

Lexical Cohesion in Two Selected English and Arabic Short Stories

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Abstract**

This paper deals with lexical cohesion as an effective means in forming a text. It analyses the types of lexical cohesive ties in two matched English and Arabic literary texts. The lexical cohesive ties are investigated within their two main categories: reiteration and collocation.

The paper has come up with some findings from which are those that validate the first three postulated hypotheses like: a) the ratio of reiteration in Arabic literary texts is higher than in English literary texts (84.210% to 70.10%), b) the recurrence of Arabic words repetition is higher than that of English (52.226% to 43.478%), c) the occurrence of synonymy in English text is higher than that in Arabic texts (15.217% to 9.716%). d) The fourth postulated hypothesis proved invalid: the claim that lexical cohesive ties are denser in English literary texts than in Arabic literary texts.

One of the main objectives of this study rests on the desire of investigating the reliability of cohesion to be applied on Arabic language, not only on English as Halliday and Hasan's 1976 *Cohesion in English* suggests, and that lexical recurrence is common in English and Arabic. Other objectives are embodied in its hypotheses.

1. Introduction

Cohesion and text are inseparable terms. Cohesion is the glue that binds the relations of meaning within a text to make it an integrated unit. It can be looked at as a group of semantic and structural constructions that bind the sentences within a text directly. As a part of the linguistic system, cohesion plays a fundamental role in the process of understanding and interpreting a text. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) cohesion achieves this task through two types of categories: grammatical (reference, substitution, ellipses and conjunction) and lexical (reiteration and conjunction).

In addition to its devices and function inside a text, cohesion requires some factors that make it influential. These factors are: the density of the cohesive ties, the distance between these ties and the integrity between them.

Realizing the importance of lexical cohesion in literary texts and for reasons of comparison, this paper, will trace the types of lexical

cohesive ties and the factors influencing them in two, English and Arabic, texts. Two short stories from each language are analysed for this purpose.

This paper has postulated, tested and evaluated the following hypotheses:

- a. The ratio of reiteration in Arabic literary texts is higher than in English texts.
- b. The recurrence of repetition of the same words in Arabic literary texts is higher than in English literary texts.
- c. The occurrence of synonymy is higher in English literary texts than in Arabic literary texts.
- d. Lexical cohesive ties are denser in English literary texts than in Arabic literary texts.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Text

Halliday and Hasan (1976:1) state that the word TEXT is used in linguistics "to refer to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole". They (ibid) regard 'text' as a unit of language in use. Text is not defined by its size. "It is not something that is like a sentence, only bigger; it is something that differs from a sentence in kind." Halliday and Hasan (1989:10) define text, in a simple way, by saying that "it is language that is functional. By functional, we simply mean language that is doing some job in some context, as opposed to isolated words or sentences that I might put on the blackboard".

Brown and Yule (1983:190) emphasize the role of text as "the verbal record of communicative event". Widdowson (2007: 4) defines a text as "an actual use of language, as distinct from a sentence which is an abstract unit of linguistic analysis". Any piece of language is considered as a text when it is used for communication. One may know what the language means but still not understands what is meant by its use in a particular text (ibid.). Widdowson (ibid: 5) identifies each stretch of language as a text when its intention is recognized.

Halliday and Hasan strongly emphasize the view that the primary determinant of whether a set of sentences do or do not constitute a text depends on cohesive relationships within and between the sentences, which create texture: "A text has texture and this is what distinguishes it from something that is not a text...The texture is provided by the cohesive RELATION" (1976:2). So a text does not consist of sentence but it is realized by sentences or encoded in sentences.

There are certain objective factors involved that constitute a text. These factors are: texture, ties and cohesion.

Texture is that feature of a text which made it a unified whole "A text has a texture ... it derives this texture from the fact that it functions as a unity with respect to its environment" (ibid:2). According to Mathews (2007:406) cohesion and coherence are sources which create texture. Crystal (2003:462) adds 'informativeness' to cohesion and coherence. Consider the following example taken from Halliday and Hasan(1976:2)

[1] Wash and core *six cooking apples*. Put *them* into a fireproof dish

Here the word *them* refers back to *six cooking apple* to create cohesion between the two sentences. In this example we can find a satisfied presupposition between *them* and *six cooking apples*, which is very necessary to create a texture.

The term *tie* refers to a single instance of cohesion, or it is a term for one occurrence of a pair of cohesively related items. In example [1] above the relation between *them* and *six cooking apples* constitutes a tie.

2.2 Cohesion

For the importance of cohesion in this paper it will be dealt with as a separate section rather than a constituent in the text.

Cohesion can be defined in terms of syntactic units (Matthews, 2007:63), or in terms of grammatical units (words) (Crystal, 2003:81), while Halliday and Hasan (1976) argued that the concept of cohesion is semantic one. For them it "refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text" (p.4).

According to Traugott and Pratt (1980: 21), the study of cohesion in English was first conducted by Jakobson (1960), who analysed syntactic structure and parallelism in literary texts with reference to poetry. In 1964, it was Halliday who first divided cohesion into grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Later, Hasan (1968) made a detailed exploration into grammatical cohesion.

After the publication of *Cohesion in English* (1976), Halliday and Hasan continued to study cohesion. For instance, in Halliday's book *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (1994), Halliday gave up the original classification of conjunction and adopted logic-semantic relations to divide conjunctive elements into elaboration, extension and enhancement. Besides, he regarded substitution and ellipsis as "variants of the same type of cohesive relation" (p. 317). Hasan (1984, 1985) enlarged the concept of cohesion and divided cohesion into structural and non-structural cohesion. The former includes parallelism, theme-rheme development and given-new organization. The latter includes componential relations and organic relations. In componential relations, there are grammatical devices (such as reference, substitution and ellipsis) and lexical cohesive devices (such as general and instantial relations). In organic relations, there are grammatical devices (such as conjunctives and adjacency pairs) and lexical cohesive devices (such as continuatives) (cf. Xi, 2010:139-40).

There are two branches developed from Hasan's model of cohesion (1989). One is Martin with his system of cohesion, in his book *English Text: System and Structure* (1992), and the other is Hoey with his theory of lexical cohesion in his book *Pattern of Lexis in Text* (1991) (ibid: 140).

Halliday and Hasan (1976) describe the cohesive relations within two kinds of cohesion. The first is the grammatical cohesion with its various types of reference, substitution and ellipses, and conjunction. The second one is the lexical cohesion which is described as a completion of the picture the previous cohesive relations (p.174). Since this paper is restricted to lexical cohesion, only this kind of cohesion and its devices are investigated here.

2.2.1 Lexical Cohesion

To show its difference from the grammatical cohesion four cohesive relations, reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction, Halliday and Hasan (1976:274) define lexical cohesion as “the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary.” Thus lexical cohesion is considered by Halliday and Hasan's model as the fifth resource of textual cohesion. Lexical cohesion stands apart from other types of cohesion in several ways. While the latter are restricted in their range and typically form a cohesive tie to an element in the immediately preceding sentence or paragraph, Halliday and Hasan (1976) note that lexical cohesion "regularly leaps over a number of sentences to pick up an element that has not figured in the intervening text" (p.16) and they point out further, that the intervening text may be especially long in informal conversations.

To Halliday (1985:310) lexical cohesion "comes about through the selection of items that are related in some way to those that have gone before." He subsumes three types of relations in lexical cohesion: repetition, synonymy, and collocation.

