subject of the sentence, the Almighty's saying, "So patience is beautiful" and his saying "little enjoyment" is necessary. It is an omitted estimate, and there is no way for it to have a meaning without it, whether it is in the download or in something else".

Categories of omissions: The sections made by Arab scholars do not differ from the modern text scholars with regard to the categories of omissions, as "we find that they start from deleting the movement or sound, then the letter, then the word, then the phrase, then the sentence, then more than one sentence. The word may be a noun and may be Really singular.

The two researchers, Halliday and Ruqia Hassan, divide the ellipses into three sections: the first: the nominal ellipses; In this section, a noun within the nominative compound is deleted, such as: Which hat will you wear? This is the best, it is clear that the spot has been deleted in the answer, and as the researchers decide that, the nominal deletion does not occur except in the common names, as for the second: the actual deletion. It means deletion within the actual compound, such as: Were you swimming? - Yes, I did, the third of them: Elimination within the semi-sentence, such as: How much is it? - Five pounds

We note that Halliday and Paper Hassan, have made "many comparisons between the actual and nominal deletion. .

Reasons for deletion

We can summarize the most important reasons for deletion as follows

The first:- Excessive usage and its abundance:- It is clarified by looking at the heritage, so "the explanation of omission by frequent use seems so much to grammarians that it seems most of the reasons they explain in the light of it; Then he mentions that what was omitted in speech due to their frequent use is a lot, and he justifies the deletion of the speaker in the call: "O son of a mother and "Ya cousin" by its abundance in their words, and that is why you did not delete the ya in, O Ibn Abi and O my servant, because in the last two phrases they are less

frequently used Examples of omissions in Arabic include the omission of “no negation of gender” if it is intended merely to exist.

The second: - dispensing with the length of speech by making it short: - the words of the grammarians and rhetoricians give indications that the length of the speech is usually a reason for omission in it, expressed in the length of the speech, as these scholars realize “what structures are heavier if they are long, and that the deletion occurs in them to reduce the length of speech.” Heaviness and inclination to brevity, which gives it something of strength, and therefore they justify places in which structures are elongated and in which deletion occurs, such as the link sentence if it lengthens, and the style of the conditional that is composed of two sentences, one of which may be elongated with its dependencies and the oath method.

The third: - Deletion with the intent of concealing the inflection: The deletion affects some of the present tense verbs, which leads to the deletion of its end; Because of the assertiveness and deletion of these verbs, only the end of words is limited to the short vowel (the damma in the present tense), the long vowels (the vowels in the imperfect one) or the letter nun. This omission has an apparent, tangible effect in the pronunciation, which is the severing, i.e. cutting off the letter from the singular letters that the assertive has experienced, such as: they did not strike 000 etc., or a moral effect which is: It indicates the occurrence of the action after a negation that turns its time to the past and is represented in “why”, or “Why” or after an order represented in the lam or after a prohibition represented in “no” or after a condition after which the verb is likely to be obtained is uncertain. This is what happens with the known assertive tools .The task of deletion in achieving coherence: If the recipient understands the thread that leads him to reveal the deleted part, then what has been deleted will be the same and what was mentioned alike. For sentences whose elements have been omitted, it will be clear to the recipient the textual coherence in those sentences.

Textual cohesion is achieved in the deleted structure through two main axes

1. The first: repetition, especially after we learned that our scholars stipulated that the omitted from the aforementioned term should be whenever possible, otherwise it is related to it or synonymous with it.
2. the reference; The deletion reference may be prior or subsequent, and in both cases it contributes to achieving textual coherence.

The deletion can be known during the text analysis by following these steps

1. Mention the models to be analyzed.
2. Determining the functions of the elements of the sentence.
3. Searching for information that guides us to the omitted, such as the maqam context, and the verbal context represented in the presence of evidence for the previous or subsequent omitted; Wherever there is deletion, there is evidence of it
4. The link between this deletion and the textual coherence, through two axes: a- repetition, b- reference.

