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CONTENTS

Investigating Expansion Types in an Arabic Text: A Systemic Perspective

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1. Introduction:

Systemic Linguistics is a theory of language centred on the notion of language function. It was extensively developed, as successive revisions of the Firthian model, and refined to its present form by M.A.K. Halliday.

The approach taken for the description and analysis of this paper is Systemic-Functional Grammar. The analytical approach is mainly taken from Halliday's work, in particular the model set out in *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (1994) and Halliday and Matthiessen (2004).

According to Systemic Functional Grammar, the logico-semantic relation between clauses in clause complexes has two types: expansion and projection. The expansion which is the concern of this paper, is divided into three types: elaboration, extension and enhancement; whereas projection is classified into: locution projection and idea projection. This paper is centred on the notion of expansion types only, i.e. the projection type is not used at all in the analysis.

This paper tries to answer questions such as: Do we have expansion types in Arabic?, if we have, which type will be more frequently used than others in a text?. Thus, the purpose of such as undertaking is to investigate expansion types in an Arabic text to see how such relations are employed. The paper also aims at utilizing

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Systemic Functional Grammar as a tool for analyzing the Arabic text. It can be considered an attempt to prove Eggins's (1994: 307) statement that "Systemic linguistics provides a useful theoretical and analytical framework for exploring and explaining how texts mean". Not only this, the paper tries to apply the above statement to Arabic language. Consequently, the analysis of the clause complexes of the Arabic text becomes the focus of this paper, particularly the expansion types between such complexes.

The structure of the paper is as follows: Section 1 is an introduction, Section 2 examines basic notions in clause complexes in English and Section 3 investigates the expansion relation in English, with its three types and subtypes. However, Section 4 is a theoretical background of clause complexes in Arabic, Section 5 deals with Expansion types and subtypes in Arabic, Section 6 is an analysis of an Arabic short story with the findings to see how different types of expansion are used in a text of the narrative genre. Finally, Section 7 illustrates the conclusions.

2. Clause Complexes in English:

Functional grammar, with the focus on 'language in use' refers to the clause, which is the largest unit in the grammatical rank scale, as a 'constituent unit in the grammar' (Halliday, 1994: 16). The clauses are linked together to form clause complexes, or put another way, a clause complex is two or more clauses logically connected. Halliday argues that a clause complex is "a head clause together with other clauses that modify it" (Halliday, 1994: 216). He also assumes that the notion of 'clause complex' enables us to account for the functional organization of sentences.

According to Halliday, clauses in a clause complex are interrelated in terms of two systems: Interdependency or Taxis and Logical-Semantic Type. In the type of Interdependency, there is the

relation of modifying. Taxis classifies clause complexes into two types: parataxis and hypotaxis. (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 373). Parataxis is the logical interdependency between clauses where the elements are of equal status. If two clauses are related paratactically, the primary one is initiating (1) and the secondary one continuing (2), e.g.

1. ||| I switched on my radio, || and there was a programme about air pollution |||

Hypotactic, however, is characterized as a relationship between clauses, an interdependency relationship in which neither of the clauses is a constituent part of another (Halliday, 1987: 73). It is the relation between a dependent element and its dominant (Halliday, 1994: 218). If two clauses are related hypotactically, the primary is the dominant (α) and the secondary one dependent (β).

2. ||| Fear of flying is natural | because human beings cannot fly |||
                          α   β

Berry (1975: 96) states that the difference between basic units and complex ones is that the basic units have multivariate structures while the complex units have univariate structures. Multivariate structures have different kinds of relationship between elements, whereas univariate structures have only one type of relationship between the elements (ibid: 98).

The logico-semantic type specifies clauses complexes which are linked together in terms of a logico-semantic relationship which is of two types: expansion and projection (Matthiessen and Halliday, 1997: 19). In expansion, the secondary clause picks up the message of the primary clause and expands on it. This can be done in any one of three ways: by elaborating, by extending, or by enhancing.

The relationship of projection is something different. In projection, "the secondary clause is projected through the primary one, which instates it as (a) a locution or (b) an idea (Halliday,

1994: 219). Projection is joining two clauses or more by considering the clause being projected, whether it is locution or idea. In locution type, one clause is projected through another, which presents it as a locution, a construction of wordings, and in the type of idea, one clause is projected through another, which presents it as an idea (Halliday, 1994: 253). In other words, locutions are projected verbal events and ideas are projected mental events (Thompson, 1996: 27). For example:

3. ||| She said: || "I have just came in". ||| (locution)
      "1   2

4. ||| I think || he is very smart. ||| (idea)
      α   'β

The relations of expansion will be the topic of the next sections.

3. Expansion as a Type of Logico-Semantic Relations between English Clause Complexes:

Expansion is one of the two types of logico-semantic relations between clauses in a clause complex. In expansion, "the secondary clause expands the primary one" (ibid: 219).

3.1 Types of Expansion:

According to Halliday, expansion can be classified into three types: elaboration, extension and enhancement. We shall explore each below.

3.1.1 Elaboration:

In elaboration, the secondary clause elaborates on the meaning of the initial one. The secondary clause 'does not introduce a new element into the picture but rather provides a further characterization of one that is already there' (Halliday, 1994: 225). This can be achieved by restating, clarifying, refining, or adding a

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descriptive attribute or comment. This type of relationship involves restating in other words, specifying in greater detail, exemplification and comment. It is shown through the sign (=). It involves both parataxis and hypotaxis relations.

3.1.1.1 Paratactic Elaboration (1 = 2):

Elaboration is combined with parataxis. In this type of clause complex, "an initial clause is restated, exemplified or further specified by another" (Martin et al., 1997: 171). This type of relation is of three subtypes (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 397):

(i)   exposition 'in other words'

(ii)   exemplification 'for example'

(iii)   clarification 'to be precise'

(i) Exposition:

In exposition, the secondary clause restates the thesis of the primary one in different words, to present it from another point of view, or to reinforce the message. For example:

5. ||| I badly need this ||; it is what I want. |||

Conjunctive expressions can be used to make the relationship explicit such as 'in other words', 'that is to say', 'or (rather)', and 'i.e.' in writing.

(ii) Exemplification:

In this type, the secondary clause develops the meaning of the primary one by further specifying it, or giving an example; for example:

6. ||| Have you visited European countries? || have you visited Holland? |||

Typical conjunctive expression can be used here as 'for example', 'for instance', 'in particular', and in writing 'e.g.'.

(iii) Clarification:

In this type, the secondary clause clarifies the meaning of the primary one.

7. ||| They used to work over here; || that's how they met. |||

(Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 398)

3.1.1.2 Hypotactic Elaboration (α=β):

In a hypotactic elaborating complex clause, the dependent clause provides some description or comment on the things mentioned in the primary clause. The dependent clauses may be finite or non-finite.