Halliday and Hasan's model of lexical cohesion was developed further by Hasan, in part of her contribution to Halliday and Hasan (1989) (Chapter 5), where she developed the notions of repetition, synonymy, hyponymy and meronymy.

In the third edition of *An Introduction to Functional grammar*, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) divide up cohesion into paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, in which they consider collocation the only syntagmatic category, and they treat synonymy separately from hyponymy and metonymy. So they configure lexical cohesion into three categories: repetition; synonymy; collocation (pp.570-8). The following table illustrates the kinds of lexical relations playing a role in lexical cohesion.

Table 1. Lexical relations in lexical cohesion

nature of relation	type of expansion		type of lexical relation	Examples
Paradigmatic	elaborating	identity	repetition	bear-bear

[lexical set]			synonymy	sound- noise
				sound-silence [antonymy]
		attribution	hyponymy	tree- oak, pine, elm...
				oak-pine-elm...[co-hyponyms]
	extending		meronymy	tree- trunk, branch, leaf...
				trunk-branch-leaf...[co-meronyms]
syntagmatic [collocation]	(enhancing)		collocation*	fire-smoke ('comes from')

*Collocation includes, but is not confined to, relationships that can be interpreted as enhancing

(Adopted from Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:572)

Hoey (1991:10-14) argues that Halliday and Hasan's 1976 *Cohesion in English*, as well as the other similar works have never answer the question of how cohesion is interpreted. To him lexical cohesion is the most important of all cohesive devices in a discourse and he focuses on the central areas of the text. The edifice of cohesion according to Hoey (ibid: 26) is the "product of lexical relations (rather than grammatical ones)".

Under the heading of lexical cohesion, Halliday and Hasan (1976) subsume different types of relations between lexical items and they distinguish between two main categories: reiteration and collocation, both of which involve presupposition.

2.2.1.1 Reiteration

Halliday & Hasan (ibid: 279-80) mention four types of reiteration: the repetition of the same word (the simplest form of lexical cohesion), a synonym/near-synonym, a superordinate, and a general word. They show some examples in which 'a boy' can be replaced with 'the boy' (the same word), 'the lad' (a synonym/near-synonym), 'the child' (a superordinate), and 'the idiot' (a general word).

McCarthy (1991: 65) focuses on the role of reiteration as "either restating an item in a later part of the discourse by direct repetition or else reasserting its meaning by exploiting lexical relations." He highlights the functions of lexical relations as the basis of descriptions given in dictionaries and thesauri. Within the same sense Salkie

(1995:3) affirms the importance of repetition when saying "One thing that makes texts coherent is repeating important words."

Hoey (1991:52-68) explains four main categories of lexical repetition:

- 1- Simple lexical repetition. This occurs when a lexical item that has already occurred in a text is repeated with slight differences within the same grammatical paradigm; e.g. bear (singular) - bears (plural).
- 2- Complex lexical repetition. This occurs when two lexical items share a lexical morpheme, but are not formally identical (e.g. drug- drugging), or when they are formally identical, but have different grammatical functions (e.g. humans- human).
- 3- Simple lexical paraphrase. This can be either mutual or partial (e.g. volume- book).
- 4- Complex lexical paraphrase. This covers three different cases. The first includes antonyms not formed with affixes (e.g. cold- far from hot). The second occurs with a complex repetition of another item (e.g. writer- writings or writer- author). The third case occurs when one of the two links is missing but could be imagined.

2.2.1.2 Collocation

Generally speaking, collocation refers to the restrictions on how words can be used together (Richards and Schmidt, 2002:87). Halliday (2004:576-7) defines collocation as the tendency of certain lexical items to co-occur. He illustrates collocation through the following example:

A little fat man of Bombay
Was smoking one very hot day.
But a bird called a snipe
Flew away with his pipe,
Which vexed the fat man of Bombay. (ibid: 577)

Halliday notes here that there is "a strong collocation bond between *smoke* and *pipe*, which makes the occurrence of *pipe* in line four cohesive". Halliday (ibid.) highlights the relation of synonymy and collocation. He notes "that even where there is a relation of synonymy between lexical items, their cohesive effect tends to depend more on collocation, a simple tendency to co-occur." By this, one concludes that the types of lexical cohesion do tend to overlap.

Halliday and Hasan (1976:284) admit that "collocation is the most problematic part of lexical cohesion, cohesion that is achieved through the association of lexical items that regularly co-occur". They argue that collection can be included in:

- pairs of opposites of various kinds as in *boy...girl; stand up...sit down*
- antonyms, such as *like ... hate; wet ... dry.*
- converses, such as *order ... obey.*
- words drawn from the same order, such as *Tuesday ... Thursday; dollar ... cent; north ... south.*
- pairs drawn from unordered lexical sets like *red ... green; basement ...roof, road...rail.*
- part to whole relations such as *car ... brake; box ...lid.*
- part to part relations such as *mouth ...chin; verse ... refrain.*
- hyponyms of the same superordinate term such as *chair ... table* (both hyponyms of furniture).

Halliday and Hasan (ibid: 286) generalize that "any two lexical items having similar patterns of collocation ... will generate a cohesive force if they occur in adjacent sentences".

3. Model of Lexical analysis

The model adopted in this paper for analyzing the lexical cohesive relations in the selected literary texts is drawn heavily on Halliday and Hasan's (1976:338) model. The following are the items of this model:

Type of cohesion	Coding
Lexical	L
1. Same item	1
2. Synonym or near synonym (incl hyponym)	2
3. Superordinate	3
4. 'General' item	4
5. Collocation	5
1-5 having reference that is:	
(a) identical	6
(b) inclusive	7
(c) exclusive	8

(d)unrelated

9

4. Data Analysis

The two, English and Arabic, texts for analysis are selected with no arduous endeavour. Both are short stories extracted from available books. Both are matched in the sense of genre and text. Both are literary texts that have almost an equal length. The sentences in both texts are numbered for easy reference (See appendix 1, the English literary text, and appendix 2, the Arabic literary text).

The English short story 'Clerical Error' by James Gould Cozzens, American writer, is extracted from "*More Stories to Remember*" by Costain and Beecroft. It is realized by one hundred and ten sentences.

The Arabic short story, 'alshebeh': 'The Ghost' written by 3ismat 'bu hamdan, a Syrin writer, is extracted from "*lthi'ab la tetekelem*": "Wolves Never Speak" a collection of short stories written by the same writer. It is realized by one hundred and two sentences.

Each sentence in each text is investigated for the lexical cohesive relations that bind it with lexical items in other sentences. A comprehensive table for each of the two texts is worked out. Each table is made of six columns. The first is for the serial number of the sentence under analysis, the second is for the number of ties in each sentence, the third shows the type of each tie, the fourth is for the number of sentences which represent the distance between the cohesive item and its presupposed item, and in the sixth column appears the presupposed item with the serial number of its sentence (See appendix

3 for the analysis of the English literary text and appendix 4 for the analysis of the Arabic text).

5. Discussion of the Results

All the raw results analysed in appendices 3 and 4 are counted statistically and juxtaposed in a comprehensive table for the purpose of comparison. Consider the following table.

