

## *A Modular Analysis of Arabic Journalistic Texts*

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### **Abstract**

There are two principal approaches to discourse analysis, the multi-dimensional approach and the modular approach. The first is proposed by Kerbrat-Orecchioni (1997) and it tries to combine eclectically the results and findings of studies on different dimensions of discourse organization in order to achieve a more comprehensive picture. The second approach is initiated by Nølle, Motsch and Roulet. Relying on Nølle and Motsch, Roulet (1997) suggests an approach to discourse analysis that rests on the modularity of mind hypothesis proposed by Jerry Fodor (1983). According to Fodor (ibid.), mind is a computational engine which is peripherally modular. The model put forward and modified repeatedly by Eddy Roulet (1997) is called the Geneva model of discourse analysis. Roulet (ibid.) claims that a modular approach constitutes an interesting and powerful methodology for describing the complexity of discourse organization. Different facets of discourse or talks-in-interaction are broken down into their simplest primitive elements. Discourse has situational, textual and linguistic components. Each of them consists of central and non-central modules whose results are coupled according to certain meta-rules. In this study, I apply Geneva model of discourse analysis to some Arabic journalistic texts. It has been discovered that Geneva model of discourse analysis is a successful tool in describing the discourse organization of journalistic texts in Arabic.

### **1. Introduction**

Discourse analysis (DA henceforth) can mainly be defined as the study of the contextualized use of language for communication. DA is a rapidly-expanding discipline which is characterized by proliferating analytical methods and continuously renewed tools. The term DA is equivocal in that it has a wide range of applications. Its applications range from linguistic analyses to

sociological inquiries, sociology to anthropology, and from education to psychology. These multiple applications are underpinned by various definitions of the term ‘discourse’ itself (Schiffrin, 1994:5). According to Lemke (1995: 7), discourse has a protean notion. On the one hand, the term discourse in linguistics (in its narrow sense) refers to the units above the level of sentence. This concept is relatively similar to the concept of text. On the other hand, discourse outside linguistics (in its broadest sense) refers to a social practice (the narrow sense is included) as in the Foucaultian sense of the term. Some discourse analysts are used to using **discourse** (with small **d**) in order to refer to the narrow sense, and **Discourse** (with capital **D**) to refer to the broader sense. (1) This distinction between the micro-level linguistic aspect and the macro-level social one enables discourse analysts to focus their analyses through a wider or narrower lens as they consider the complex relationships between language and society.

The research reported in this paper illustrates the different aspects, components, tools and terminologies used in Geneva model of discourse analysis (GMDA henceforth) and tries to examine its capability in providing a comprehensive yet modular analysis of Arabic journalistic texts. The overall objective is to conduct a variety of linguistic analyses on Arabic televised interviews and journalistic texts in order to provide a foundation for more in-depth discursal analyses of various Arabic texts. At the time of writing this paper, the researcher has assembled a corpus consisting of 90 articles, reports, analyses, viewpoint features of different lengths, amounting to more than 140,000 words. The corpus was taken from the most prominent Jordanian daily newspapers (Al-Rai, Al-Dustur, and Al-Ghad). It was carefully archived for future project investigations. After long discussions with my colleagues and profound thinking, it was decided that 70 of these samples be discarded. What remained was a total of 20 sample texts which appear to be ideal for modular analyses in terms of their length, topic, organization and peculiarities. However, an article entitled, “ba9iidan 9an issiyasati” by the previous Jordanian media minister Saleh Al-Qalab was selected both as a presentation and analytical sample. The article is published in the Jordanian

daily newspaper “Al-Rai” on Wednesday, 5<sup>th</sup> September, 2007, issue 1348. To spare space and effort, and to ease reading the paper, the researcher has inserted the analysis of the sample into the presentation of the theoretical apparatus of GMDA.

## **2. The Geneva Model of Discourse Analysis**

### **2.1. A Brief Description**

GMDA comprises a set of hypotheses developed in the 1980s by Roulet and his colleagues at the University of Geneva. It is generally concerned with a systematic account of the hierarchical and functional organization of discourse structures (both monological and dialogical). GMDA has been simulated since then mainly in the work of Roulet et al. (1985) and various other articles published particularly in the *Cahiers de linguistique française* since 1980. This linguistic team at Geneva University shows that the construction of any verbal interaction or written text reflects a process of negotiation in which speakers recursively initiate, react to, or ratify propositions by means of semiotic constituents belonging to various hierarchical levels: exchanges, moves and acts (Filliettaz and Roulet, 2002:369). Linguists generally agree that human language capacity entertains a modular structure. As such, it consists of subcomponents whose interior organization can be described independent of the organization of other subcomponents. However, there is much less agreement on how these modules are compartmentalized, and on how the final interactions of these modules are described (Motsch, 1992:66). This represents the essential starting point of the modular approach to discourse structure. The essence of modularity hypothesis is that different components and subcomponents of discourse knowledge can be described as cognitive modules at different levels (Roulet, 1997:125). As it is obvious, modular approach helps the discourse analyst break down the different dimensions of discourse structures into their simplest primitive elements and to describe the complexity and diversity of discourse (Roulet, 1997: 127). A module can be defined as an autonomous system of knowledge or as minimal set of specific concepts, principles, constraints or structures which can be accounted for independently. Coupling of different modules offers