The secondary clause, here, 'has the same force as a defining relative clause of the Wh-type' (Halliday, 1994: 227). Halliday shows the difference between defining and non-defining relative clauses in terms of meaning. He states that 'in terms of meaning, these clauses do not define subjects, in the way that a defining clause does' (ibid.: 227). Let's have the following examples:

8. ||| The man whom you talked to was my brother. |||

9. ||| Baghdad, which is the capital of Iraqi, is very nice. |||

In (8), the defining clause 'whom you talked to' specifies a particular person, while the non-defining clause 'which is the capital of Iraq' does not define Baghdad but it just adds further information. In the hypotactic elaborating clause complex, the dependent clause refers to the whole primary clause or just to one participant in the primary clause, for examples:

10. ||| She got low marks in maths, || which upset her. |||

11. ||| The book which I bought yesterday was interesting. |||

$$α<<=β>>$$

The angle brackets are used to indicate enclosure (ibid.).

3.1.2 Extension:

Extension is the second type of expansion. According to Halliday (1994: 405), "one clause extends the meaning of another by adding something new to it". It is of three categories: addition, variation and alternation. Extension can be paratactic or hypotactic.

3.1.2.1 Paratactic Extension (1 + 2):

In paratactic extension, the clauses are linked together by the conjunctions and, or, nor or but. Paratactic extension includes addition, variation and alternation.

In paratactic addition, the two clauses are joined through the use of conjunctions and (positive addition), nor (negative addition) and but (adversative addition). For examples:

12. ||| He plays piano || and his sister plays oboe. ||| (positive addition)

13. ||| I could not tell her the truth || nor did I want to. ||| (negative addition)

14. ||| It's my book || but you can take it. ||| (adversative addition)

In paratactic variation, "one clause is presented as being in total or partial replacement of another" (ibid.: 407). Variation could be 'replacive' (instead) and 'subtractive' (except). This relation could be recognized by using the conjunctions instead, but, on the contrary, only. Consider the following:

15. ||| I could not visit her, || but instead I gave her a call. ||| (replacive relation)

In paratactic alternation, one clause is offered as an alternative to another. The cohesive conjunctions of this type are: or, alternatively, conversely, on the other hand, and the pair either or. Examples are:

16. ||| Either you stay here, || or you leave. |||

3.1.2.2 Hypotactic Extension (α + β):

Hypotactic extension has the three categories: addition, variation and alternation. In these clause complexes, the dependent clauses could be finite or non-finite.

Finite hypotactic extension means "addition with contrast" (Thompason, 1996: 203). Hypotactic clauses of addition are recognized through the use of conjunctions while, whereas. No negative additive type of hypotactic extension can be found.

17. ||| He felt asleep, || while he was watching TV. |||

In Finite <u>variation</u>, the hypotactic subtractive relation is expressed with conjunction such as except, that, but (for the fact that) (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 408):

18. ||| I remembered nothing || except that he was bold. |||

The hypotactic clauses of <u>alternation</u> are expressed by the conditional structure 'if … not'.

19. ||| If he's not at home, || he must be in his office. |||

As for non-finite hypotactic extending clauses, they have addition and variation types. The <u>addition</u> could be <u>additive</u> (the clause preceded by: apart from, besides, with) or <u>adversative</u> (preceded by without). The <u>variation</u> could either be <u>replacive</u> or <u>subtractive</u>. The replacive is introduced by <u>instead</u>, whereas the subtractive by <u>other than</u>.

20. ||| Besides being afraid, || Jean was totally depressed. ||| (additive)

21. ||| He was talking loudly,||without listening to anyone. ||| (adversative)

22. ||| Instead of finding solutions to the problem, || he made another mistake. ||| (replacive)

23. ||| I have never known him other than behaving selfishly. ||| (subtractive)

3.1.3 Enhancement:

In enhancement, one clause enhances the meaning of another with some features of time, place, manner, cause and condition (Halliday, 1985: 211). There are two types of this relationship: paratactic and hypotactic. The notation (1 X 2) is used for the former, and (α X β) for the latter.

3.1.3.1 Paratactic Enhancement (1 X 2):

The enhancing clause is a coordinated one with a circumstantial feature expressed either by the conjunctions: then, so, for, yet, still; or a conjunction group with and: and there, and thus, and so; or by and in combination with a conjunctive: at that time, till then, in that way (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 413). There are four types of paratactic enhancement: temporal, spatial (manner) and causal-conditional.

Temporal relation can be expressed by the conjunction 'then' for the same time or a conjunction group such as 'and then' for the later time.

24. ||| They spread the cloth on the grass, || and then began unpacking the picnic things ||| (Downing and Locke, 2002: 291)

25. ||| She turned the corner, || and there stood Robin waiting for her. ||| (ibid.)

Manner relation is of means and comparison. A paratactic enhancing clause of means is introduced by the conjunction group 'and in that way, and thus', while a clause of comparison is expressed by 'and so, and similarly'.

26. ||| Take care of your brother || and in that way you will be the head of your family. |||

Causal-conditional relation consists of cause-effect and condition. Cause-effect relation can be introduced by <u>so</u>, <u>and so</u>, <u>for and therefore</u>. Condition may be positive, negative or concessive. Positive condition is expressed by <u>and then</u>; and negative condition

by <u>otherwise</u> and concessive condition by <u>still</u>, <u>yet</u>, <u>though</u> and <u>but</u>. Consider:

27. ||| He was afraid || so he kept calm. ||| (cause-effect) (1 ^ 2)

28. ||| I shall work for three hours on Sunday, || and then I shall complete the painting. ||| (positive condition) (1 ^ 2)

29. ||| I want you to clam down; || otherwise we shall never get out of this situation. ||| (negative condition) (1 ^ 2)

30. ||| Though my car is old, || it is still in running order. ||| (concession) (β ^ α)

3.1.3.2 Hypotactic Enhancement (α X β):

Hypotactic enhancement clauses "correspond very closely in function to adjuncts, specifying aspects of the dominant process such as the time, reason, condition, etc." (Thompson, 1996: 204). In other words, dependent circumstantials associated with enhancement give the adverbial clauses of time, place, condition, reason, concession (Downing and Locke, 2002: 292). They may be either finite or non-finite.

Finite dependent clauses embrace temporal, spatial, manner and causal-condition. They are introduced by subordinating conjunctions which could be simple as before, after, and conjunctive groups such as if, even if, even though, etc. The subordinating conjunctions for the temporal relation are after, before, until, when:

31. ||| When I met him, || he was someone different. |||

Spatial relation is introduced by where, wherever:

32. ||| We moved to Baghdad, || where we lived for six years. |||

Clauses of manner are expressed by as, as if, and as though:

33. ||| He walks, || as if he was a king. |||

The causal-conditional relation consists of cause and condition. Clauses of cause are introduced by because, since; clauses of condition may be positive, negative, or concessive.

Positive conditional clauses may be introduced by if, as long as, provided that, negative conditional clauses by unless; and concessive ones by even if, even though, although and while.