Connecting

To achieve textual coherence, it must have tools to achieve it, and among these tools are the conjunctions that achieve textual cohesion. That these sentences are interconnected with each other so that the recipient can benefit fully from understanding the text in its entirety for the success of the communication process between him and the sender” and to achieve the desired textual coherence.

The four types of linkage are

The first: additional: represented by the two tools “and, or,” and the expressions “likewise, I mean, likewise, moreover, in addition, for example, about 000 etc.” These links add the meaning of the following to the previous.

The second: the reverse: It indicates that the dependent sentence is contrary to the preceding one, and among the letters of the links of this section are “but and her sisters” “however, but that, either, and from these links are also expressions “otherwise, on the contrary, and in return 000 etc”.

The third: causation: it means the logical link between two or more sentences, and examples of the links of this section are “therefore, for, because, for, for, reasoning, etc.” It has been termed “following” and others with “branching.”

Fourth: Temporal: It means the link between two consecutive sentences, and among those links in this section are the conjunctions “q, then, and, after, before, since, whenever, while... etc.” Text linguistics between theory and practice (Prophetic Rhetoric It is evident by presenting the textual intentions of these types of links that they include linking tools and expressions that perform the performance of these tools, even if they are not from them, and the order of links in Arabic is what the text scholars mean. Being a result of the previous sentence, these are called (bonding patterns) Linking is characterized as one of the means of textual casting in that it does not search for a reference in the applicant or behind it, as was the case in the referral, or receive a deleted estimate until the series of textual sequences is completed, the matter is very different; The linking relationship is based on tools that create cohesion between two sentences in the textual sequence to bring about cohesion between them, and these relationships are diverse, and then the modernists stipulate the difficulty of adjusting all linking tools in a language Robert de Beaugrand also had references to linking, as one of the urging text scholars, as he defines him as “the relationships that exist between spaces or between the things that are in these spaces, and linking has different images ”Bogrand elaborates by saying, “The absolute plural is to link two or more images of information by combining them if they are united in terms of the environment or similar, and there is a link by choosing between two or more images of information if they are united in terms of the environment or similar and if all the contents are true. When the absolute plural in the world of the text, honesty in the case of choice only deals with one content.As for the relations of comprehension and subtraction, they are very different from the previous relations, as these two relations are based on the following: “Correcting by way of deprivation are two forms of information between which there is a relation of opposition, as they are in their environment united or similar, and each of the two images may be true in relation to the world of the text, but each From them to the other is not clear, and the branching indicates that the relationship between two forms of information is a gradual relationship, that is, the achievement of one of them depends on the occurrence of the other.And most of the parts of the grammatical casting, such as what the researcher presented above, will be combined in the text, so that the performance will be successful by the addressee, and the addressee will understand better, and this compatibility leads to success in delivering the desired message.

B:- Lexical casting:- (Detailing its elements)

The parts of the grammatical casting passing by the mentioned synergize with the following lexical casting parts and sections in cohesion and tightening the bonds of cohesion, and the term lexical casting is intended: “that referential connection that is based on the level of the lexicon and works on the continuity of meaning. This type of casting takes another name, which is "consistency."