the opportunity of combining the different types of information coming from those modules. The process of coupling characterizes the different aspects of the organization of discourse. It takes place by applying certain meta-rules. Meta-rules are simply defined as “pieces of information coming from specific modules” (Roulet, 1997:127). According to Filliettaz and Roulet (2002:388), a modular approach to discourse organization emphasizes the close connections that exist between semiotic forms and psycho-social resources.

According to Roulet (1997), GMDA is characterized as interactionist, top down, comprehensive, modular and heuristic. He (ibid.) admits that his approach in GMDA makes recourse to four different aspects of DA proposed by different research groups. It is first an interactionist and top down. Following Bakhtin's doctrine that : "the methodologically-based order of study of language ought to be: (a) the forms and types of verbal interaction in connection with their concrete conditions; (b) forms of particular utterances, of particular speech performances, as elements of closely linked interaction – i.e. the genres of speech performance in human behaviour and ideological creativity as determined by verbal interaction; (c) a reexamination, on this new basis, of language forms in their actual linguistic presentation" (Volosinov, 1973: 95-96). Secondly, it is comprehensive in Labov & Fanshel's doctrine that analysts have to make themselves accountable to the entire body of conversation by trying to account for the interpretations of all utterances and the coherent sequencing between them (Labov & Fanshel, 1977: 354; Mann & Thompson, 1988: 243). Thirdly, it is modular, in the methodological sense defined by Simon (1962), Motsch (1989) and Nølke (2000). Roulet often and again mentions that he has been very inspired by Nølke's approach. He considers this inspiration, although little, yet very fruitful. However, he underscores his modest expansion and modification. While Nølke's approach is definitely situated within a linguistic frame (at the langue-level), the elaborated model by Eddy Roulet (1991 and 1997), is a more comprehensive model because it has as its object of study the verbal interaction in general. Roulet argues against the increased specialization in linguistics and related disciplines and

recommends a global perspective. GMDA has the goal of describing the complexity of discourse organization by clustering together information at three distinct levels of analysis: the situational level, the textual level, and the linguistic level. Separating linguistic, textual, and situational factors doesn't presuppose in any way any clear-cut delimitation between those components or indicate any strict disciplinary boundaries such as linguistics, pragmatics or psycho-sociology. Discourse in GM is actually seen both as a combination of such phenomena, and as a privileged locus for integrating the various disciplines it belongs to. For this end, a modular methodology has been adopted. Modular model assumes that texts or talks may be analyzed in terms of different and interrelated phenomena of varying complexity. Two distinct theoretical categories which refer to two major steps are tackled. On the one hand, there are the modules which constitute the building blocks of a modular approach. Each module refers to a restricted set of elementary information and circumscribes a specific domain of discourse organization (such as syntax, lexicon, the textual hierarchy, the domain of reference, the interactional materiality). On the other hand, there are the organization forms which are complex units of analysis. The organization forms are considered a natural corollary of "couplings" between elementary pieces information. Thus, by coupling the lexical, the hierarchical and the referential information, the analyst becomes able to describe the relational organization of a text or talk. Fourthly, GMDA is heuristic (such as Mann & Thompsons' 1988 RST). Finally it is not formal (such as Segmented Discourse Representation Theory: Busquets & al., 2001). In Roulet's point of view, it is premature and illogical to try to formalize this organization at the present poor state of knowledge about actual discourse complexity.

## **2.2. The Successes and Theoretical Limitations of GMDA**

Over three decades of its appearance, GMDA has been fruitfully applied to the description of various discursive genres. It has also been developed in different languages such as Chinese (Auchlin, 1993), Wobe (Egner, 1988), Portuguese (Pires, 1997), German (Wetzel-Kranz, 1997), Spanish (Miche, 1998), Catalan (Espuny,

1997) and English (Mell, 1992; Roulet, 1997). Moreover, it has inspired significant insights into many contemporary issues in discourse analysis: teaching (Germain, 1997); human-machine interaction (Luzzati, 1995); the functioning of argumentation in everyday interaction (Martel, 1998); and the foundation of an interlocutionary logic (Ghiglione and Trognon, 1993), to name a few (Filliettaz and Roulet 2002:370).