34. ||| He won't come into this house || as long as I'm alive. ||| (positive condition) (Downing and Locke, 2002: 293)

35. ||| You shall not succeed || unless you work harder. ||| (negative condition)

36. ||| I shall try to come || even though I doubt I'll be on time. ||| (concessive)

Non-finite hypotactic enhancing clauses, however, are always dependent. The relation may either be explicitly or implicitly expressed. Enhancing relationship are expressed by explicit conjunctions such as before, while, without, by, etc.; or implicitly by taxposition (Downing and Locke, 2002: 294 and Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 420):

37. ||| Look carefully || before crossing the street. ||| (explicit)

38. ||| Being a man of ingenuity, || he soon repaired the machine. ||| (implicit) (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1987: 327)

4. Clause Complexes in Arabic:

In Arabic, the clause complex is the highest syntactic unit. It consists of two or more clauses. It is usually composed of a free clause preceded or followed by a number of free or dependent clauses. Thus, Arabic clause complexes can either involve two or more equal clauses joined by coordination; or involve a free clause and one or more dependent clauses joined by means of subordination.

    free clause   free clause

39. ||| محمدٌ طبيبٌ || وليلى مهندسة ||| (a coordinated clause)

(Mohammed is a doctor and Layla is a woman engineer.)

    dependent clause   free clause

40. ||| وصل زيدٌ || قبل أن يغادر الضيوف ||| (a subordinated clause)

(Zeid arrived before the guests left.)

In other word, coordination and subordination are achieved by conjunctions which are of two major subclasses: coordinating and subordinating (Khalil, 2010: 319). The coordinating conjunctions link equal syntactic units, whereas the subordinating conjunctions link units of unequal syntactic units. Consequently, coordinating conjunctions are used to combine two free clauses into a compound sentence, while subordinating conjunctions 'integrate a subordinate clause into a superordinate clause, creating a complex sentene' (ibid.).

It should be noted, here, that the coordinated clauses in the clause complex are divided in terms of their position into primary clause and secondary one. Functionally, the primary is the initiating clause and the secondary one is the continuing one.

41. ||| جاء محمد || وذهب علي |||

(Mohammed came and Ali went.)
Secondary   primary (position).
Continuing   initiating (function).

5. *Expansion as a Type of Logico-Semantic Relations between Arabic Clause Complexes:*

Expansion at the clause complex is achieved by two types of relationship: paratactic and hypotactic. In paratactic expansion, there are two or more equal clauses which are joined by coordination, whereas hypotactic expansion is made by subordination whereby one obligatory clause (α) is preceded or followed by one or more dependent clauses (β).

In paratactic expansion, the clauses are joined by means of العطف (coordination). In Arabic, coordination means to combine two or more clauses with each other (Ghayaati, N.D: 315 and Cantarino, 1975, III: 7). There are two types of coordination in Arabic: عطف بيان and عطف نسق. The former is achieved where a coordinator is not used to link clauses, instead they are juxtaposed to form a clause complex without any conjunctions (a syndetic coordination) (Ghayaati, N.D: 311; Al-Ghalayini, 1980, 3: 242-5; Al-Jurjani, 1982, 2: 927 and Aziz, 1989: 210).

42. ||| أقبل أبو محمد علي |||

(Abu Mohammed Ali came.)

In this example, Abu Mohammed and Ali are coordinated to each other without any conjunction. They are asyndetic coordination.
Al-Samara'ee (2007: 184) claims that this type of coordination is used to clarify what follows. Thus, when I say مررتُ بأخيك محمد (I passed by your brother Mohammed), I used the word Mohammed to identify your brother who is Mohammed and no one else.

Asyndetic coordination is also used to link two or more clauses to express complementary statements or they show apposition, expalanation, emphasis, etc. (Cantarino, 1975, 3: 7-11).

43. ||| الشمس ساطعة || الجو معتدل || كل شيء جميل |||

(The sun is shining, the weather is moderate, everything is beautiful.)

The second type of coordination is called عطف النسق, where two or more clauses are in syndetic relationship, i.e. two or more clauses are coordinated by coordinating conjunctions such as الواو (waw), الفاء (faa'), ثم (thuma), etc. (Ghayaati, N.D: 315; Hasan, N.D, 3: 556; Cantarino, 1975, 3: 11 and Hassan, 1995: 197).

44. ||| وصل خالد || ثم تكلم معي |||

(Khalid arrived then talked to me.)

The conjunctions or حرف العطف as they are called in Arabic are either separable or inseparable (Wright, 1971. 1: 290-294 and Aziz, 1989: 212-214). The inseparable conjunctions are:

a) و

45. ||| درستُ درسي || وذهبتُ إلى النوم |||

(I studied my lesson and went to bed.)

b) ف which is حرف ترتيب (a particle of classification) which indicates that objects come after one another. It indicates that the continuing clause comes immediately after the initiating one (Al-Zagagi, 1957: 31 and Al-Mubarad, 1964, 1: 10).

46. ||| أكل || فنام |||

(He ate and then slept.)

As for the separable connectives, they are as follows:

a) ثم**:** This connective particle is considered as an adverbial of time. It indicates a sequential action (Ryding, 2005: 417). It differs from ف in that the continuing clause does not immediately follow the initiating one (Al-Zamakhshari, N.D, 2: 197; Al-Ansari, N.D, 1: 118-119 and Aziz, 1989: 212).

47. ||| زرتُ عمي || ثم تباحثنا في موضوع مهم |||

(I visited my uncle and then we discussed an important topic.)

b) لكن**:** It has a connective function when it is preceded by either a negative clause or a prohibitive clause introduced by لا الناهية (the prohibition Lā) on the condition that it should be preceded by a singular noun (Al-Samara'ee, 2007: 223), e.g.

48. ||| ما أقبل محمدٌ || لكن خالدٌ |||

(Mohammed didn't come but Khalid did.)

c) بل**:** It is a contrastive conjunction which "indicates contrast in semantic content between two parts of a sentence" (Ryding, 2005:

411). It is termed adversative إضراب because it introduced a clause whose semantic content is different from the main one (Khalil, 2010: 325). It comes after negative clauses (Ibn Aqil, 1964: 66), e.g.

49. ||| لم يكمل قراءة القصة || بل شاهد التلفاز |||

   (He didn't complete reading the story but he watched T.V.)

d) لا بل: This conjunctive particle consists of the negator لا and the adversative بل. La is used for emphasis (Al-Asterbathi, 1979, 2: 41-420 and Al-Ansari, ND, 1: 113).

50. ||| جاء زيدٌ || لا بل وصل زيدٌ وعمر |||

   (Zeid came, no Zeid and Amr arrived.)

e) أو: This coordinator expressed an alternative choice (Al-Zamakhshari, 1948, 3: 100). It can only be used in affirmative and interrogative clauses (Cantarino, 1975, 3: 49).