Table 2 Statistical analysis of the lexical ties in the literary texts

Type of lexical ties	English Text		Arabic Text	
	No. of occurrence	percentage of occurrence	No. of occurrence	percentage of occurrence
1.lexical reiteration	129	70.108%	208	84.210%
-L 1.6	80	43.478%	129	52.226%
- L 1.7	1	0.543%	11	4.453%
-L 1.8	0	0%	0	0%
- L 1.9	12	6.521%	32	12.955%
-L 2.6	28	15.217%	24	9.716%
- L 2.7	5	2.717%	2	0.809%
-L 2.8	0	0%	0	0%
- L 2.9	1	0.543%	9	3.643%
-L 3.6	0	0%	1	0.404%
- L 3.7	2	1.086%	0	0%
-L 3.8	0	0%	0	0%
- L 3.9	0	0%	0	0%
-L 4.6	0	0%	0	0%
- L 4.7	0	0%	0	0%
-L 4.8	0	0%	0	0%
- L 4.9	0	0%	0	0%
2. collocation	55	29.891%	39	15.789%
Total of ties	184	99.999%	247	99.999%

The above table illustrates that the ratio of lexical reiteration in Arabic literary text is higher than that of English literary text (84.210% to 70.108%), thus the first hypothesis reads as follows "The ratio of reiteration in Arabic literary texts is higher than in English texts" is validated, at least as far as the literary text under analysis is concerned. This view is adopted by Baker (1992: 236) who affirms that Arabic uses repetition as a major rhetorical device, "so that the same information is repeated again and again in a variety of ways in an effort to convince by assertion." McCarthy (1991:66) emphasizes that "reiteration is not a chance event; writers and speakers make a

conscious choice whether to repeat, or find synonym or a superordinate."

The breakdown of reiteration in English and Arabic texts(in the above table) shows that the frequency of repetition of the same items, (identical, inclusive and unrelated) with ratios of 52.226%, 4.453%, and 12.955% respectively in the Arabic text are higher than those in the English text with ratios of 43.478%,0.543%,and 6.521% respectively. This validates the second hypothesis of this paper and proves that Arabic literary texts are highly coherent. Salkie (199: 3) argues that "One thing that makes texts coherent is repeating important words."

The frequency ratios of synonymy (identical and inclusive) in the English text (15.217% and 2.717% respectively) are higher than those in the Arabic text (9.716% and 0.809% respectively), thus the third hypothesis is validated. The use of synonyms instead of the repetition of the same words is attributed to the desire of avoiding boring (ibid: 9). The Arabic text, on the other hand, demonstrates a higher ratio in the occurrence of unrelated synonymy than in the English text (3.643% to 0.543%).

The English text displays a higher ratio in the occurrence of collocation than in The Arabic text (29.891% to 15.789%) at least as far as the literary text under analysis is concerned.

5. Conclusion

Depending on the findings and results of the analysis of the two, English and Arabic literary texts, some conclusions can be drawn. The most important one is that different languages might reveal different systems and ratios in the occurrence of lexical cohesive devices. Some of the cohesive devices might be avoided while others are preferable. The conclusion that can be generalized in this paper is that lexical cohesion in Halliday and Hasan's model (1976) is common in Arabic as well as in English, so lexical recurrence is a universal phenomenon.

This paper shows that the Arabic literary text is lexically more cohesive in reference to the number of lexical ties it contains than the English literary text. The Arabic literary text is realized by 102 sentences containing 247 lexical ties. So the ratio of its ties to its

sentences is 242.15%. The English literary text, on the other hand, is realized by 110 sentences with 184 lexical ties. So the ratio of its ties to its sentences is 167.27%. Arabic literary texts resort to the repetition of the same word more than English literary texts, while the case is not so in the use of synonyms. However further research studies are required to support these conclusions.

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Appendix 1: English Literary Text

CLERICAL ERROR JAMES GOULD COZZENS

NO.	SENTENCE
1	There were three steps down from the street door.
2	Then the store extended, narrow, and low between the book-packed walls, sixty or seventy feet to a little cubbyhole of an office where a large sallow man worked under a shaded desk-lamp.
3	He had heard the street door open, and he looked that way a moment, peering intently through his spectacles.
4	Seeing only a , stiffly erect gentleman with a small cropped white mustache, standing hesitant before the table with the sign <i>Any Book 50 Cents</i> , he returned to the folded copy of religious weekly on the desk in front of him.
5	He looked at the obituary column again, pulled a pad toward him and made a note.
6	When he had finished, he saw, upon looking up again, that the gentleman with the white mustache had come all the way down the store.
7	"Yes, sir.
8	You are."
9	"Quite so.
10	My name is Ingalls —Colonel Ingalls."
11	"I'm glad to know you, Colonel.
12	What can I—"
13	"I see that the name does not mean anything to you."
14	Mr. Joreth took off his spectacles, looked searchingly.
15	"Why, no, sir.
16	I am afraid not.
17	Ingalls.
18	No.
19	I don't know anyone by that name."
20	Colonel Ingalls thrust his stick under his arm and drew an envelope from his inner pocket.
21	He took a sheet of paper from it, unfolded the sheet, scowled at it a

	moment, and tossed it onto the desk.
22	"Perhaps," he said, "this will refresh your memory."
23	Mr. Joreth pulled his nose a moment, looked harder at colonel Ingalls, replaced his spectacles.
24	"Oh," he said, "a bill.
25	Yes.
26	You must excuse me.
27	"I do much of my business by mail with people I've never met personally.
28	"The Reverend Doctor Godfrey Ingalls, Saint John's Rectory.'
29	Ah, yes, yes—"
30	"The late Doctor Ingalls was my brother.
31	This bill is obviously an error.
32	He would never have ordered, received, or wished to read any of these works.
33	Naturally, no such volume were found among his effects,"
34	"Hm," said Mr. Joreth.
35	"Yes, I see."
36	He read down the itemized list, coughed, as though in embarrassment.
37	"I see.
38	Now, let me check my records a moment,"
39	He dragged down a vast battered folio from the shelf before him.
40	"G,H,I—" he muttered.
41	"Ingalls.
42	Ah, now—"
43	"There is no necessity for that," said colonel Ingalls.
44	"It is, of course, a mistake.
45	A strange one, it seems to me.
46	I advise you strongly to be more careful.
47	If you choose to debase yourself by surreptitiously selling works of the sort that is your business.
48	But—"
49	Mr., Joreth nodded several times, leand back.
50	"Well, Colenel, "he said, "you're entitled to your opinion.
51	I don't sit in judgment on tastes of my customers.
52	Now, in this case, there seems unquestionably to have been an order for the books noted from the source indicated.
53	On the fifteenth of last May I filled the order.
54	Presumably they arrived.
55	What became of them, then, is no affair of mine; but in view of your imputation. I might point out that such literature is likely to be kept in a private place and read privately.
56	For eight successive months I sent a statement.
57	I have never received payment.
58	Of course, I was unaware that the customer was. Didn't you say, deceased.
59	Hence my reference to legal action on this last.