The shortcomings of GMDA, according to Filliettaz and Roulet (2002:370) lie in its application to the recent work in the field of discourse analysis (Bronckart, 1997; Scollon, 2001; Van Dijk, 1997a, 1997b). GMDA has encountered serious theoretical difficulties, which prevented its extension into a global discourse analysis model. The early form of GMDA appeared too reductive to account for the variety of factors interwoven in the organization of language use. For instance, it is telling that it highlighted questions of discourse structures and internal relations between linguistic segments, and squarely neglected significant discursual issues such as text type, topic organization, mental representations or social stakes, which clearly have crucial roles in the construction of realities in discourse. What is even more remarkable is that GMDA brushed aside both social and cognitive factors in the description of texts or talk-in-interaction, and failed to grasp discourse as an integral and constitutive part of both local and global social contexts( Filliettaz and Roulet: *ibid*). (2)

As a reaction to these shortcomings and theoretical limitations in GMDA, Geneva school started a new campaign of research recently. This new trend is mainly characterized by more serious efforts and more down-to-earth goals. This second thought considers "language use not just as a structured set of hierarchically organized propositions, but also as a complex semiotic reality, deeply interrelated to social actions and mental representations" (Filliettaz and Roulet: 2002:370). This necessitates that a wide range of discourse processes be taken into consideration and be articulated in an integrated methodology. This reorientation resulted in a considerably revised version of GMDA. The revised version of GMDA encompasses both a model of discourse structure and interactionist and modular approach to discourse organization. It has

been developed and modified in various articles and papers published in the **Cahiers de Linguistique Française** since 1990, and it is presented extensively in two recent books published in French (Roulet, 1999; Roulet et al., 2001).

### 2.3. The Modular Device in GMDA

In all his works, Eddy Roulet acknowledges the reliance of GMDA on others' works. Relying on Jerry A. Fodor' (1983) modularity of mind, he suggests the methodological and descriptive Geneva model of discourse analysis. Adopting a modular device such as GMDA in the description of discourse assumes that texts or talks may be analyzed in terms of distinct and interrelated phenomena of varying complexity. In this approach, different facets of discourse organization are broken down into smallest primitive units. In the description of the high complexity and diversity of the discourses, the result of the progressive combination of such small and primitive information units is observed. GMDA assumes that a modular approach constitutes an interesting and powerful methodology for describing the complexity of discourse organization. He also follows Herbert Simon's work (Simon, 1962) in taking the position that any complex system of information can be dismantled into a number of elementary sub-systems, whose combination consists in reconstructing problems of progressive complexity. Identifying and combining these elementary sub-systems enables to capture complex realities by means of accessible and accountable sub-problems. Roulet also aligns himself with different researchers who make use of the methodological conception of the modularity hypothesis in various domains of language sciences (NØlke and Adam, 1999), in the description of *langue* (NØlke, 1994; 1999) or in the description of pragmatics (Motsch, 1991; Kasher, 1991).(3)

According to Roulet (2005) and Filliettaz & Roulet (2002: 375-377), there are two main requirements which are usually associated with any modular approach. The first requirement is to identify, delimit and define a restricted set of dimensions referring to elementary information. The second is to describe precisely how these elementary information pieces may be combined in order to

account for complex discourse processes. In order to satisfy these two requirements, two distinct theoretical categories are considered, with reference to two major steps in GMDA, modules and organization forms:

(i) Modules are the building blocks of GMDA. They deal with the elementary dimensions of discourse organization. According to Nølke (1994: 77), they consist of coherent, maximally economical and notionally independent sub-systems of information. Therefore, the hierarchical structure of a discourse segment can be characterized independently from its syntactic or lexical structures. As corollary, each module refers to a restricted set of elementary information and circumscribes a specific domain of discourse organization (the lexicon, the syntax, the textual hierarchy, the domain of reference, the interactional materiality).

(ii) Organization forms are complex units of analysis. Unlike modules, they do not consist of elementary systems of information, but result from "couplings" between elementary sub-systems. For instance, combining syntactic information with lexical one enables to account for the semantic organization of propositions. More specifically, a distinction is made between two types of organization forms: those resulting from a combination between elementary modules (elementary organization forms); and those combining elementary modules with other organization forms (complex organization forms). Therefore, discourse phenomena such as topic organization, polyphony, story telling, discourse strategies, etc. can best be described as complex organization forms (Filliettaz & Roulet, 2003: 375-377; NØlke & Adam, 1999). (4)

### **3. The Global Architecture of the Revised GMDA**

The global architecture of discourse module proposed by Roulet (1997) distinguishes three necessary components, each of which consists of specific modules. Certain modules occupy central position in the architecture because they determine the infra-structure of discourse. Central modules are also responsible for the recursivity of the system. In other words, they can generate an infinite number of sentences, texts and mental representations of



discourse structure (Roulet, 1997: 129; 1998:1). The following table summarizes Roulet’s (1997) model.