51. ||| تقرأ الرواية || أو تشاهد التلفاز |||

   (You read a novel or watch T.V.)

f) أم: It is only used in questions to express alternative interrogation (Al-Mubarrad, 1964, 3: 286 and Aziz, 1989: 213), e.g.

52. ||| أنسافر بالقطار || أم تبقى هنا |||

   (Shall we travel by train or stay here?)

h) أما .. أو: This correlative coordinator expresses exclusive meaning (Khalil, 2010: 328).

53. ||| إما أن تبقى هنا || أو تذهب إلى هناك |||

   (Either you stay here or go there.)

   As for the second type of expansion, however, it is the hypotactic one. In hypotactic expression, the clause complex can be achieved by means of subordination. It is worth noting that the

clause complex built by means of subordination is termed الجملة الكبرى (the lager sentence) which consists of two clauses, the subordinate one is called الجملة الصغرى (the smaller sentence) (Al-Ansari, N.D: 380).

54. ||| وصلنا || حيث ينتظرنا الضيوف |||

(We arrived where the guests waited for us.)

جملة كبرى **CIC**

β جملة صغرى   **α**

حيث ينتظرنا الضيوف   وصلنا
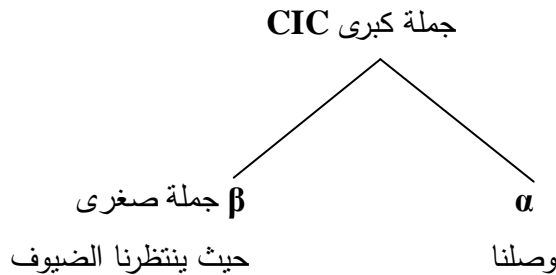
In such clauses, β is always a dependent clause on the α clause. These two clauses, i.e. (α) and (β) are joined by subordinating conjunctive particles. They are:

a) حتى hatta (until): It introduces the dependent clause (β) which means 'to the extent that' (Cantarino, 1975, 3: 86).

55. ||| استمر في هذا الاتجاه || حتى ترى العلامة |||

(Continue in this direction until you see the sign.)

This particle has also a temporal meaning and it could introduce a clause of purpose (Khalil, 2010: 328).

b) لأنَّ (because): This particle introduces the dependent clause which is always causal:

56. ||| لم أسافر || لأنني كنت منشغلة |||

(I didn't travel because I was busy.)

c) أن: It is called أن المصدرية (infinitival an) (Wright, 1971, 2: 26 and Khalil, 2010: 330):

57. ||| أريدُ || أن تأتيني |||

(I want you to come.)

d) The conditional particles إذا, إن and لو (Wright, 1971, 1: 292; Cantarino, 1975: 297, Aziz, 1989: 224 and Khalil, 2010: 329).

i) إذا (if): refers to a future action and implies a condition:

58. ||| إذا اتصلت بها || أعلمني |||

(If you called her, let me know.)

ii) إن (if): This particle introduces a dependent conditional clause. It also denotes a future time:

59. ||| إن تدرس || تنجح |||

(If you study, you shall succeed.)

iii) لو (if): The conditional subordinate clause introduced by لو is a verbal one, normally with the perfect verb. The main clause is also a verbal clause, most often introduced by the emphatic particle لـ (Cantarino, 1975, 3: 320-321):

60. ||| لو فعلت ذلك || لندمت |||

(If you did that you would be sorry.)

e) Adverbial conjunctions of time and place (Ryding, 2009: 414):
i) بينما (while, whereas). This subordinator has the temporal meaning 'while' and the contrastive meaning of 'whereas':

61. ||| وصلنا || بينما كان يغادر الضيوف |||

(We arrived while the guests were leaving.)

ii) بعد أن، بعدما (after)

62. ||| غادر المدينة || بعد أن (بعد ما) أنهى عمله |||

(He left the town after he finished his job.)

iii) عندما، حينما (when)

63. ||| زرناه || عندما (حينما) علمنا بمرضه |||

(We visited him when we knew about his illness.)

iv) حيثما (where):

64. ||| جلسنا || حيثما تقابلنا |||

(We sat where we met.)

f) Relative pronoun such as الذي (who, which); التي (who, which); من (he, who); ما (that, which); أي (he who); أية (she, who) (Wright, 1971, 1: 270). See the following examples:

65. ||| لا يدري || ما يقول |||

(He doesn't know what to say.)

66. ||| أؤيدُ || الذي تقوله |||

(I am with what you are saying.)

5.1 Types of Expansion at the Arabic Clause Complexes:

Functionally speaking, expansion at the Arabic clause complex is of three types: elaboration, extension and enhancement.

5.1.1 Elaboration:

In elaboration, the secondary clause elaborates on the meaning of the primary one by means of restating, specifying by giving specific information and clarifying. Elaboration could either be paratactic or hypotactic. The equal sign (=) is used to denote this relation.

5.1.1.1 Paratactic Elaboration (1 = 2):

In this type of clause complex, the secondary clause expands the meaning of the primary one through exposition, exemplification and clarification.

In exposition, the secondary clause restates the thesis of the primary one in different words, presenting it from another point of view and reinforcing its message. The two clauses are coordinated by coordinators, e.g.

67. ||| الولدُ حزينٌ جداً || بل إنه لا يتكلم إطلاقاً |||

secondary   CC   primary

(The boy is so sad; he is not speaking at all.)

It is common to find two coordinated clauses without any coordinated conjunction:

68. ||| الجو جميل؛ || إنه يوم ربيع دافئ |||

(The weather is nice, it is a warmy spring day.)

In exemplification, the secondary clause expands the meaning of the primary one by giving examples. Certain expressions can be used such as كمثال على ذلك، على سبيل المثال، مثلاً (for example), خاصة، بالأخص، على وجه الخصوص، (particularly); and the particle كأن (as):

69. ||| لقد زرتُ مدن عراقية جميلة || فأربيل على سبيل المثال مدينة رائعة |||

(I have visited beautiful Iraqi cities, Erbil; for example is a wonderful city.)

In clarification, the secondary clause clarifies the thesis of the primary one:

70. ||| كتابك رائع || فلقد تناولت كل القضايا المهمة في مجتمعنا |||

(Your book is awesome, you've dealt with all the important issues of our society.)

5.1.1.2 Hypotactic Elaboration (α = β):

In this type of relation, the secondary clause expresses the meaning of the primary one by providing specific information. The dependent clause is introduced by the relative pronouns which show

concord with the item at head with regard to number, gender and case. They are الذي (for masculine singular persons), التي (for feminine), اللذان (for masculine dual, subjective case) and اللذين (for masculine dual, objective and genitive cases), اللتان (for feminine dual, subjective case), اللتين (for feminine dual, objective and genitive cases), الذين (for masculine plural) and اللاتي، اللائي (for feminine plural) all cases (Aziz, 1989: 149), e.g.

71. ‖‖ رأيت الطالبين ‖ اللذين نجحا في الامتحان ‖‖

   (I saw the two students who passed the exam.)