60	I'm very sorry to have—"
61	"You unmitigated scoundrel" roared Colonel Ingalls.
62	"Do you really mean definitely to maintain that Doctor Ingalls purchased such books?"
63	Let me tell you—"
64	Mr. Joreth said: "My dear sir, one moment, if you please!
65	Are you in a position to be positive? I imply nothing about the purchaser.
66	I mean to maintain nothing except that I furnished goods, for which I am entitled to payment.
67	I am a poor man.
68	When people do not pay me, what can I do but—"
69	"Why, you infamous—"
70	Mr. Joreth held up his hand.
71	"Please, please!" he protested.
72	"I think you are taking a most unjust and unjustified attitude, colonel.
73	This account has run a long while.
74	I've taken no action.
75	I am well aware of the unpleasantness which would be caused for many customers if a bill for books of this sort was made public.
76	The circumstances aren't by any means unique, my dear sir; a list of my confidential customers would no doubt surprise you."
77	Colonel Angalls said carefully: "Be good enough to show me my brother's original order."
78	"Ah," said Mr. Joreth. He pursed his lips.
79	"That's unfair of you, Colonel.
80	You are quite able to see that I wouldn't have it.
81	It would be the utmost imprudence for me to keep on file anything which could cause so much trouble.
82	I have the carbon of an invoice, which is legally sufficient, under the circumstances, I think.
83	You see my position."
84	"Clearly," said Colonel Ingalls.
85	"It is the position of a dirty knave and a blackguard, and I shall give myself the satisfaction of thrusting you."
86	He whipped the stick from under his arm.
87	Mr. Joreth slid agilely from his seat, caught the telephone off the desk, kicking a chair into the colonel's path.
88	"Operator," he said, "I want a policeman."
89	Then he jerked open a drawer, plucked a revolver from it.
90	"Now, my good sir," he said, his back against the wall, "we shall soon see.
91	I have put up with a great deal of abuse from you, but there are limits.
92	To a degree I understand your provocation, though it doesn't excuse your conduct.
93	If you choose to take yourself out of here at once and send me a check for the moment due me, we will say no more."
94	Colonel Ingalls held the stick tight in his hand.
95	"I think I will wait for the officer," he said with surprising composure.
96	"I was too hasty.

97	In view of your list of so-called customers, which you think would surprise me, there are doubtless other people to be considered—"
98	The stick in his hand leaped, sudden and slashing, catching Mr. Joreth over the wrist.
99	The revolver flew free, clattered along the floor, and Colonel Ingalls kicked it behind him.
100	"It isn't the sort of thing the relatives of a clergyman would like to have made public, is it?"
101	When you read of the death of one, what is to keep you from sending a bill?
102	Very often they must pay and shut up.
103	A most ingenious scheme, sir."
104	Mr. Joreth clasped his wrist, wincing.
105	"I am at loss to understand this nonsense," he said.
106	"How dare you—"
107	"Indeed?" said Colonel Ingalls.
108	"Ordinarily, I might be at loss myself, sir; but in this case I think you put your foot in it, sir I happen to be certain that my late brother ordered no books from you, that he did not keep them in private or read them in private.
109	It was doubtless not mentioned in the obituary, but for fifteen years previous to his death Doctor Ingalls had the misfortune to be totally blind....
110	There, sir, is the policeman you sent for."

Appendix 2: Arabic Literary Text

الشبح

عصمت ابو حمدان

SENTENCE	NO.
وقف الرجل المجذور الهرم، امام الصبي الصغير، ووجهه الكالح كسماء يوم ممطر، يوحى بمقدار الألم الذي يعانيه.	1
سأله بصوت حزين، ومن عينيه يطل بريق الأمل و الرجاء:	2
- هل رأيت ولدي يا بني..	3
ابني فهد ؟	4
نظر الصبي في الوجه الكالح الهرم، وراقب لبرهة النظرات الحائرة التي تطل من عيني محدثه، وعاد يمتص قطعة حلوى كانت في يده، وهو يهز رأسه علامة النفي.	5
فعاد الرجل يسأله وفي صوته بقية أمل:	6
- شاهدتكما امرأة تذهبان الى القلعة بالأمس.	7
هز الصبي رأسه موافقاً، وانتزع قطعة الحلوى من فمه وقال:	8
- لكنني لم أذهب معه ، لقد ضربني في الطريق وسلبني قطعة الحلوى فتركته يذهب بمفرده.	9
ازدرد الرجل ريقه ، وتاهت نظراته في اللاشئ ، وهو يستعرض في قلق صامت نوع الفاجعة التي حلت بولده .	10
استفاق من شرودة وعاد يرمق الصبي ، والألم النفسي يعتصر قلبه اعتصاراً ، و سأله من جديد :	11
- ألم تره بعد ذلك يا بني ..	12
ألم يقل لك شينا ؟	13
هز الصغير رأسه نفياً ، تاركا قطعة الحلوى في فمه ببطء .	14
و مال يرقب الرجل الهرم وهو يبتعد جاراً خلفه ظله والظل يسير منتصباً على ساقين ، اعجبته الفكرة ، فضحك ، وعاد يمتص قطعة الحلوى .	15
رفع المجذور وجهه ورنا ببصره الى رأس الجبل ، حيث القلعة القديمة تشمخ بجدرانها الحجرية الداكنة ، فوق أرض صخرية موحشة .	16

17	و عندما كان يجاهد في تسلق الطريق الصاعد الى القلعة ، كان الصغير يرمق المكان بعين قلقة .
18	وصل الرجل الى باحة القلعة الخارجية ، والعرق ينبع من جسده بغزارة .
19	مسح بيده العرق عن جبينه ، وجلس على أقرب صخره اليه ، كان بحاجة للنوم أكثر من أي شيء آخر .
20	بالأمس لم يعد ولده الى البيت ، فذهب يبحث عنه عند أقربائه وأصدقائه ، بدون جدوى .
21	خرج الى الحقول ، حيث اعتاد أن يلعب مع اترابه ، ليجد عنه أو عن جثته فلم يعثر له على أثر .
22	استقر نظره على مدخل القلعة العريض ، وبحث في فمه الجاف عن ريق يزدرده .
23	ايكون ولده داخل القلعة جثة باردة ؟
24	كان يخشى ولوج باب القلعة خوفا من تخيلاته أن تتحول الى حقيقة مفجعة .
25	انتصب على قدميه ، وخطا بضع خطوات باتجاه المدخل ، لكنه قفز مرتاعا لرؤيته أفعى تنساب امامه ثم تختفي بين الصخور .
26	أخذ قلبه يهدر في صدره كقاطرة قديمة ، وعادت الشكوك تنفث دخانها الأسود المسموم في رأسه ..
27	هل لدغته أفعى فمات ؟
28	وضغط بيده المعروفة على جبينه ، محاولا أن يحصي عدد الأفاعي التي قتلها ..
29	لماذا أصبح يخاف الأفاعي ؟
30	ولج باب القلعة ، وخطا بتؤدة حتى توسط القاعة الكبيرة ، حيث توقف .
31	كان يزور القلعة للمرة الأولى في حياته .
32	راح يبحث حوله وشعور غريب بالوحدة يسيطر عليه ، وداهمته رهبة غير متوقعة، فحاول التخلص من مشاعر الخوف بتشجيع نفسه ..
33	ليالي كثيرة قضاها في البراري بدون خوف ، لم يخف الوحوش ، ولم يخف الأفاعي، ولم يخف ظلمة الليل ..
34	فماذا يخيفه في القلعة ؟
35	لعلها الأرواح الشريرة تسكن القلعة ؟
36	حاول أن يتذكر بعض الحكايات القديمة عن أمير جميل وأميره فاتنة ، ووزير شرير يسجن الأميره في برج القلعة ، وفرسان اشراف يحاربون في سبيل الحق والخير ، والدسائس تحاك في السرايب المظلمة ، ورؤوس الأشرار تقطع بالسيوف الحادة العريضة ، و ..
37	نظر حوله بتمهل ..
38	اتكون ارواح هؤلاء جميعا ما برحت تهيم ضمن جدران القلعة ؟
39	اتكون هائمة حوله في هذه اللحظة ؟
40	وتذكر ولده ..
41	فأحس بالدماء تنسل هاربة من تحت جلدة رأسه ، تاركة جذور الشعر تدغدغه في دماغه ..
42	فتحرك باتجاه غرفة أخرى تكاد تكون مظلمة ..
43	خطا بضعة امتار وفتح فمه مناديا:
44	- فهد ..
45	أنت هنا ؟
46	خرج صوته جافا ..
47	باهتا ..
48	منكرا ، فأكمل سيره داخل الغرفة ..
49	ثم توقف مرتاعا ، وقد سيطرت عليه فكرة رهيبة ..
50	هناك من يرقبه في الظلمة ..
51	انها الأشباح ..
52	وربما كانت تقف خلفه ..
53	تمد ايديها لتخنقه ..
54	وأحس بالأختناق ..