**Table (1): A Summary of Roulet’s (1997) GMDA**

Components	Modules	Organization Forms	
		Elementary	Complex
Linguistic Component	Lexical Module	Phono-prosodic (or graphic) organization	.....
	Syntactic Module	Semantic organization	.....
Textual Component	Hierarchical Module	Relational organization	Periodic organization
		Informational organization	Topical organization
		Enunciative organization	Polyphonic organization
Situational Components	Referential Module	Sequential organization	Compositional organization
	Interactional Module	Operational organization	Strategic organization

**3.1. The Linguistic Component**

The Linguistic Component includes two modules (the lexical module and the syntactic module) and two elementary organization form (the phono-prosodic (or graphic) organization form and the semantic organization form).

### **3.1.1. Lexical Module**

The lexical module in GMDA is a dictionary which includes all entries of words of different language varieties. These entries define the pronunciation, orthography, syntactic and semantic features of words. It can indicate both the conceptual and procedural meanings of words. The sample text in general contains lexical items which belong to a wide range of entries. They vary along the social dimensions and factors. The overwhelming majority belong to modern standard Arabic. The journalist purposefully makes use of few colloquial words and expressions. Although the sample text quotes the results of scientific research, a scientific jargon is not manipulated. The feature writer starts his text with is the adverb, 'away from politics.' However, he concludes the feature with a contradictory note, 'oh' I yearn for politics.' He actually ascribes the last paragraph to political advice to the 'Brothers.' Due to lack of space, I have no intention to run through the lexical entries.

### **3.1.2. Syntactic Module**

The syntactic module includes all rules which are responsible for determining the categories and structures of the clause. It also indicates the pragmatic instructions which are given by morphemes (such as anaphors or verbal tenses), or by syntactic structures (such as left-dislocation) which contribute to discourse interpretation. In GMDA, clause is considered the highest constituent of the syntactic hierarchy in the syntactic module. It represents the maximal independent proposition whose constituents are linked by grammatical relations. It is worth mentioning that it is not necessary to have a one-to-one correspondence between clause and text act (the minimal constituent of the text hierarchy). (5) The writer, in the sample text, makes use of the full gamut of Arabic sentences and clauses. Strikingly, he uses simple sentences and complex sentences in which there is one or embedded sentences. In general, they can be summarized into the following main types.

(Disjunct) + (adjunct) + Verb+ Subject + Verb + Complement + (relative clause)

Verb + Subject + relative-clause + (result-clause)

Verb + Subject + (Object) + relative-clause + (purpose clause) + (relative clause)

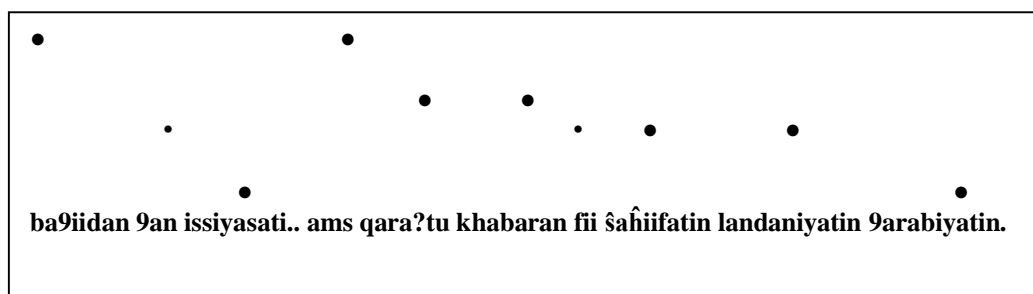
**Verb + Subject + (Object) + *anna* + Subject + verb + Complement**

**Subject + Verb + Complement + (various explanation clauses)/ emphatic sentences**

It is clear that the sentences vary in their structures. Most often, the writer uses emphatic sentences so as to express his own contempt of shortness although he mitigates his stance in the second paragraph by claiming that shortness is a sign of excellent intellectual power. There are cases of right-dislocation which are comparable to English left-dislocations. These cases serve to show his strong feelings and attitudes towards shortness. He starts his column with a prepositional disjunct phrase (away from politics) both as a title and as a topic-initiator in the first paragraph. He ends his column with (aah laqad shtaqtu ?ilaa ssiyaasati 'Oh, I yearn for politics') in which he sharply contradicts his stance in the first paragraph not to talk about politics. Through this shift in stance and the emphatic style, the column-writer implicates that he can't live one day or write a column without (a trait of) politics. The writer also uses exaggeration in a very subtle, comical and entertaining way. Thus in the second paragraph, he says that his great grandfather was so short to the degree of disappearing. He also dramatizes his shortness and considers it the sole reason for his loss of military recruitment and being an officer in the Arab Army in the third paragraph. There are emphatic uses of the first person singular pronoun I (e.g. fa ?anaa 9indamaa mathultu).