5.1.2 Extension:

In Arabic, the secondary clause expands the meaning of the primary one by adding some new element, giving an exception to it, and offering an alternative. It can be paratactic and hypotactic. The symbol (+) shall be used.

5.1.2.1 Paratactic Extension (1 + 2):

Paratactic extension, in Arabic, is of three types; addition, variation and alternation. In paratactic addition, there are three types: positive, negative and adversative. Addition relation can be recognized through the use of the conjunction و (positive), the correlative construction لا ... ولا (negative), and لكن (adversative) (Al-Antaki, 1975: 271).

72. ‖‖ يشاهد محمدُ التلفاز ‖ وتنظف صفا المنزل ‖‖ (positive addition)

   (Mohammed watches T.V. and Safa cleans the house.)

73. ‖‖ لا تقرأ بصوت عالٍ ‖ ولا تزعج الآخرين ‖‖ (negative addition)

   (Don't read loudly and bother others.)

74. ‖‖ إنه فلاحٌ فقيرٌ ‖ لكنه سعيد ‖‖

   (He is a poor farmer but he is happy.)

In paratactic variation, the secondary clause replaces the primary one totally or partially. The typical conjunctive expressions for total replacement are بدلاً من ذلك (instead), بل (but), (بل) على العكس (on the contrary) and the preposition عِوض (Wright, 1971: 281). The relative clauses, ماعدا، ما خلا (except) in which the relative pronoun ما functions as the subject of the verbs خلا (to pass), and عدا (to exceed) are conjunctive phrases for partial replacement (Cantarino, 1975, 3: 192 and Ghayaati, N.D: 249).

75. ‖‖ لم أسافر بالطائرة، ‖‖ (بل) بدلاً من ذلك سافرت بالسيارة ‖‖ (total replacive)

   (I didn't travel by a plane, but instead I took a car.)

76. ‖‖ يدير القسم بصورة جيدة، ‖‖ ماعدا أنه قلما يلتقي بنا في الاجتماعات ‖‖ (partial replacive)

   (He runs the department well, except he rarely meets us in meetings.)

In paratactic alternation, one clause is represented as alternative to another. The conjunctive signals in this type are أو and the alternative construction إما ... أو. By using أو, one alternation should be chosen (Aziz, 1989: 213-214).

77. ‖‖ علينا التحرك بسرعة ‖‖ أو سيفوتنا القطار ‖‖

   (We have to move fast; otherwise we missed the train.)

5.1.2.2 Hypotactic Extension (α + β):

In Arabic hypotactic extension, the secondary clause extends the meaning of the primary one by adding some new elements, giving an exception to it and offering an alternation. In this type, the conjunction expressions are بينما (while), which is an adverbial conjunction of time. It consists of the adverb بين plus the indefinite relative pronoun ما. This word has a temporal meaning (while), and a contrastive meaning (whereas) (Ryding, 2005: 414):

78. ||| ألقت الشرطة القبض عليهم || بينما كانوا يهربون |||

(The police arrested them while they were escaping.)

Another type of hypotactic extension is alternation which is expressed by the conditional structure إذا ما، إذا لم، إن لم in which the dependent clause comes first (Wright, 1971, 2: 9):

79. ||| إنْ لم تعملْ || ستخسر عملك |||

(If you don't do your best, you shall lose your job.)

5.1.3 Enhancement:

In enhancement, the meaning of the primary clause is enhanced by providing circumstantial features of time, place, cause, reason, condition, result, etc. The symbol (X) shall be adopted to refer to this relation. This type could either be paratactic or hypotactic.

5.1.3.1 Paratactic Enhancement (1 X 2):

In this type of relation, the secondary clause enhances the meaning of the primary one by coordination with circumstantial features. Different relations can be signaled by different conjunctions.

Temporal relation is signalled by conjunctions and phrases such as ثم (من) (then), في ذلك الوقت (at that time), في نفس الوقت (at the same time), and عندما (when).

80. ||| ذهبنا إلى الحديثة || ثم تناولنا الطعام |||

(We went to the garden, then we ate food.)

ثم thumma (then) connects clauses, implying succession at an interval (Wright, 1971, 1: 293 and Ryding, 2009: 292).

81. ||| سافرنا إلى بغداد || والتقينا بأصدقائنا |||

(We traveled for Baghdad and met our friends.)

Spatial relation is expressed by adverbs of place such as هناك، هنالك (there) (Wright, 1971, 1: 288).

82. ||| ذهب إلى الحفلة || وهنالك قابل فتاته |||

(He went to the party and there he met his girl.)

Manner is of means and comparison. A paratactic enhancing clause of means is expressed by conjunction groups such as بصورة مشابهة (similarly) and بهذه الطريقة (and in this way), while وهكذا (and this) are used to refer to a clause of comparison.

83. ||| تكلم بكل صراحة || وبهذه الطريقة حلَ المشكلة |||

(He talked honestly and in this way he solved the problem.)

84. ||| أكمل عمله || وهكذا غادرَ المكتب |||

(He completed his job, and thus he left the office.)

Cause-effect relation can be expressed by conjunction phrases ولهذا السبب (so) and the coordinator فـ (Ryding, 2005: 282).

85. ||| كان طفلي جائعاً || فحضرتُ له الطعام |||

(My child was hungry, so I made him food.)

Conditional could be positive, negative and concessive. Positive condition is introduced by a compound time adverbial عندئذٍ (in that case) which consists of the time adverb عند and ئذ idhin expression (ibid.: 416).

86. ||| قد يساورني شك || وعندئذٍ لا أعلم ما سيحصل لي |||

(I doubt, and then I don't know what will happen to me.)
Negative condition is expressed by وإلا (otherwise):

87. ||| عليك أن تبقى هادئاً || وإلا سأغادر الغرفة |||

(You have to keep quiet; otherwise I shall leave the room.)

Concessive condition is introduced by exceptive expressions which include connectives and adverbs with meanings that contrast with previous propositional content (ibid.: 650). They are ومع ذلك (nevertheless), مع إنَّ (although).

88. ||| مع انني أشعر بالتعب || يجب أن أذهب إلى العمل |||

(Though I am tired, I must go to work.)

5.1.3.2 Hypotactic Enhancement:

In Arabic, hypotactic enhancement can be expressed by subordinating clauses which function as an adverb or conditional clauses (Cantarino, 1975, 3: 63). These enhancing hypotactic clauses include temporal, spatial, manner and causal-condition.
Temporal relation is expressed by subordinating conjunctions like the adverbs of time بعد (after), قبل (before), منذ (since), حتى (until), عندما (when) (Ryding, 2005: 414-415).

89. ||| عندما جئنا إلى هنا || غادر معظم الضيوف |||

(When we came here, most guests left.)

90. ||| انتظرتُ علياً || حتى انصرف الحضور |||

(I waited for Ali until the audience left.)