55	فاندفع يركض وهو ينادي بأعلى صوته :
56	- فهد ..
57	فهد .
58	لكن صوته كان يذوب بدون صدى ، كما تذوب نقطة الماء في قماش قطني جاف .
59	استمر يركض في سرداب طويل ..
60	بدا نور الشمس ساطعا في نهايته .
61	وكان كلما اقترب من نهاية السرداب كان الخوف يزايله .
62	و بحركة لا شعورية .. تشبثت يده بحجر ناتئ في الحائط ، فتفادى السقوط الى الهاوية .
63	كان السرداب يفضي الى هاوية سحيقة .
63	ارتدى على الأرض ، وقد ألبسه الرعب ثوبا كالحا مخيفا ، وتمنى لو يبقى في مكانه لا يتحرك طوال عمره .
65	كان يسمع ضربات قلبه بوضوح ، والدماء تضغط على صدغيه بقوة .
66	كان خائفا ..
67	وطوال حياته لم يواجه مثل هذا الخوف .
68	عندما عاوده الهدوء ، تحرك محاولا النهوض ، فأحس تعباً شديداً في جسده ، استند الى الحائط وجاهد حتى استوى واقفاً على قدميه ، وهو يتخيل ولده يواجه هذا الرعب .
69	تخيله وهو يهوي الى الوادي السحيق حيث تحطم جسده على الصخور .
70	تخيل شبعا رهيبا يخنقه ويخيفه في سرداب مظلم .
71	تخيل وحشا رهيبا يهجم عليه ويفترسه في مكان ما من القلعة .
72	لكن فكرة مفاجئة ، اعادت اليه بعض الأمل .
73	لعل ولده عاد الى البيت .
74	وقرر أن يعود الى البيت .
75	عاد ادراجه من حيث أتى ، وكان كلما اقترب من الغرفة المظلمة ، كان الخوف يتملكه من جديد .
76	وحاول بكل ما بقي لديه من ارادة وشجاعة ان يتخطى الغرفة الرهيبة لينفذ منها الى الخارج .
77	اتسعت خطواته وهو يدخل الغرفة ، وأحس بقشعريرة باردة تسري في كيانه ..
78	وعاد الخوف من مجهول يسيطر عليه .
79	وفجأة ..
80	انفجر في اذنيه صوت غريب يسأله:
81	- هل وجدته ؟
82	وانطلقت من فمه صيحة نكراء ..
83	فاستدار يخلق خلفه برعب قاتل دون أن تتمكن نظراته الزائغة من تحديد شكل الشبح المنتصب في احدى زوايا الغرفة .
84	تقدم منه الشبح بتمهل فأخذ هو بالتراجع جاحظ العينين ..
85	فاغر الفم ..
86	باسطاً يديه أمامه كأنما ليبعده عنه ، فارتطم جسده بالحائط وضج الصوت في اذنيه يسأله من جديد:
87	- هل وجدت فهد ..
88	لماذا أنت خائف مني ؟
89	وقف الشبح امامه ..
90	فتمكن أن يتبينه بوضوح ..
91	وتخاذل جسده ، فسقط على الأرض وأخذ رأسه بين يديه ، وأجهش بالبكاء .
92	فلم يكن الشبح سوى الصبي الصغير الذي كان يسأله قبل ساعات عن ولده .
93	وقف الصغير ينظر في الركن المظلم القريب من الرجل ، مستعيدا في مخيلته ذكرى الأمس .
94	كان يقف هناك ، عندما هجم عليه فهد محاولا سلبه قطعة الحلوى .
95	أخذ كل منهما يشد القطعة بكل قوته ..
96	وعندما افلتت القطعة من يده بسبب قوة فهد ، رآه يتراجع الى الخلف بسرعة، حيث اختفى ،

	فتقدم يبحث عنه ، فوجد ثقباً واسعاً في الأرض سقط فيه فهد .	
97	ناداه مرارا فلم يجب ، فعاد الى البيت .	
98	استفاق من تخیلاته على الرجل المجذور يتحرك امامه ، ويسأله :	
99	- أليست خائفاً ؟	
100	فأجابه وهو يتناول قطعة حلوى من جيبه:	
101	- ومم أخاف ؟	
102	نحن نأتي دائما للعب هنا .	

Appendix 3: Lexical Cohesion in the English Literary Text

Sentence number	No. of ties	Cohesive item	Type	Distance	Presupposed item
2	3	store sixty seventy	L 5 L 5 L 5	0 0 0	street three three
3	2	street door spectacles	L 1.6 L 5	N.1 N.1	street door (S.1) man (S.1)
4	4	seeing gentleman table desk	L 2.6 L 5 L 5 L 5	0 N.2 N.2 N.2	peering man (S.1) office (S.1) office (S.1)
5	2	looked column	L 1.6 L 5	N.1 0	looked (S.3) weekly
6	4	saw gentleman white mustache store	L 2.6 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6	0 N.1 N.1 N.4	looked gentleman (S.4) white mustache (S.4) store (S.1)
7	1	Sir	L 5	0	gentlema
10	2	Ingalls Colonel Ingalls	L 2.7 L 2.7	N.2 N.2	Sir (S.7) Sir (S.7)
11	1	colonel	L 1.6	0	colonel
13	1	name	L 1.6	N.2	name (S.10)
14	3	Mr. Joreth spectacles looked	L 5 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.11 N.10 N.10	man (S.1) spectacles (S.3) looked (S.3)
15	1	sir	L 1.6	N.7	sir (S.7)
17	1	Ingalls	L 1.6	N.6	Ingalls (S.10)
19	1	anyone	L 5	N.1	Ingalls (S.17)
20	3	Colonel I NGALLS arm pocket	L 1.6 L 5 L 5	N.9 N.2 N.2	Colonel Ingalls (S.10) Ingalls (S. 170) Ingalls (S. 17)
21	5	sheet unfolded moment tossed desk	L 5 L 5 L 1.6 L 5 L 1.6	N.15 N.16 N.17 N.15 N.16	pad (S.5) folded (S.4) moment (S.3) pulled (S.5) desk (S. 4)
22	1	memory	L 5	N.7	Mr. Joreth (S.14)
23	4	Mr. Joreth	L 1.6	N.8	Mr. Joreth (S.14)