### 3.1.3. Phono-prosodic Organization/ Graphic Organization

According to Roulet (missing date), this elementary organization form is based on the coupling of syntactic information (clause structure) and lexical information (phonic and graphic representations of words). It mainly describes the basic prosodic structure in the organization of discourse. The prosodic structure is made of intonation groups and prosodic movements. Roulet (ibid.), however, admits that this organization form need be treated more systematically in the modular approach to discourse analysis. The format of this paper does not allow for a detailed analysis of all sentences in this text in terms of the basic prosodic structures. Therefore, I select the first sentence from the sample and draw its intonation contour. It is noteworthy that the verbal (and the non-verbal) contextualization cues in this sample are intimately intertwined and this renders it very difficult if not impossible to analyze it comprehensively.



## 3.2. The Textual Component

### 3.2.1. The Hierarchical Module

The hierarchical module is concerned with the recursive categories and rules which are used to describe both text and dialogue. Text or dialogue are analyzed into one or more 'exchanges', and where exchanges consist of 'moves', which in turn consist of a main text and discourse act, possibly accompanied by exchanges, moves or subordinate acts. These constituents are connected to each other by one of these links: dependency, interdependency, and independency. (6) Although the units seem to have no problem at first glance, Roulet (1995: 321) points out that there is a serious problem in the scheme in that there is no a

coincidence between the discourse act and the sentence in syntax. Besides, there is no general procedure that assigns a discourse structure to a given stretch of talk. Roulet (ibid.) also postulates that text or talk has a recursive hierarchical structure and that it is governed by two distinct completion principles.

1. The principle of dialogical completion

This principle states that an exchange comes to an end when both interactants agree about the closure of a negotiation process.

2. The principle of monological completion

The principle states that each move constituting an exchange should provide sufficiently relevant information in order to function as an adequate contribution to a negotiation process. This explains why moves are frequently formulated by means of a complex sequence of acts, moves, and subordinate exchanges (see also Roulet, 2005; Roulet, Filliettaz & Grobet, 2001).

The sample text under analysis is monological. It consists of seven paragraphs; each one counts as an exchange. Generally, there are dependency, independency, and interdependency relations between the components of the text. The hierarchical structure of the text can be represented into the following schema:

**Table (2): The Hierarchical Organization of the Sample Text**

Exchanges	Moves	Acts	Text chunk
Exchange1 (paragraph1)	Move1	Act1	ba9iidan 9an issiyasati.. ams qara?tu khabaran fii šahiiifatin landaniyatin 9arabiyatin yatahadathu 9an iktishaafin jadiidin li9ulama?a wa baañhithiin min jami9atay harvard wa oksford wa ma9ahumaa mustashfaa bostin athbata ?anna bani lbashar tiwala lqaamati mu9arradhuuna lil?iřabati biřarat'aani lmathaanatati wa lbrostaati wa rri?ati
	Move2	Act1 Act2 Act3 Act4 Act5 Act6	fa farihtu farahan hattaa huduuda albart'a9ati wa hamidtu allaaha wa shakartuhu ?an khalaqanii bi qaamatin qařiratin hattaa laa uřaaba bi l9at'abi fii haažihi lmawaadhi9i lhassasati lleti ?as?alu llaaha l9aziiza lqadiira ?allaa yuřiiba ?ayyan kaana bi l9at'abi fiihaa.. hattaa bi man fii řaalika llažiina wařaluu ?ilaa ?arřalil 9umuri.

Exchange 2 (paragraph 2)	Move 1	Act1	ʔinna qiššatii ma9a lqišari qiššatun qadiimatun fa kathiiiruuna mina alʔurdiniyyina 'al ʔqhaah' min ghayri ʔabnaaʔi haža l jiili , ya9rifuuna ʔanna jaddiya l aʔb9ada qaliilan kaana qašiira l qaamati hattaa huduuda ttalaashi wa lakinnahu kaana daahiyatan bi kulli ma9na lkalimati wa kaana šaahiba shawrin maa khaaba man stashaarahu
		Act2	
		Act3	
		Act4	
		Act5	
	Move 2	Act1	wa lghariibu ʔannanii 9indamaa kuntu fii bayruuta fii 9aqdi sab9iinati lqarni lmaadhi qaraʔtu fii lqaamuusi lmunjidi ʔanna husayna lqalaaba haažaa kaana haliifan li ldahiiyati llubnaani ažžaaʔi9u ššiiti fii waqtihi fakhru ddiini lma9ni.. fa- "ʔatʔyuuru 9alaa ashkaalihaa taqa9u!!"
		Act2	
		Act3	
		Act4	
		Act5	