Spatial relation is introduced by حيث (where), and حيثما (wherever) which are considered adverbs of place (Wright, 1971, 1: 288 and Cantarino, 1975, 3: 279).

91. ||| أذهب معكم || حيث (حيثما) تذهبون |||

(I shall go where (wherever) you are going.)

Clauses of manner are introduced by the preposition ك which has the meaning of مثل (Wright, 1971, 2: 177). They are also expressed by the separable كأنَّ (as if it were) which is a particle compound with the particle أنَّ and the preposition ك (ibid., 2: 78).

92. ||| يتكلم زيدٌ || كأنه رجل بالغ |||

(Zeid spoke as if he were an adult.)

It is to be noted that the pronoun ـه attached to كأنَّ is known as ضمير الشأن (ibid.: 81).

Arabic clauses of manner are also introduced by كما (as), which is considered an adverbial conjunction of similarity (Ryding, 2005: 416).

93. ||| كما أمر النقيب، || أكملوا المهمة |||

(As commanded by the lieutenant, they completed the mission.)

Arabic clauses of cause are introduced by لأن (because), which consists of the preposition لِـ followed by the particle أنّ and (Wright, 1971, لكي and كي ,لِـ particles of reason) such as حروف التعليل 1: 293).

94. ||| لأنه كان صائماً || شعر بتعب شديد |||

(Because he was fast, he felt very tired.)

95. ||| عملتْ بجد || كي يكون كل شيء جاهزاً في أوانه |||

(She worked hard so that everything would be ready in time.)

As for clauses of condition, just like those of paratactic enhancement, they can be positive, negative and concessive. Positive condition is expressed by the particles إنْ and إذا:

96. ||| إن تدرس || تنجح |||

(If you study, you shall succeed.)

In addition, the conditional clause may be introduced by لو and its compounds لوما، لولا. The main clause following the subordinate clause is a verbal with the verb in the perfect tense, mostly introduced by the emphatic particle لَـ (Wright, 1971: 294 and Cantarino, 1975, 3: 320).

97. ||| لو ذهبت إلى هناك لقابلته |||

(If you went there, you would meet him.)

The concessive relation is different from the condition that the conditional clauses which express the validity of the main clause is confined to the actual fulfilment of the condition, whereas the concessive clauses do not limit the validity of the main clause but they present a new aspect. The concessive particles are لو and إن.

98. ||| استطيب طعامي || ولو كان خبزاً وزيتوناً |||

(I would find my food delicious, even if it were just bread and olives.)

(Cantarino, 1975, 3: 331)

Concession is also expressed by expressions such as بالرغم، رغم، على الرغم (in spite of) which introduce first clauses, and وإن (even if, even though). The word رغم is a noun which can be used alone or which goes into construct relationship (Ryding, 2009: 654-655).

99. ||| على الرغم من أنه دخل المنافسة للتسلية، || إلا أنه فاز بالجائزة الأولى |||

(Although he had only entered the contest for fun, he won first prize.)

As for the phrase وإن, however, it consists of the conjunction, و and the conditional marker إن (ibid.: 655).

100. ||| إنني احترمها || وإن كانت مزعجة في بعض الأوقات |||

(I respect her even if she was annoying at sometimes.)

6. Data Analysis and Discussion:

In this section, we shall try to analyze the Arabic short story "المحفظة" "The Wallet" in terms of expansion. This text is taken from a collection of short stories, entitled "الوداع الأخير" "The Last

Farewell" compiled by Najwa Hassan. Also, we shall focus on the relation of expansion among clauses in clause complexes in the text, and specifically within expansion types into extension, elaboration and enhancement. In other words, the clause complexes of the other type of logical relations, which is projection, which is not the focus of this paper, will be excluded in the analysis.

It should be noted here that the text consists of (47) clause complexes and (106) clauses. The ordinal numbers are put at the beginning of each clause complex, in the analysis, to represent the clause complexes, whereas the cardinal numbers of clauses in the complexes are put in brackets.

As shown in the data, all the three types of expansion, viz. elaboration, extension and enhancement are found but with different frequencies. The highest frequent use of expansion type is extension, with (34) clause complexes (72.34%), while the other two types are less frequent, with (7) clause complexes for elaboration accounting for (14.89%) and (6) clause complexes occupying (12.77%) for enhancement type.

Put it in detail, it has been shown that within extension, the most dominant subtype is addition with (33) clause complexes, accounting for (97%), while variation is a very rare subtype, with only one complex (3%). It is important to say, here, that addition type is highly realized by positive addition, with (28) clause complexes in the text numbered (1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44, 46 and 47). Adversative addition is also found in the text with only (4) complexes numbered (10, 27, 33 and 42), accounting for (11.77%).

Negative addition, however, is rarely illustrated in the data, with one complex number (25), occupying (2.94%).

(25) * ||| ألم تقل أنها عانقت يدك منذ عشرين سنة || ولم تبدلها نظرا لجودة جلدها |||

(Haven't you said that it was on your hand for twenty year
and you didn't change it for the good quality of its leather.)

As shown in (25) above, the negative addition in the Arabic clause complex is made by the use of the coordinate negatives لم ... ولم.

It is also seen that the clause complexes, with positive addition are joined through syndetic or asyndetic coordination. Consider clause complexes numbered (9and 11) in the data below:

(9) ||| يدوّن ملاحظاته، || يُقيّم عملها ||| (asyndetic coordination)

(He is writing down his notes, and assessing her job.)

(11) ||| أنهى مهمتهُ || واستعد للرحيل ||| (syndetic coordination)

(He finished his mission and got ready for leaving.)

As shown in the text (9), asyndetic coordination is realized without any conjunctions, while syndetic coordination is illustrated through the use of the radicle (و) as in the text (11).

Moreover, syndetic coordination is found to be the most frequent use, with (16) clause complexes (57.14%), while asyndetic coordination is used with (12) complexes (42.86%).

Adversative addition, however, is realized in complexes numbered (10, 27, 33 and 42) with the use of لكن and بل (but):

(10) ||| حفر أسلوبه في الحديث نفقاً سريا بين فمه وقلبها || لكنها سرعان ما ردمته |||

(His style in conversation dug a secret tunnel between his
mouth and her heart, but she hastily buried it with.)

Variation type is illustrated in clause complex number (29) through the use of the phrase (عوضاً عن):

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* The numbers of the texts are those used in the appendices.

(29) ||| وعوضاً عن وضع المحفظة قربها في السيارة || ألقتها جانب الرصيف |||

(Instead of putting the wallet beside her, she dropped it on the side of the street.)

Finally, alternation type, within extension cannot be found in the text.

As for elaboration, hypotactic elaboration is the most frequent use in this text, with (5) clause complexes (71.42%), while paratactic elaboration is rarely realized by the two subtypes, exemplification and clarification, with only one complex for each (14.29%). Hypotactic elaboration is realized by the relative clauses in complexes numbered (17, 18, 23, 39 and 40).