		pulled Colonel Ingalls spectacles	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.17 N.2 N.9	pulled (S.5) Colonel Ingalls (S.20) spectacles (S.14)
27	2	business people	L 5 L 5	N.25 N.9	office (S.2) Ingalls (S.17)
28	1	Ingalls	L 1.7	N.3	Ingalls (S.23)
30	2	Doctor Ingalls brother	L 1.6 L 2.6	N.1 N.1	Doctor Ingalls (S.28) Ingalls(S.28)
31	1	bill	L 1.6	N.2	bill (S.28)
32	1	works	L 5	0	bill
33	1	volumes	L 2.7	0	works
34	1	Mr. Joreth	L 1.6	N.9	Mr. Joreth (S.23)
36	2	read list	L 1.9 L 2.6	N.2 N.3	read (S.32) bill (S.32)
38	2	record moment	L 5 L 1.6	0 N.16	list moment (S.21)
39	2	Folio shelf	L 2.6 L 5	0	record store (S.5)
40	2	G, H, I muttered	L 2.6 L 2.6	N.11 N.5	(S.28) said (S.34)
41	1	Ingalls	L 2.6	0	G, H, I
43	2	said Colonel Ingalls	L 2.6 L 1.6	N.1 N.16	muttered (S.40) Colonel Ingalls (S.26)
45	1	strange	L 5	0	mistake
47	3	Selling Works business	L 5 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.40 N.9 N.19	store(S.6) works (S.32) business (S.27)
49	1	Mr. Joreth	L 1.6	N.14	Mr. Joreth (S.34)
50	1	colonel	L 1.6	N.6	colonel (S.43)
51	1	customers	L 5	N.23	people (S.27)
52	2	order books	L 5 L 2.6	N.19 N.18	ordered (S.32) volumes (S.33)
53	1	order	L 1.6	0	order
55	3	affair Literature read	L 5 L 2.6 L1.9	N.7 N.2 N.18	business (S.47) books (S.52) read (S.36)
56	1	months	L 5	N.2	May (S.53)
57	1	payment	L 5	0	statement
58	3	unaware customer deceased	L 5 L 5 L 5	N.12 N.6 N.27	careful (S.46) Ingalls (S.51) late (S.30)
61	1	Colonel Ingalls	L 1.6	N.10	Colonel (S.50)
62	3	Doctor Ingalls purchased books	L 5 L 5 L 1.6	N.1 N.14 N.9	deceased (S.58) selling (S.47) Books (S.52)
64	3	Mr. Joreth sir moment	L.1.6 L 2.6 L.1.6	N.14 N.2 N.25	Mr. Joreth (S.49) Colonel Ingalls (S.62)

					Moment (S.38)
65	1	purchaser	L 2.6	N.2	Doctor Ingalls (S.62)
66	5	mean maintain goods entitled payment	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 5 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.3 N.3 N.3 N.14 N.8	mean (s.62) maintain (s.62) books (s.62) entitled (s.50) payment (s.57)
67	1	man	L 2.6	N.2	Mr. Joreth (S.64)
68	2	people pay	L 5 L 5	N.2 N.1	purchaser (S.65) payment (S.66)
69	1	infamous	L 2.7	N.4	Mr. Joreth (S.64)
70	1	Mr. Joreth	L 1.6	N.5	Mr. Joreth(S.64)
72	1	colonel	L 1.6	N.10	Colonel Ingalls (S.61)
73	1	account	L 5	N.7	payment (S.66)
74	1	action	L 1.6	N.14	action (s.59)
75	6	aware customers bill books sort public	L 5 L 5 L 2.7 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 5	N.16 N.9 N.38 N.12 N. 27 N.19	unaware (S.58) purchaser (S.65) list (S.36) books (S.62) sort (S.47) private (S.55)
76	5	dear sir list customers confidential customers	L 1.6 L 2.6 L 1.6 L 5 L 1.6	N.1.6 0 0 0 0	dear sir (S.64) bill customers public customers
77	4	Colonel Ingalls carefully brother order	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 5 L 1.6	N.3 N.30 0 N.23	colonel (S.72) careful (S.46) customers order (S.53)
78	1	Mr. Joreth	L 1.6	N.7	Mr. Joreth(S.70)
79	1	colonel	L 1.6	N.1	Colonel Ingalls (S.77)
81	1	file	L 5	N.42	record (S.38)
82	3	invoice legally circumstances	L 2.6 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.5 N.22 N.5	list (S.76) legal (S.59) circumstances (S.76)
83	1	position	L 1.6	N.17	position (s.65)
84	1	Colonel Ingalls	L 1.6	N.4	Colonel (S.79)
85	4	position knave blackguard thrusting	L 1.6 L 2.6 L 2.6 L 1.9	N.1 N.22 N.22 N.44	position (s.83) unmitigated (S.62) scoundrel(S.62) thrust (S.20)
86	2	stick arm	L 2.6 L 1.6	N.46 N.46	stick (S.20) arm(S.20)
87	6	Mr. Joreth seat telephone desk	L 1.6 L 5 L 5 L1.6	N.8 N.65 N.84 N.65	Mr. Joreth (S.78) desk (S.21) office (S.2) desk (S.21)

		chair colonel	L 5 L 1.6	N.65 N.2	desk (S.21) Colonel Ingalls (S.84)
89	1	drawer	L 5	N.1	desk (S.87)
90	1	sir	L 1.6	N.25	sir (S.64)
91	1	abuse	L 5	N.5	blackguard (S.85)
92	1	conduct	L 5	0	abuse
93	3	check at once moment	L 5 L 2.6 L 2.6	N.10 N.2 N.2	invoice (S.82) now (S.90) now (S.90)
94	3	Colonel Ingalls stick hand	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 3.7	N.6 N.7 N.7	colonel (S.87) stick (S.86) arm (S.86)
95	2	officer said	L 2.6 L 1.9	N.6 N.4	policeman (S.88) said (S.90)
97	4	list customers surprise people	L 2.6 L 1.6 L 1.9 L 5	N.14 N.20 N.1 N.1	list (S.82) customers (S.76) surprising (S.95) officer (S.95)
98	4	stick hand Mr. Joreth wrist	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 3.7	N.3 N.3 N.10 N.3	stick(S.94) hand(S.94) Mr. Joreth (S.87) hand (S.94)
99	2	revolver Colonel Ingalls	L 1.6 L 1.6	N.9 N.4	Revolver (S.89) Colonel Ingalls (S.94)
100	3	sort clergyman public	L 1.6 L 2.6 L 1.6	N.24 N.37 N.24	sort (S.75) Doctor Ingalls (S.62) public (S.75)
101	3	read death bill	L 1.9 L 5 L 2.9	N.64 N.42 N.3	Read(S.36) deceased (S.58) list (S.97)
102	1	pay	L 5	0	bill
103	1	sir	L 2.6	N.4	Mr. Joreth (S.98)
104	2	Mr. Joreth wrist	L 2.6 L 1.6	0 N.5	sir wrist (S.98)
105	1	said	L 1.9	N.9	said (S.95)
107	2	said Colonel Ingalls	L 1.9 L 1.6	0 N.7	said Colonel Ingalls (S.99)
108	10	at loss sir×2 late brother ordered books keep private ×2 read	L 1.9 L 1.6 L 5 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.9 L 1.6 L 1.9	N.2 N.4 N.7 N.30 N.32 N.6 N.52 N.6	at loss (S.105) sir (S.103) clergyman (S.100) order (S.77) books (S.75) keep (S.101) privately(S.55) read (S.101)
109	4	doubtless obituary death	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.9	N.11 N.103 N.7	doubtless (S.97) obituary (S.5) death (S.101)

		Doctor Ingalls	L 2.6	0	late brother (S.108)
110	2	sir policeman	L 1.6 L 2.6	N.1 N.14	sir (S.108) policeman(S.95)