The elements of casting or lexical consistency are divided into

Repetition or repetition: it means “a form of lexical consistency that requires the repetition of a lexical element, or the occurrence of a synonym or semi-synonym, an absolute element or a generic noun” Repetition was mentioned in the past by many of the ancient Arab scholars of Arabic, such as Ibn Qutaybah, who said: “As for the repetition of speech of the same sex and some of it is sufficient for each other, such as its repetition in the verse “Say, O you disbelievers” [Al-Kafirun 1]” (). The custom of the Arabs in their discourses, if they are ambiguous about something and want to achieve it and its imminent occurrence, or intend to pray for it, repeat it with emphasis, such as the Almighty said: {Indeed, he thought and determined * so he was killed how he destined * then was killed how he was killed {Al-Madhar 19}. 20} And the fur’ by saying: “And the word may be repeated by the Arabs to be harsh and intimidating, {Then no, you will know, if you do not know} (Al-Attakr 3, 4). The modern researchers were not like the Arabic scholars, where the expansion of the textual repetition, but rather “narrow it down, making it in the lexical vocabulary only, because it is achieved for them by the repetition of (singular words), or by repeating (their synonyms) in the sentences attached to the same text. This repetition creates a textual coherence It links the parts of the text, and this interconnection suggests continuity, communication and uninterruptedness, which serves the meaning for which the text was given. It turns out that “when explaining the types of repetition, the textual coherence of Arabic scholars and modern researchers is indicated, it becomes clear that Arabic scholars were more extensive in terms of their approach to the subject of textual repetition, which reflects the depth of their textual analysis ”

Forms of Repetition

The first: - Repetition of the pronunciation and the meaning is one: the word is “either repeated in a particular word 000, which is known by the texts as “paraphrasing” or “referencing by return” and includes a type of reference represented in the repetition of a word or a number of words at the beginning of each sentence of the text The intent of emphasizing is the repeated reference Epanaphora, and the reference by return represents the most recurring type of reference in speech

The second: - Refining the word and the meaning is different: we note that the ancient scholars used it alone, "which confirms their awareness of this lexical element, in which the word is repeated and the meaning varies.() "

The third:- Refining the meaning and the pronunciation is different: what is known among Arabic scholars is what is known as “synonymy, and it is one of the phenomena in which the ancients and moderns differ, but we are not concerned with the issue of disagreement, and what matters to us is its effect on the cohesion of the text and its casting by restoring the meaning and the difference in pronunciation 000, and the texts have realized The importance of this pattern of repetition in the coherence and sequence of sentences.

Fourth: Refining the detail after the summary: The relationship of this type of repetition is closely related to the textual coherence, as the detail is an explanation of the summary, and the summary - in most cases - is a previous detail, and then we see that the detail bears the background reference to what has been previously summarized in total, and also represents a response For impotence on the chest.

Fifth: Syntactic refining: Such a structure comes in the form of a group of sentences homogeneous and harmonious in terms of foundation, such as what was mentioned in the phrase Al-Jahiz when he says: “The book is the companion who does not flatter you, the friend who does not tempt you, the companion who does not possess, and the merciful who does not

He comforts you, and the neighbor who does not comfort you, etc.” As there are phrases consisting of "from (verb + hidden pronoun (subject) + noun + pronoun "This type of syntactic repetition, “Abd al-Qaher” came from the matter of adding a thing to its like in the structure, he says, “And know that from the speech what you know if you contemplate it if its creator does not need thought and deliberation until it is organized, rather you see its way to combine some of it with others, The way of a person who turns to a machine and threads it into a wire, wants nothing more than to prevent it from dispersing, and as one who stacks things on top of each other, not wanting in his countertop that to come to him from a figure or an image. However, despite the importance of repetition as an important part of textual cohesion, it must be appropriate if it is mentioned; “It leads to good order and casting of the text, by strengthening its sentences by achieving interrelationships between the components of the text. It results in the prevalence of a high rate of occurrence in the text that makes it distinguished from its counterparts this verbal function as well as its semantic importance”. Linguistic cohesion or accompaniment: a new relationship of textual cohesion, which is the relationship of lexical cohesion or accompaniment, and it is the other side of the two sides of lexical cohesion. It means, according to Halliday and Hassan: “The occurrence of a pair of words by action or by force due to their association with the rule of this or that relationship.” (). The association of one word with another word is attached, such as the association of (destiny) with (destiny), and (the world) with (the Hereafter)

Al-Wadaei expresses his opinion on what the researchers talked about regarding the meaning of accompaniment. He says, “Halliday and Hassan” provide the following example to clarify the role of lexical accompaniment in textual coherence: Why does this little boy wriggle all the time? He squirms all the time? Girls don't squirm.) The word (girls) here does not have the reference to the word (boy) in the first sentence, and therefore they have no relationship of lexical repetition. Despite this, these two sentences seem inappropriate, so what is the subject of this casting ?