(17) ||| لحضوري المؤتمر العالمي للذرة || والذي سينعقد في نيويورك الشهر القادم |||

(For attending the International Conference of Atom which will be held in New York next month)

Examples of other subtypes of elaboration, which are exemplification and clarification, are also found in the text numbered (20) and (14) respectively.

(14) ||| فقدت محفظتي || محفظتي الصغيرة ||| (clarification)

(I lost my wallet, my small one.)

(20) ||| أدون عليها عناوين مهمة جداً خارج القطر في معظم دول العالم التي أرتادها |||

(exemplification)

(On which I write down the very important addresses outside the country, in most of the world countries I go to.)

Exposition subtype, however, is not found in the text.

Regarding enhancement, it has been found that causal type is the most dominant type with (4) complexes (66.66%). This type is indicated by particles such as كي and فاء السببية (in order to) in texts (3, 8, 21 and 45):

(3) ||| تحفز فؤادها || كي يغلق الصمامات |||

   (*Her heart moved to close the valves.*)

(8) ||| ينتشر الرضا علائم فوق قسمات وجهه || فيزيدها تألقاً وحناناً |||

   (*Satisfaction appears to mark the features of his face,*
   making it brighter and kinder.)

Temporal and spatial types are also realized with only one complex for each (16.67%). Temporal type is realized by adverbs such as عندما (when) as in text (4):

(4) ||| عندما حمل الأثير عبر الآلة الخرساء صوتاً في أعماق الأمل|| صوت تدفق شلال |||

   (*When the air carried through a mute instrument a voice in*
   the depth of hope, a voice of waterfall)

However, spatial type is illustrated by the adverb بعد (behind):

(31) ||| وبعد مسافة مائة وخمسين كيلومتراً، || وقف في محطة وقود |||

   (*After a distance of 150 kms, he stopped at a fuel station.*)

Other types such as manner and conditional types are not disclosed in this short story.

The findings of the analysis are presented in the tables below.

Table 1: Types of Expansion in the Short Story "المحفظة"

Types of Expansion	Number of Occurrence	Percentage
Elaboration	7	14.89%
Extension	34	72.34%
Enhancement	6	12.77%
	47	**100%**

Table 2: Types and Subtypes of Expansion in the Short Story

"المحفظة"

Types and Subtypes of Expansion		Number of Occurrence	Percentage
Elaboration	Exposition	0	0%
	Exemplification	1	14.29%
	Clarification	1	14.29%
	Hypotactic	5	71.42%
		7	**100% total**
Extension	Addition	33	97%
	Variation	1	3%
	Alternation	0	0%
		34	**100% total**
Enhancement	Temporal	1	16.67%
	Spatial	1	16.67%
	Cause-effect	4	66.66%
	Manner	0	0%
	Condition	0	0%
		6	**100% total**
		47	**100%**

7. Conclusions:

All the logico-semantic relations except the locution have been investigated in the texts taken from the Arabic short story 'المحفظة' 'The Wallet". The expansion types and its subtypes in a total of (47) clause complexes have been thoroughly examined. As shown by the analysis of the text, it can be said that the extension type, and specifically addition subtype is the dominant one used in the text. This can be due to the fact that the genre of this text is

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narrative. One of the features of narratives is that the writer tries to give information. That is why we find so many examples of Arabic syndetic coordination in the text because the writer wants to make the job easy for the readers by telling them events explicitly. Notwithstanding, other types have also been found in the text such as hypotactic elaboration and cause-effect enhancement type. Hypotactic elaboration is chiefly realized through the use of relative pronouns which are used to identify the persons or things about which the writer talks in a clearer way. Furthermore, the high use of cause-effect relation indicates that since the text is a short story, it is made to tell things, i.e. the writer does not want the readers to stay long and deduce things by themselves. Furthermore, the results show that exposition, alternation, manner and conditional types are not found in the text. Finally, these findings will contribute towards an understanding of how a linguistic tool, and mainly the expansion types, is used to clarify some features of the text.

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Appendix: The Corpus of Data

1st ||| (1) لحظات من الحلم || (2) ثوان من الصمت |||

(Extension) (Positive addition) 2 + 1

2nd ||| (3) ألهبت الحنايا، || (4) أوقدت الذكريات |||

(Positive addition) 2 + 1

3rd ||| (5) تحفز فؤادها || (6) كي يغلق الصمت || (7) كي يوقف الدماء |||

(Cause and effect) β x (Cause and effect β x α)

4th ||| (8) عندما حمل الأثير عبر الآلة الخرساء صوتاً من أعماق الأمل || (9) صوت تدفق شلال |||

β (temporal) x α

5th ||| (10) عبير انداح من الأسلاك || (11) فملأ المكان |||

(Extension) (Positive addition) 2 + 1

6th ||| (12) ابتلع الزمن، || (13) وبخر بحرارته عشر سنوات |||

(Positive addition) 2 + 1

7th ||| (14) يفتح الدفاتر، || (15) يقلب الأوراق، || (16) يضع الإشارات || (17) ويهز رأسه إعجاباً، || (18) ويقلب شفتيه مدحاً |||

(Positive addition) 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1

8th ||| (19) ينتشر الرضا علائم فوق قسمات وجهه || (20) فيزيدها تألقاً وحناناً |||

(Cause and effect) β x α

9th ||| (21) يُدون ملاحظاته، || (22) يُقيم عملها |||

(Positive addition) 2 + 1

10th ||| (23) حفر أسلوبه في الحديث نفقاً سري بنى فمه وقلبها، || (24) لكنها سرعان ما ردمته |||

(Adversative addition) 2 + 1

11th ||| (25) أنهى مهمته || (26) واستعد للرحيل |||

(Positive addition) 2 + 1

12th ||| (27) جمع رواتبه وتعويضاته مع مهماته في دوائر أخرى || (28) ودع الجميع |||

(Positive addition) 2 + 1

13th ||| (29) عاد إلى الدائرة || (30) دخل عليهم |||

(Positive addition) 2 + 1

14th ||| (31) فقدت محفظتي || (32) محفظتي الصغيرة |||

(Elaboration) (Clarification) 2 = 1

15th ||| (33) فيها هويتي، || (34) بطاقة شخصية لدخولي جامعة السوربون |||

(Positive addition) 2 + 1

16th ||| (35) بطاقة دائمة لاشتراكي في المؤتمرات العلمية والاقتصادية في جامعات مصر، || (36) رخصة قيادة عالمية وأخرى محلية، || (37) بطاقة دعوى شخصية |||

(Extension) (Positive addition) 3 + (Positive addition) 2 + 1

17th ||| (38) لحضوري المؤتمر العالمي للذرة، || (39) والذي سينعقد في نيويورك الشهر القادم |||