Appendix 4: Lexical Cohesion in the Arabic Literary Text

Sentence number	No. of ties	Cohesive item	Type	Distance	Presupposed item
2	2	حزين عينيه	L5 L3.6	0 0	كالح وجهه
3	2	ولدي بني	L 5 L 5	N.1 N.1	(S.1) الصبي (S.1) الصغير
4	1	ابني فهد	L 2.6	0	ولدي
5	7	نظر الصبي الوجه الكالح الهرم النظرات عيني	L 2.6 L1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 5 L 1.6	N.1 N.3 N.3 N.3 N.3 N.1 N.2	(S.3) رأيت (S.1) الصبي (S.1) وجه (S.1) الكالح (S.1) الهرم (S.3) رأيت (S.2) عينيه
6	4	الرجل يسأل صوته أمل	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.4 N.3 N.3 N.3	(S.1) الرجل (S.2) سأل (S.2) صوت (S.2) أمل
7	1	شاهد	L 2.9	N.4	(S. 2) رأيت
8	3	الصبي رأسه قطعة الحلوى	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.2 N.2 N.2	(S.5) الصبي (S.5) رأسه (S.5) قطعة حلوى
9	3	أذهب قطعة الحلوى يذهب	L 1.7 L 1.6 L 1.7	N.1 0 N.1	(S.7) تذهبان قطعة الحلوى (S.7) تذهبان
10	5	أزدد الرجل نظراته الفاجعة ولده	L 2.9 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 5 L 2.6	N.4 N.3 N.4 N.7 N.5	(S.5) يمتص (S.6) الرجل (S.5) النظرات (S.2) حزين (S.4) ابني
11	3	الصبي الألم سأل	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.4 N.10 N.4	(S.8) الصبي (S.1) الألم (S.6) يسأل
12	2	تره بني	L 2.9 L 2.6	N.4 0	(S.7) شاهد الصبي
14	5	الصغير رأسه نفيا قطعة الحلوى فمه	L 2.6 L 1.6 L5 L 1.6 L 1.6	0 N.5 N.5 N.4 N.5	بني (S.8) رأسه (S.8) موافقا (S.9) قطعة الحلوى (S.8) فمه
15	5	يرقب الرجل الهرم يمتص قطعة الحلوى	L 2.6 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 2.6 L 1.6	N.2 N.4 N.9 N.4 0	(S.12) يرمق (S.10) الرجل (S.5) الهرم (S.10) أزدد قطعة الحلوى

16	6	المجدور وجهه رنا بصره رأس الداكنة	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 2.6 L 2.6 L 2.9 L 2.9	N.14 N.10 0 N.5 N.1 N.10	(S.1) المجدور (S.5) الوجه (S.15) يرقب (S.10) نظراته (S.14) رأسه (S.5) الكالج
17	4	القلعة الصغير يرمق عين	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 2.6 L 5	0 N.2 N.1 0	القلعة (S.14) الصغير (S.15) يرقب بصره
18	3	الرجل القلعة العرق	L 2.6 L 1.6 L 5	N.1 0 0	(S.16) المجدور القلعة تسلق الطريق
19	2	العرق صخرة	L 1.6 L 1.7	0 N.2	العرق (S.16) صخرية
20	2	ولده ذهب	L 2.9 L5	N.7 N.4	(S.12) بني (S.15) يبتعد
21	2	بعد أترابه	L 5 L 2.6	0 0	خرج اصدقانه
22	7	نظره مدخل القلعة بحث فمه ريق يزدرد	L 5 L 5 L 1.6 L 1.9 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.4 N.3 N.3 0 N.7 N.11 N.11	(S.17) يرمق (S.18) باحة (S.18) القلعة يبحث (S.14) فمه (S.10) ريقه (S.10) ازدرد
23	4	ولده داخل القلعة جثة	L 1.6 L 5 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.2 0 0 N.1	(S.20) ولده مدخل القلعة (S.21) جثته
24	3	باب القلعة المفجعة	L 2.6 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.1 0 N.13	(S.22) مدخل القلعة (S.10) المفجعة
25	4	انتصب المدخل مرتعا الصخور	L 5 L 2.6 L 5 L 1.7	N.5 0 0 N.5	(S.19) جلس باب يخشى (S.19) صخرة
26	1	رأسه	L 1.9	N.9	(S.16) رأس
27	2	لدغته أفعى	L 5 L 1.6	N.1 N1	(S.25) أفعى (S.25) أفعى
28	2	جبينه الأفاعي	L 1.6 L 1.7	N.8 0	(S.19) جبينه أفعى
29	2	يخاف الأفاعي	L 5 L 1.6	N.3 0	(S.25) مرتعا الأفاعي
30	4	ولج باب القلعة خطا	L 1.6 L 2.6 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.5 N.4 N.5 N.4	(S.24) ولوج (S.25) المدخل (S.24) القلعة (S.25) خطا
31		القلعة	L 1.6	N.6	(S.24) القلعة
32		الخوف	L 1.6	N.6	(S.25) يخاف

33	5	خوف 3× يخف الأفاعي	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6	0 0 N.2	الخوف الخوف (S.29) الأفاعي
34	2	يخيفه القلعة	L 1.6 L 1.6	0 N.2	يخف (S.31) القلعة
35	1	القلعة	L 1.6	0	القلعة
36	6	شريرة القلعة الخير المظلمة رؤوس الأشجار	L 1.9 L 1.6 L 5 L 1.6 L 1.9 L 1.9	0 0 0 N.2 N.9 0	شريرة القلعة شريرة (S.33) ظلمة (S.26) رأسه شريرة
37	1	نظر	L 2.6	N.25	رؤيته
38	2	أرواح القلعة	L 1.9 L 1.9	N.2 0	(S.35) الأرواح القلعة
39	1	هائمة	L 1.6	0	تهيم
40	2	تذكر ولده	L 1.6 L 1.6	N.3 N.16	(S.36) يتذكر (S.23) ولده
42	2	غرفة مظلمة	L 5 L 1.9	N.3 N.5	(S.38) القلعة (S.36) المظلمة
43	2	خطا فمه	L 1.6 L 1.6	N. 12 N.20	(S.30) خطا (S.22) فمه
44	1	فهد	L 2.6	N.3	(S.40) ولده
46	2	صوته جافا	L 1.6 L 1.9	N 39 N.23	(S.6) صوته (S.22) الجاف
47	1	باهتا	L 5	0	صوته
48	2	منكرا الغرفة	L 5 L 1.6	N.1 N.5	(S.46) صوته (S.42) الغرفة
49	2	مرتاعا رهية	L 2.6 L 1.9	N.15 N.16	(S.33) خوف (S.32) رهية
50	1	الظلمة	L 1.9	N.7	(S.42) مظلمة
51	1	الأشباح	L 5	N.12	(S.38) أرواح
53	1	أيديها	L5	N.1	(S.51) الأشباح
54	2	احس الأختناق	L 1.6 L 1.6	N.12 0	(S.41) أحس تخنقه
55	2	ينادي صوته	L 1.6 L 1.6	N.11 N.8	(S.43) مناديا (S.46) صوته
56	1	فهد	L 1.6	N.11	(S.44) فهد
57	1	فهد	L 1.6	0	فهد
58	3	صوته صدى جاف	L 1.6 L 5 L 1.	N.2 N.2 N.11	(S.55) صوته (S.55) صوته (S.46) جافا
59	2	يركض سرداب	L 1.6 L 1.7	N.3 N.12	(S.55) يركض (S.46) السرداب
60	1	نهايته	L 5	0	سرداب
61	3	نهاية السرداب الخوف	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 5	0 N.1 N.9	نهايته سرداب (S.51) الأشباح
62	3	يده الحائط	L 1.9 L 2.7	N.8 N. 23	(S. 53) أيديها (S.38) جدران