It is clear from this example that they mentioned that Halliday and Ruqayya Hassan and Hassan, that the agent in the creation of the casting is “there is a lexical relationship between the words (boy) and (girls), this relationship is the relationship of antonyms, and (Halliday and Hassan) mentioned some of the relationships between couples They are the words: contrast - entering into an ordered series - the whole for the part - the part for the part - the inclusion in a general category

In detail of the foregoing, text scholars classify these lexical relations of accompaniment scientifically despite the difficulty of doing so. The intensity of the overlap between these classes can be monitored as follows:

1- The relationship of antagonism between Contrasting nouns such as (man - woman) and (boy - girl) also fall between verbs such as (silence - speak - come - go) and this is the opinion of modern scholars of the text, but for Arabic scholars, it is expressed as (counterparts)

- A. The arranged sequential hierarchy relationship between two pairs of children, such as (days of the week, months)
- B. The relationship of the part to the whole, such as: (the ceiling - the walls - the room) and its relationship to the house.
- C. the relationship of the part to the part, such as: (nose - chin – eye)
- D. The relationship of the general category, such as (circling the Kaaba - Sa'i) and its relationship to Hajj, as it is the category that combines them.
- E. Male bonding relationship, such as: (disease - doctor, travel - plane, student – exam)

The casting is achieved by overlapping these pairs of vocabulary, as the vocabulary works synergistically with the other elements. The relationships that are included in the lexical accompanying, "it has been noted for such relationships, even if they did not deal with them within a general type that includes them, or they used to call them what they were known by the texts, but they took them as one of the manifestations of the rhetorical improvements, which tend to good pronunciation and style. It appears from what is understood that "the systemic relationship that governs these pairs in a discourse is nothing but a relationship of opposition, as is the case in pairs of words such as: boy, girl, sat, endowed, loved, hated, south, ordered, submitted, etc., In addition, to the opposition relationship there are other relations such as the whole - the part, or the part - the part, or elements of the same general section: a chair, a table (which are two elements of a general noun that is equipment) So the lexical consistency or casting will be a natural product, after the two elements of repetition and cohesion or lexical accompaniment are combined, and by the union of this casting with the grammatical consistency or casting that includes the aforementioned elements of reference, deletion and linkage, the text will appear similar to one sentence, indicative of the wholeness of the text.

The second: knitting (textual cohesion): its elements

Knitting comes in two aspects, and the two aspects are interconnected, and these two aspects are:

- A. the contentious aspect of the case, and it reaches at the highest levels of abstraction to the monitoring of the major issue or the subject of the discourse.
- B. the structural appearance, and deals with the perspective of the schematic construction of the text (the superstructure)

As for the content appearance, it is understood through two related things, namely, concepts and relationships. Concepts: are the mental image of something, and they take more than one form or name and differ among themselves. They are the links that link concepts, whether they are relations of connection or relations of separation. Each text includes a set of these relationships and concepts, "as there is no text without a message addressed to a real or supposed recipient, containing accumulated information that facilitates its understanding and interpretation, although some types of texts surprise the recipient who is irrelevant in the field, and the analyst is not exempt from extracting a coherent meaning." The text "no matter how hard it costs him "

Based on the foregoing, "relationships and concepts are collectively formed and constitute the semantic base." The following are the elements of that rule:

Proposition

Each proposition consists of a predicate and a statement (topic) or statements associated with it. Example: the guide painted the place with a brush

Saying (1) News Saying (2) Saying (3)

Within the terms of the cases, each of the contents of the individual sentences is studied, as well as linking these units and integrating them with case compounds from the various stages of the hierarchy. Hence, "the issues extracted from the text are organized into a hierarchical tree or a hierarchical statement called the basis of the text. According to this vision, there is one issue at the top of the tree (a major issue), and major issues at the lower levels "