Exchange 3 (paragraph 3)	Move 1	Act1	wa qiššatii ma9a lqišari hiya llatii ja9alat thalaathata santimitraatin tatahakamu fii masaara hayaati wa mustaqbalii kullihi fa ʔanaa 9indamaa mathultu amaama lujnati khtiyaari lmurashaahiina ilkuliyati lharbiyati fii sanatin lan ʔažkurahaa, liʔanahaa ghadat ba9iidatan ka bu9di najmi suhaylin 9an ilʔradhi, wa kaana raʔiisu tilka llujnati ʔajjaniraal 9ukaash ʔazzibin , raħimahu llaah wa ʔamtʔarahu bi shaʔaabiibi raħmatih, wajadtu ʔanna haažihi ssantimitraati thalaathata haalat duuna ʔan ʔašbaħa dhaabitʔan fii jJayshi l9arabiyii llažii kuntu ʔaħlumumu biʔan ʔašbaħa ʔahada dhubaatʔihi lʔashaawis.. wažaalika raghma ʔannani haawaltu ʔan ʔaqifa 9alaa ruʔuusi ašaabi9ii qadamayya.. wa raghma ʔannani haawaltu lstinjaada bisum9ati 9aaʔilati raʔiisi haaži llujnati tʔayyibati.
		Act2	
		Act3	
		Act4	
		Act5	
		Act6	
		Act7	
		Act8	
		Act9	
		Act10	

Exchange 4 (paragraph 4)	Move 1	Act1	kullu shayʔin taghayyara fii hayaatii bisababi haažihi assantimitraati thaalathati ʔlmal9uuna wa ʔžkuru ʔannani kuntu ʔaqšara tʔaalibin fii ssariyyati llati tashakkalat min kuliyati shshahiidi fayšal ththaani ʔal9askariyyati lilmushaarakati fii maraasimi istiqbaali shaahi ʔiirani ssibaq muħammad ridhaa bahlawii llažii kaana zaara lʔurduna ma9a zawjatihi jjadiidati ʔashshahbaanuu farah diiba fii sanatin ba9iidatin jiddan lan ažkurahaa biʔʔab9.. wa ližaalika fa ʔinnani kuntu ʔuqaasii lʔmarrayn liʔanna nnidʔaama l9askariyya yadha9u lqišaara fii muntašafi tʔʔabuuri wahaažaa yaj9luhum khilaala l9ardhi al9askariyyi
		Act2	
		Act3	
		Act4	
		Act5	
	Move 2	Act1	wa ližaalika fa ʔinnani kuntu ʔuqaasii lʔmarrayn liʔanna nnidʔaama l9askariyya yadha9u lqišaara fii muntašafi tʔʔabuuri wahaažaa yaj9luhum khilaala l9ardhi al9askariyyi
		Act2	
		Act3	
		Act4	
		Act5	

			yabduuna ka ru?uusin mutaharrikatin faqat' walaa ?arjula wala ajsaad.
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Exchange 5 (paragraph 5)	Move 1	Act1	qišaṣun laa nihaayata lahaa binnisbati lilṣiraa9i baynii wa bayna haažihi santimitraati ththalaaththi (almaal9uuna)..
		Act2	laakin wa fii kulil ?ahwaali fa ?innani 9indamaa ?akmaltu qiraa?ata khabari ṣṣahiifati l9arabiyyati landaniyyati
		Act3	wa wajadtu ?anna baahithii wa 9ulamaa?a jaami9atay haarvard wa ?oksford wa ma9ahumaa mustashfaa bostin lil?atfaali tawaṣṣaluu fii abhaathihim ?ilaa ?anna qiṣaara lqaamati mithlii mu9aradhuuna ?akthara lil ?iṣaabati bi ?amraadhi lqalbi
		Act4	izdadtu ghadhaban 9alaa haažihi santimitraati thalaathati..
		Act5	llatii tahakkamat fii masaari hayaatii
		Act6	wa llatii qad tatahakkamu fii masaarii 9umuri..
		Act7	wa lillaahi fii khalqihi shu?uun..

Exchange 6 (paragraph 6)	Move 1	Act1	yaquulu lbaahithuuna haa?ulaa?i ?inna abhaathahum fii 9ilmi jjiinaati athbatat lahum ?anna lmar?ata lqaṣiirata ?ktharu ?injaaban
		Act2	wa ?anna furaṣahaa fi l9uthuuri 9alaa 9iriisin (zawj) bisur9atin qiyaasiyyatin aktharu min furaṣi ghayrihaa
	Move 2	Act1	wa ?athbatat lahum ?aydhan ?anna rrajula atfawiila aktharu jaaṣibiyyatan lilmar?ati
		Act2	wa ?annahu ?awfaru haṣṣan fii ll?injaabi muqaaranatan bi ghayrihi.. t'ab9an..
		Act3	wa ?thbatat ?aydhan ?anna rrajula yufadhdhilu lmar?ata l?aṣsara minhu..
		Act4	wa lhamdu lillaah.