		حجر	L 2.9	N.32	(S.25) الصخور
63	3	السرداب هاوية سحيفة	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 5	N.1 0 0	(S.61) السرداب الهاوية الهاوية
64	3	الرعب كالحا مخيفا	L 1.6 L 2.9 L 1.6	N.14 N.16 N.2	(S.49) مرتاعا (S.47) باهتا (S.61) الخوف
65	2	يسمع الدماء	L 5 L 1.6	N.6 N.23	(S.58) صدى (S.41) الدماء
66	1	خائفا	L 1.6	N.4	(S.61) الخوف
67	3	طوال حياته الخوف	L 1.6 L 2.6 L 1.6	N.2 N.2 0	(S.64) طوال (S.64) عمره خائفا
68	6	الهدوء النهوض احس الحائط استوى واقفا ولده	L 5 L 5 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 5 L 2.6	0 N.3 N.3 N.5 N.3 N.10	الخوف (S.64) ارتمى (S.54) احس (S.62) الحائط (S.64) ارتمى على الأرض (S.57) فهد
69	4	السحيق يهوي جسده الصخور	L 1.6 L 5 L 1.9 L 2.9	N.5 N.6 0	(S.63) سحيفة (S.63) الهاوية جسده (S.62) حجر
70	6	تخيل شبحا يخفقه يخيفه سرداب مظلم	L 1.6 L 1.7 L 1.9 L 1.6 L 1.9 L 5	0 N.18 L.15 N.2 N.6 0	تخيله (S.51) الأشباح (S.54) الاختناق (S.67) الخوف (S.63) السرداب الوادي
71	5	تخيل وحشا رهيبا مكان القلعة	L 1.6 L 5 L 1.9 L 1.9 L 1.6	0 0 N.21 N.6 N.32	تخيل شبحا (S.49) رهيبا (S.64) مكانه (S.38) القلعة
72	3	فكرة اعادت الأمل	L 1.9 L.1.9 L 1.6	N.22 N.45 N.7	(S.49) فكرة (S.26) عادت (S.64) تمنى
73	2	ولده عاد	L 1.6 L 1.9	N.4 0	(S.68) ولده اعادت
74	2	يعود البيت	L 1.9 L 1.6	0 0	عاد البيت
75	6	عاد اقترب الغرفة المظلمة الخوف جديد	L 1.6 L.1.6 L 1.6 L 1.9 L 1.6 L 1.6	0 N.7 N. 26 N.4 N.4 N.63	يعود (S.61) اقترب (S.48) الغرفة (S.70) مظلم (S.70) يخيفه (S.11) جديد
76	3	يتخطى الغرفة الرهيبا	L 1.9 L 1.6 L 1.9	N.32 0 N.4	(S.43) خطا الغرفة (S.71) رهيبا

77	3	خطواته الغرفة قشعريرة	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 5	0 0 N.1	يتخطى الغرفة (S.75) الخوف
78	1	الخوف	L 1.5	N.2	(S.75) الخوف
80	2	صوت يسأله	L 1.9	N.21 N.68	(S.58) صوته (S.11) سأله
82	2	فمه صيحة	L 1.6 L 5	N.38 0	(S.43) فمه صوت
83	4	برعب نظراته الشبح	L 2.7 L 1.6 L 1.7	N. 4 N.44 N.31	(S.78) الخوف (S.37) نظر (S.51) الأشباح
		الغرفة	L 1.6	N.5	(S.77) الغرفة
84	2	الغرفة العينين	L 1.6 L 5	0 0	الغرفة يبحاق
85	1	الفم	L 1.6	N.2	(S.82) فمه
86	5	يديه جسده الصوت يسأله جديد	L 1.7 L 1.6 L 5 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.23 N.17 N.3 N. 5 N.10	(S.62) يد (S.68) جسده (S.82) صيحة (S.80) يسأله (S.75) جديد
87	1	فهد	L 2.6	N.13	(S.73) ولده
88	1	خائف	L 2.6	N.4	(S.83) برعب
89	1	الشبح	L 1.6	N.5	(S.83) الشبح
91	4	جسده الأرض رأسه يديه	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.4 N.26 N.49 N.4	(S.86) جسده (S.64) الأرض (S.41) رأسه (S.86) يديه
92	5	الشبح الصبي الصغير يسأله ولده	L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 1.6 L 2.6	N.2 N.80 N.74 N. 5 N.4	(S.89) الشبح (S.11) الصبي (S.17) الصغير (S.86) يسأله (S.87) فهد
93	4	الصغير ينظر المظلم مخيلته	L 1.6 L 1.9 L 1.9 L 1.6	0 N.9 N.17 N.19	الصغير (S.83) نظراته (S.75) المظلمة (S.73) تخيل
94	2	فهد قطعة الحلوى	L 2.6 L 1.6	N.1 N.78	(S.92) ولده (S.15) قطعة الحلوى
95	1	القطعة	L1.7	0	قطعة الحلوى
96	5	القطعة يده الأرض 2×فهد	L 1.6 L 1.9 L 1.6 L 1.6	0 N.4 N.4 N.1	القطعة (S.91) يديه (S.91) الأرض (S.94) فهد
97	2	ناداه البيت	L 5 L 1.6	N. 12 N.22	(S.84) صيحة (S.74) البيت
98	3	تخيلاته الرجل المجدور	L 1.7 L 1.6 L 1.6	N.4 N.79 N.81	(S.93) مخيلته (S.18) الرجل (S.16) المجدور
99	1	خانفا	L 1.9	N.10	(S.88) خائف
100	1	قطعة حلوى	L 1.9	N.4	(S.95) قطعة الحلوى

101	1	أخاف	L 1.9	N1	(S.99) خانفا
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الملخص باللغة العربية:

الاتساق المعجمي في قصتين قصيرتين مختارتين انكليزية و عربية

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تتعامل هذه الدراسة مع الاتساق المعجمي على انه وسيلة مهمة في تكوين النص وهي تحليل انواع روابط التماسك المعجمي في نصين أدبيين متشابهين من اللغة الانكليزية واللغة العربية. وتم استقصاء تلك الروابط بنوعيتها : التكرار والمصاحبة المعجمية.

وقد توصلت هذه الدراسة الى بعض النتائج، منها ما أكد فرضياتها الثلاث الاولى مثل: أ) نسبة التكرار في النص العربي اعلى منها في النص الانكليزي (84.210 الى 70.10)، ب) نسبة تكرار نفس الكلمات في النص العربي اعلى منها في النص الانكليزي (52.226% الى 43.478%)، ج) نسبة تكرار المرادفات في النص الانكليزي اعلى منها في النص العربي (15.217 الى 716.9%). د) اما الفرضية الرابعة " روابط الاتساق المعجمية اكثر كثافة في النص الأدبي الانكليزي منها في النص الأدبي العربي " فأنها لم تتحقق.

يستند أحد اهداف هذه الدراسة الرئيسة على رغبة التحقق من قابلية تطبيق الاتساق في تحليل النصوص العربية وعدم اقتضارها على النصوص الانكليزية كما يوحي بذلك كتاب هالدي و حسن (1976) " الاتساق في اللغة الانكليزية " وأن التكرار المعجمي شائع في اللغتين الانكليزية والعربية. اما بقية الأهداف فقد تضمنتها الفرضيات.

Key Words: Cohesion; Text; Tie- Lexical Cohesion; Reiteration-Collocation

مفاتيح الكلمات: الاتساق - النص - الرابط - الاتساق المعجمي - التكرار - المصاحبة المعجمي.