“ There are patterns of semantic linkage determined by the purpose of the text (or its utilitarian function)

1. The main idea or ideas of the discourse.
2. A set of logical relationships between issues, such as: dependency, equal sympathy, and inclusion

The structure of the information contained in the text, and it guides the reader in understanding the main idea or intention of the writer. The issues in the text vary semantically; “it may be simple, consisting of a story to which one or several sayings are connected, and it may be complex, and then it contains a main story with which sub-texts and statements are linked. It takes a pragmatic dimension at other times, so that a higher level of hierarchy is more general than the level of the minor issue. We find on the aforementioned issues of minor and major, in the letter sent by Ibn Khafajah to his friend Abu Ishaq bin Sawab: May God prolong your stay / Make your meeting easy and protect your parts / And realize your hope and hope. These issues can be - through the semantic relationship (inquiry) - a major issue at the higher level.

Semantic relations between issues: Formal ties do not separate from semantic and moral ties, although the modern text scholars emphasized the importance of semantic links more than grammatical and lexical ties, “but what they mean is that the sentences are linked morally as they are linked formally, otherwise grammatical casting loses its role assigned to it. It gives the textual feature based on formal and moral cohesion. The multiplicity of these relationships is as a relationship: (answer by question, reasoning, confirmation, causation, appropriateness, comparison, contrast relationship, detail after summation, means by result with purpose, basis by verification 000-etc .As for the scholars of Arabic, the matter of paying attention to the criteria for knitting was not negligent or of an arbitrary nature. They gave great importance to the standards of beginning, disposal and completion, as construction standards that enter into the building blocks of the text in both its prose and poetic types. Compatibility between the different text units in the form of syllables or the so-called commas

As for the most important things that can be presented from the love relationships, they are as follows

The first: the relationship of clarification and clarification: this relationship appears when “the sender resorts to interpreting a word or rule he mentioned, and establishes a relationship between the interpreter and the interpreter, since they are in fact one thing, except that the exegete carries additional connotations, such as removing ambiguity in the interpreter or specifying the meaning or adding to the interpreter. pronounced So this relationship is “a relationship that combines two words, in which the second speech is clarified and clarifies what is ambiguous in the first speech, and then the call for clarification is that the previous speech has a type of invisibility and the denominator is a place of removal for it. There is a close connection between the sentences without an apparent formal link.

214. - { أَمْ حَسِبْتُمْ أَنْ تَدْخُلُوا الْجَنَّةَ وَلَمَّا يَأْتِكُمْ مَثَلُ الَّذِينَ خَلَوْا مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ مَسْتَهْتُمُ الْبَاسَاءِ وَالضَّرَّاءِ وَرَأَوْا كَلْبًا يَكْفُرُ بِالرَّسُولِ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مَعَهُ مَتَى نَصُرَ اللَّهُ } [البقرة - 214]، فيلاحظ الباحث أن القرآن فسر حال الذين عاشوا على أرض Misfortune, adversity, and earthquake, and thus the ambiguous matter was removed and the ambiguous matter clarified.

The second:- Contradiction relationship: It is a “semantic relationship resulting from the succession of two cases, each of which carries the opposite of the meaning of the other, and the contrast is a procedure carried out by the writer to give comprehensiveness to a meaning,

by showing the thing and its opposite, as he works to distinguish the meaning and crystallize it and thus its growth” (). Contrasting may take the meaning of contradictory contrast or opposite contrast, “which is expressed by the contrasting relationship at the linguistic level, whether at the level of words or at the level of issues. We find this in the saying of a begging sheikh: “I am still riding through time, now and then, from fertility and fertilization, to dissolution, and to leaving.

Third: Corresponding relationship: “It is one of the distinguished relationships through which the writer can draw multiple images of contrasts between meanings - and Al-Saraqusti drew pictures in his preaching sermon in his sermon in which he earns. Or the age that leads to a change of condition from richness to poverty, or from honor to humiliation, or from strength to weakness”.