(Elaboration) β = α

18th ||| (40) شيك بمبلغ خمسين ألف ليرة، || (41) المبلغ الذي قبضته أمس |||

(Elaboration) β = α

19th ||| (42) دفتري هواتف، || (43) وإلى ما هنالك من بطاقات صغيرة |||

(Extension) (Positive addition) 2 + 1

20th ||| (44) أدّون عليها عناوين مهمة جداً خارج القطر، || (45) في معظم دول العالم التي ارتادها |||

(Elaboration) (Exemplification) 2 + 1

21st ||| (46) كان لهيب الحادثة يأكل حواف كلماته، || (47) فيطفئه برشفة من الماء |||

(Enhancement) (Cause-effect) β x α

22th ||| (48) وزفير رئته مخضل برذاذ جرحه || (49) التي أدمعت العيون |||

(Elaboration) β = α

23th ||| (50) وقد لفه بأصابعه، || (51) ولفح هيجره حنايا فؤاده |||

(Extension) (Positive addition) 2 + 1

24th ||| (52) والخجل يربط لسانها، || (53) وشفافيه حشها الإنساني يغلق كلمات سؤالها |||

(Positive addition) 2 + 1

25th ||| (54) لم تقل بأنها عانقت يدك منذ عشرين سنة، || (55) ولم تبدلها نظراً لجودة جلدها |||

(Extension) (Negative addition) 2 + 1

26th ||| (56) هزّ رأسه تأكيداً، || (57) وتتنفس زفيراً |||

(Extension) (Positive addition) 2 + 1

27th ||| (58) وتابع، || (59) لكنني لست مسؤولاً عن إضاعتها |||

(Extension) (Adversative addition) 2 + 1

28th ||| (60) حملتُ ابنتي الصغيرة في يد وعربة نومها وحقيبة كبيرة في اليد الأخرى، || (59) ثم تلفتُ، || (61) وسرعان ما تلقفتها زوجتي المصون بكلتي يديها |||

(Positive addition) 3 + (Positive addition) 2 + 1

29th ||| (62) وعوضاً من وضع المحفظة قربها في السيارة،|| (63) ألقتها جانب الرصيف|||

2 + (Extension) (Variation) 1

30th ||| (64) ألقتها جانب الرصيف، || (65) وركبت السيارة |||

(Extension) (Positive addition) 2 + 1

31th ||| (66) وبعد مسافة مائة وخمسين كيلومتراً، || (67) وقفت في محطة وقود |||

(Enhancement) α x (Spatial) β

32th ||| (68) عدت أدراجي إلى المدينة، || (69) ووقفت أمام المنزل |||

(Extension) (Positive addition) 2 + 1

33th ||| (70) أبحثُ، || (69) أفتشُ، ||| (71) أسألُ، || (72) ولكن دون جدوى |||

(Positive addition) 2 + 1

(Extension) (Adversative addition) 4 + (Positive addition) 3 + (Extension)

34th ||| (73) أقوم بإجراء التبليغ لقسم الشرطة عن هويتي الشخصية، || (74) وأعلنت عن دفع المال |||

(Extension) (Positive addition) 2 + 1

35th ||| (75) كانت تصغي إليه بكل جوارحها، || (76) وصرير أسنانه يقطع نياط قلبها، || (77) ويوهج خيوط الغيرة في أحشائها، |||

(Extension) (Positive addition) 3 + (Extension) (Positive addition) 2 + 1

36th ||| (78) معجم لكل العمليات الحسابية والاقتصادية || (79) مرجع لكل القوانين والدساتير والبلاغات والاجتهادات |||

(Extension) (Positive addition) 2 + 1

37th ||| (80) كانت الحادثة كالحكايات الخرافية، || (81) وهي أشبه بحوادث |||

(Extension) (Positive addition) 2 + 1

38th ||| (82) ودع الجميع، || (83) ومضى |||

(Extension) (Positive addition) 2 + 1

39th ||| (84) يحمل بين أضلعه صورة دافئة لعينين، || (85) شيعتاه ملأى بالدموع |||

(Elaboration) β = α

40th ||| (86) حمل نبضاً قلبها || (87) يتدفق حناناً بكل نفس || (88) يخرج من صدرها ممزوجاً |||

(Elaboration) β β   α

41th ||| (89) وضع الجميع أحداث المحفظة || (90) منهم من ابتلعها || (91) ومنهم من كذبها |||

1 + 2 (Positive addition) (Extension) + 3 (Positive addition) (Extension)

42th ||| (92) ضعيف أمام زوجته || (93) بل عكس ذلك مضى || (94) لكنه لم يمضِ || (95) بل حفر اسمه على جدار قلبها وبين ثنايا أضلعها |||

1 + 2 (Adversative) (Extension) + 3 (Adversative) (Extension)
+ 4 (Adversative addition) (Extension)

43th ||| (96) ذابت ملامحه || (97) وبقيت بصماته دامغة على المحفظة |||

1 + 2 (Positive addition) (Extension)

44th ||| (98) أيقظ صوته المخملي دموع الألم عليه، || (99) وأجج صدق المودة |||

1 + 2 (Positive addition) (Extension)

45th ||| (100) داعب نغم كلماته أسلاك فؤادها || (101) فأورقت نبضات رسمه في طعام الفؤاد || وتعثرت في سيرها الدماء |||

α x β (Cause-effect) (Enhancement)
+ β (Positive addition)

46th ||| (102) وتمنى كل منهما || (103) أن يبزغ الأخير في سمائه قمراً |||

1 + 2 (Positive addition)

47th ||| (104) يبدد ظلمة ليله، || (105) ونبعاً يروي جفاف حياته || (106) وشمس لا تعرف الأفول |||

1 + 2 (Positive addition) + 3 (Positive addition)

دراسة أنواع الاتساع في نص عربي من منظور نظامي
أ.م.د. هالة خالد نجم*

مستخلص

يقسـم النحـو الـوظيفي المنهجـي – كمـا قدمـه هاليـداي ١٩٩٤ وهاليـداي وماتيسن ٢٠٠٤ – الاتسـاع الـى ثلاثـة انواع وهي: التفصـيل والاطالـة والتعزيـز . يحاول الباحث دراسة هذه الانواع في نص عربي ذي اسلوب سردي. حيث يفترض انه يتم استخدام انواع معينة من الاتساع بشكل كبير بينما لا يتم استخدام انواع اخرى منها. ويهدف البحـث الـى تحديد العلاقـة المنطقيـة – الدلاليـة بـين الجمـل المعقدة في النص العربـي. كمـا ويظهـر البحـث اهميـة النحـو الوظيفي كـاداة لفهم النصوص العربية، وبمعنى اخر، يبين العلاقة بين علم اللغة والادب. وتشير النتائج الـى ان هذا النص يكثر من استخدام نوع الاطالة – الاضافة، كما يتم استخدام أنواع أخرى مثل التفصيل في الجمـل التابعـة ونـوع التعزيـز (السبب – النتيجـة) أيضاً. وأخيراً، لم يتم استخدام انواع التفسير والتبادل والحالية والشرطية في النص على الاطلاق.

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