Exchange 7 (paragraph 7)	Move 1	Act1	aah laqad shtaqtu ?ilaa ssiyaasati
		Act2	fa ?amsi wa ?anaa ?ataṣaffahu ?usbu9iyyata "assabiil" mina ljaldati ?ila ljildati wa min ?awwali ṣaṣrin hataa ? aakhira ṣaṣrin
		Act3	wajadtu ?anna l?istinjaada wa listishhaada biṣṣuhufi l?israa?iliyyati qad ikhtafaa tamaaman min haaṣ l9adadi..
		Act4	wahaažihi stijaabatun tastaḥiqqu tawjiha shshukri ?ilaa ?ikhwaaninaa "?al?ikhwaan"
	Move 2	Act1	warrajaa?u ?an takuuna l?a9daadu lqaadimatu min haažihi l?usbu9iyyati "lgharraa?" ka haaṣa l9adadi..
		Act2	wa haažihi hiya lmuqaawamatu lhaqiiqiyyatu wa lfi9liyyatu littat'bii9i..
		Act3	?alaysa kaṣaalik kamaa yaquulu muṣii9u fadhaa?iyyati "l9arabiyyati" lmubdi9 ḥasan mu9awwadh!!

3.2.1.1. Relational (elementary) Organization Form

This elementary organizational form is based on the coupling of the hierarchical, linguistic and referential information. It describes the relations between text constituents and information stored in discourse memory. GMDA distinguishes the following two types of text relations in the relational organization of a text:

- a. Illocutionary (or dialogic) relations which concern exchange constituents (and not speech acts, as in speech act theory), and
- b. Interactive (or monological) relations which concern move constituents. These relations are for the most part characterized by the presence of a text relation marker. Examples for these relations include: topicalization, preliminary, argument, counter-argument, commentary, reformulation, succession, and clarification.

The sample text is monological. The ideas are coherently connected by using various coherence markers. The text will be analyzed by using the following set of relations.

Table (3): The Relational Organization of the Sample Text

Text Relations	Analysis and Discussion												
Topicalization	<p>The writer uses different topicalization strategies in order to highlight his arguments. One recurrent strategy is fronting, as in the following examples:</p> <p>ba9iidan 9an issiyasati (away from politics..) (paragraph 1)</p> <p>ams qara?tu (yesterday, I read..)(paragraph 1)</p> <p>Other examples utilize word repetitions for emphasis, like:</p> <p>?inna qiŝŝatii ma9a lqiŝari qiŝŝatun (my story with shortness is a story..)(paragraph 2)</p> <p>The writer also uses a conversational single-tonic utterance (oh) in paragraph 7 to mark and topicalize the shift in the topic.</p>												
argument and counter-argument	<p>The whole sample text is organized around a series of arguments and counter-arguments</p> <table><tr><td><b>Tall men</b></td><td><b>Short men</b></td></tr><tr><td>Gull bladder cancer</td><td>Heart diseases</td></tr><tr><td>Prostate cancer</td><td>Deprivation of favorite careers</td></tr><tr><td>Lung cancer</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>More charming</td><td>Less charming</td></tr><tr><td>More productive</td><td>Less productive</td></tr></table>	<b>Tall men</b>	<b>Short men</b>	Gull bladder cancer	Heart diseases	Prostate cancer	Deprivation of favorite careers	Lung cancer		More charming	Less charming	More productive	Less productive
<b>Tall men</b>	<b>Short men</b>												
Gull bladder cancer	Heart diseases												
Prostate cancer	Deprivation of favorite careers												
Lung cancer													
More charming	Less charming												
More productive	Less productive												



	<b>Tall women</b> Less productive Lesser chance for marriage	<b>Short women</b> More productive Greater chance for marriage
<b>Commentary</b>	The sample text expresses the writer's fixation and enthusiasm for politics. He starts his text with the disjunct (ba9iidan 9an issiyasati) (away from politics..) (Paragraph 1). However, he ends it up with a commentary on Brother's good step in their weekly newspaper 'assabiil.' In the last paragraph, he recalls yesterday's reading of 'assabiil.' Writer's comments in this text are very strong and they range between serious (wa lillaahi fii khalqihi shu?uun)(to Allah everything belongs) and funny(hattaa ħuduuda ttalaashi)(to the verge of vanishing), (assantimitraati thaalathati ?lmal9uuna)(three damned centimeters), inter alia. In paragraph 2, he boasts his and his grandfather's shortness and associates it with genius.	
<b>Succession</b>	The ideas are sequenced logically. Although paragraph 2 does not seem to be strongly related to the preceding and the following paragraphs, it in fact prepares the atmosphere for relating the unfavoured scientific results.	
<b>Clarification</b>	Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 are clarifications for his suffering from the three damned centimeters. He laments his fortune with respect to health and career. His suffering reaches the climax in paragraph 5 when he relates that research asserts that short men are short-living. This comes after his loss of many chances of social prominence. He reaches a melancholic state. However, he goes back to his strong faith and counterbalances the melancholy and misfortune in paragraph 5, particularly in the last sentence, (lillaahi fii khalqihi shu?uun)(Almighty Allah has a wisdom in creating people different)	
<b>Reformulation</b>	The ideas in the sample are straightforward and simple. So the writer does not make use of reformulation strategy.	