وقد أورد الهاشمي هذا بقوله: "فأما" أن يؤتى بمعنيين متوافقين أو معان متوافقة ، ثم يؤتى بما يقابل ذلك على الترتيب" (). من مثل قوله تعالى: { فَأَمَّا مَنْ أُعْطِيَ وَاتَّقَىٰ وَصَدَّقَ بِالْحُسْنَىٰ فَسَنُيَسِّرُهُ لِلْيُسْرَىٰ وَأَمَّا مَنْ بَخِلَ وَاسْتَغْنَىٰ وَكَذَّبَ] . [Al-Layl-5] بالحسنى فسَنُيَسِّرُهُ لِلْعُسْرَى } . "] . and it is clarified that the contrast between giving and miserliness, avoidance and dispensation, assent and denial is a feature of the semantic plot in the noble verse, and thus the interview is one of the most important chapters of moral and semantic cohesion in connection with the inspiration of the occasion

Fourth: - The cause-effect relationship: It is among the relationships that link the sentences; it is a “relationship between two concepts or two events, one of them resulting from the other, such as: Jack fell, and his head was broken, and (falling) occurred, the cause of the (smashing) event.” And the relationships The link between concepts may be clear as in the previous example, or it may not be clear; it requires the reader to make an effort in interpretation and interpretation. This relationship is considered one of the “relationships most closely related to the pattern of Brotherhood messages, because the writer always writes a letter to justify a behavior he has done, or to turn away from his friend, or to leave him for a while, or to ask about his conditions or to tell him about his life, for he always writes the reason for which He wrote his message, and this represents one of the basic parts of the message. Therefore, this relationship provides semantic support for the higher structure of the message The cause-and-effect relationship may be stated in reverse. “The writer mentions the phenomenon first (the effect) and then tends to mention its causes. It is then related to the recipient and the nature of the relationship between him and the writer, which makes the latter sometimes present the causes first, and at other times present the results when the relationship is between him and the recipient. more pure and friendly, then after that he mentions the interpretation ”

Fifth: - The relationship of purpose and reasoning: This type of relationship is concerned with sentences that are late for the purpose of being advanced, and the words that are used in this connection (to, including, until), and this can be seen in their saying (You will remain - as you are homeless, looking for a little And you feel that the whole world is against you until you die (the writer used (until) which led to the linking between the parts of speech, and without this linkage, the sentence (you die) becomes disconnected, and crystallized (semantically) And just as the modern scholars of the text had an interest in studying this relationship, others referred to that relationship “through the connection of the surahs to each other, so the surah falls into the position of the cause of the preceding one, from that the Almighty’s saying: {Indeed, We sent it down on the Night of Decree} (Al-Qadr-1) Why was it revealed? It was said, because those who disbelieved did not turn away from their disbelief until evidence came to them, and he is a Messenger from God reciting purified papers. And that is the house.” In a reference from the Qur’an that the reason for the revelation of Surat Al-Qadr was Surat Al-Bayyinah.

Sixth: - The relationship of detail to the whole: It is a relationship that "means to include a meaning in general, then detail it, explain it or specify it, such as: - His father was very stingy, so he would not have spent ten piasters to buy Pepsi. In the second phrase, a detail or interpretation, for the social situation. fixed in the first statement, and this relationship - in many cases - is located at higher levels in the text. In order to clarify this relationship, we provide the meaning with an example from prose, such as saying Almighty God: {Indeed, man was created in terror} (Al-Ma'arij-19), the saying was brief and concise, and this brief motivates the reader to create many interpretations that he expects to be appropriate. And if goodness touches him of a variety" (Al-Ma'arij 20, 21.), the explanation in this detail led to the creation of your love for the whole text because these sentences were interconnected. This relationship indicates that it is in line with the nature of the human mind, a nature that moves "with brevity and detail - and the mind - proceeds from the general general idea to its elements in a detailed way that reveals that this idea is decomposed into small, indivisible, partial elements" It is understood as "one of the semantic relations that the text occupies to ensure the connection of the syllables to each other by the continuation of a certain significance in the subsequent syllables

Seventh: The simile relationship: This relationship takes upon itself "the connection between the issues, and intertwines with other semantic relations in constructing the description within the text, and expressed by the verbal connections (Kaf, as, as, like, as, and so on We find an example of what preceded from the meaning of analogy or simile in Al-Saraqusi's description of the maidservant by saying: "So if a breast is like an apple, and a flail's waist is as it has twisted a wick, and a rope is flanked, as sand is lamenting, and sympathy is like the opposite of hope and despair" Thus, it was stated in the Almighty's saying: {And do not be like those who forgot God, so He made them forget themselves. Those are the transgressors}. "Forgetting is the disappearance of the image of the known from the soul, and God, glory be to Him, is the state of the Jews who are like the Jews. .The analogy relationship gives the reader an effect that he senses through the image drawn by the writer, so that there is a type of relationship that makes it continuous with the text. It links semantic issues and intertwines with other semantic relations to form a woven text.

Eighth: The correlation relationship: This relationship is "extremely complex and depends on the organization of incidents or specific special situations. It is worth noting here that the relationship of temporal proximity can be determined in several ways according to the limits of the incidents, in the Almighty's saying: God forbids the Hereafter and the First * Indeed, in that is a lesson for those who fear" (Al-Nazi'at 23-24)

The ninth: Refutation of miracles in the breasts: one of the relationships that create intertwining between sentences; As Abu Hilal Al-Askari mentions this, he says: "The first thing you should know is that if you present words that require an answer, then it is satisfactory to come up with those words with the answer, and not transfer them to other than what is in their meaning" (). And from that was the saying of the Most High: {And a recompense for an evil is the same as it is, so whoever pardons and reconciles, his reward is with God} (Al-Shura 40)

Tenth: Dialogue interweaving relationship: a relationship that depends on what is received from a dialogue that depends on "interrogative or direct talk: (linking through interrogative dialogue in dialogue). This type should include a link through the question and through the answer And "the question-and-answer relationship works by performing a set of functions within the text, and among these functions it plays a key role in building dialogue within the narrative, and it is expressed through the interrogative tools (Is-where-what-what)

000 and we see that the question-and-answer relationship is one of the The semantic relations that operate within the text by linking the issues, which leads to semantic coherence.

Eleventh: The Interpretation Relationship: It is defined as a relationship that “combines two sentences, the second of which is revealing and clarification of the ambiguity of what precedes it, and one or more sentences may occur that include a statement of the reality of the previous sentences, so such type of sentences includes formulas or tools, and uses the Arabic language. (that and any) for interpretation, and the tools may be dispensed with based on the deep connotations in the context ”It is difficult to define this type of weaving, which is determined by such a semantic relationship, since “this type of weaving does not include the prominent and explicit tools in the text, but rather depends on the meaning, content and deep connotations, not on the superficial linguistic levels; therefore, the contents and deep meanings play a prominent role in the weaving. And the coherence of the parts of the text, which gives the text harmony and splendor. Two types of interpretation relationships can be identified: singular tafsir and sentence tafsir.

Twelfth: The relationship of strike: it means “the invalidation of a previous statement that is most likely to be in declarative sentences, but it may be in other than it.

Thirteenth: The relationship of good initiation with the content of the text: the title was taken care of by the text scholars, then this care extended to the necessity of its connection with the subject matter of the text. The title of a speech is being an accentuating device that has a special power We note that "text linguistics studies the relationship between the content of the text and its title. It proceeds from the fact that the position of the text title is affected by semiological, semantic and pragmatic considerations. The title - including the two sub-headings or internal - has a semiological or indicative value that is useful in describing the text itself."We note, by looking at some prose texts, that “some textual titles are subject to special factors. The sign-icon according to Pierce, as if we were making semantic measurements between the title and the text, based on what we find in the headlines of press news in which the title is a measure of the content of the news ”It is noted in the Arabs today that it is desirable to choose short, symbolic or indicative titles, while it was common in the Baroque era for longer textual descriptions in the form of a main title - on the book and a sub-title at the same time The association of the content of the text with the first phrases or the first sentence is considered an element and axis of the elements or axes of weaving or the content weaving. The ascribed to it, and the latter requires the first, and both of them require complements, for this is a first episode that ends without closing on itself; it is independent in terms of composition, but it is a starting point in everything for the episodes that come after it, which are other sentences.

Fourteenth: Relationship of the text to its intent: What the writer and the creator want when writing the text from the purpose that is expressed by the intent, meaning that “the speaker most of the time takes a special position from the listener. It is not satisfied with what we call automatic attention to the listener, but rather seeks what looks like intentionality and celebration of certain situations.We note “Abbas Mahmoud Al-Akkad” explains the above meaning of the goal, so he achieves what we want to explain, as he says: “I may convey the meaning in order to convey what is in my soul to the listener and this is sufficient for me, and I may convey it in order to favor it, to dislike it, or to desire it, or to convey a request of mine that I do not It is achieved by mere transmission, for transmission alone does not achieve eloquence, but rather it is a realization of the speaker’s intent, so focusing on the intent is what is important.He gave and “dedicated a large amount of research to the purposes in various

knowledge systems such as sociology, psychology, philosophy and artificial intelligence. by recognizing its purpose.

Fifteenth: Relationship of the text with good disposal or completion: The ancient Arab scholars point out the importance of it being a kind of cohesion between the opening of the text and its conclusion, and among these scholars is Ibn Rashiq al-Qayrawani. Here it is a semantic concept, because the text has no base unless it precedes this rule of utterances, concepts and parts of meanings that are linked by different semantic relations, so that it is based on the text base.

Sixteenth: Relationship of the context to the content of the text: Paying attention to the contextual aspect by identifying the problem or subject of the text for which it is justified; The lines of context take the hand of the analyst to “identify in principle, from the features of the context that are explicitly reflected on the text as the formal record in which the saying is represented. We call those features of the context that are directly reflected on the text, and which we need to return to in order to interpret the text” the evoked features of the context

Halliday gives an example by saying that if you look at these two examples

A- The doorbell rings B- I'm in the bathroom.

From the first reading of the text we assume that there is no clear sign of the relationship between the first sentence and the second sentence. The ordinary reader will, of course, point out that these two expressions make up the text 000 and will interpret the second in the light of the first, that he will indicate that there are “significant signs” between the two sentences, in the absence of signs The clear formality, and therefore the main thing is that the reference must be definable, and this definition can only come by knowing the context surrounding the text Thus, the context will make it clear that “the first sentence is a request from the speaker to open the door, and the second is an apology to the recipient for not answering the request for being in the bathroom. Thus, it becomes clear that weaving is not just a kind of objective phenomenon of the saying only, but that it is a manifestation of the signified and the interpretation of the speech becomes subjective and personal of course

Structural appearance of knitting: it is an aspect outside its study as it is an aspect related to the grammatical aspect in terms of rules, and this is outside the place of study.

From the foregoing it is clear that no text is built without two main pillars

The first: a formal phenomenological pillar expressed by the casting pillar, which includes two main components: First: grammatical casting represented by reference, deletion, linkage and replacement, and second: lexical casting represented by repetition and lexical accompaniment.

The second: an esoteric, moral and content pillar, and it consists of two basic components as well: The first: the concepts represented by minor and major issues, and the second: the relationships that link have been represented by multiple relationships, namely: the relationship of clarification and explanation, the relationship of contradiction, the relationship of contrast, the relationship of cause and effect, the relationship of purpose and reasoning, and the relationship of Detailing, summarizing, simile, replying miraculously to breasts, dialogic plotting, interpretation, etc. The discussion was detailed in the above.

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