### 3.2.1.2. Informational Organization Form

This organizational form describes the progression of the information flow in discourse. According to Roulet (1997), an act introduces and activates an idea in relation to some semi-active information, which is stored in discourse memory. The following may constitute the main sources of semi-active information: the encyclopedic knowledge, the preceding act, the physical environment, and the inferences which are derived from all these sources. According to Roulet (1997:136), the semi-active

information which constitutes the anchoring point in discourse memory may be verbalized in the act which activates a piece of information by a trace (such as a pronoun or a definite expression). However, if there is no linguistic trace of the anchoring point, one looks for the more accessible relevant information in discourse memory. (7) The informational organization form also describes two types of topic progression:

1. Constant topic progression, if two successive acts have the same topic,
2. Linear topic progression, if an act takes as a discourse object the topic of the preceding act. To save space, table (7) in section 3.2.1.5 is introduced to integrate the analysis of both the informational organization and the topical organization of the sample text.

### **3.2.1.3. Enunciative Organizational Form**

This organization describes the different discourses which are produced or represented in a text, and embedded at various interaction levels, as well as the voices which these discourses manifest. It is based on the coupling of linguistic, interactional, and referential information. It is generally possible to analyze a speaker's discourse into segments corresponding to distinct verbally manifested voices at various levels of embedding. Relying on Bakhtin (1981), Roulet et al. (1981) distinguish between the following types of voices:

1. Diaphony which refers to the representation of the addressee's discourse. There are two types of diaphony: immediate and delayed representations of the addressee's discourse, which may have different functions.
2. Polyphony (in a restricted sense), which refers to the representation of any other discourse.
3. Autophony which refers to the representation of addressor's discourse.

According to Roulet et al. (1981), One also has to distinguish between three different ways of representing another discourse: the speaker/writer can point to it (designated represented discourse),

reproduce or formulate it (formulated represented discourse), or refer implicitly to it by a connective at the head of a reply (implicated represented discourse). The enunciative organization presents little interest in itself, but it constitutes the basis for the study of the polyphonic organization of the text (See Roulet, 1999).

Although simple, the sample text contains different voices. Therefore the text is analyzed into seven segments corresponding to various manifested voices. Each segment is delimited by a set of square brackets and the voice is indicated in front of it in boldface type (**W** stands for the writer; **R** stands for the researchers; **J** stands for Jordanians; **M** stands for Al-Munjid Dictionary).

**Table (4): The Enunciative Organization of the Sample Text**

Segment	Voice	Type	Explanation
Paragraph 1	{ <b>R</b> }	Polyphony	The writer refers to distant text relationships which he is not most probably familiar with. He is in fact referring to or quoting the researchers' discovery about human tallness.
Paragraph 2	{ <b>J &amp; M</b> }	Diaphony	The writer makes recourse to Jordanians one time and to Al-Munjid another. He is directly representing Jordanians' discourse (viewpoint) about his grandfather. Yet, he is indirectly quoting and representing Al-Munjid's author(Iqaamuusi lmunjidi). In both cases, they are regarded as addressees' discourses.
Paragraph 3	{ <b>W</b> }	Autophony	The writer is indexing prior discourses (his appeal for joining Arab Army).
Paragraph 4	{ <b>W</b> }	Autophony	The writer is indexing prior discourses (his participation in military display).
Paragraph 5	{ <b>R</b> }	Polyphony	The writer is referring to or quoting the researchers' discovery about human tallness.
Paragraph 6	{ <b>R</b> }	Polyphony	The writer is referring to or quoting the researchers' discovery about human tallness.
Paragraph 7	{ <b>W</b> }	Autophony & Polyphony	Autophony: The writer is indexing prior discourses (oh I yearn for politics). Polyphony: quoting and referring to Brothers and Al-Arabiya's("I9arabiyyati") interviewer, Hassan Mu'awadh (hasan mu9awwadh).

3.2.1.4. Periodic Organization Form

The periodic organization aims at describing the punctuation of discourse, i.e. the dimension which is concerned with the segmentation of discourse in space or time. Such organization form is mainly realized by prosodic segmentation in oral discourse and by punctuation signs in written discourse. It defines two types of segments: the periodic act, corresponding to a hierarchical constituent marked as non-autonomous by a non-terminal prosody or punctuation, and the periodic move, corresponding to a hierarchical constituent marked as autonomous by a terminal prosody or punctuation. Roulet (1987) calls the periodic movement a textual unit that is marked, by intonation or punctuation, as autonomous; the periodic movement should not be confused with the move, which he has defined as a hierarchical unit (Roulet, 1997: 135-136; cf Roulet, Filliettaz & Grobet, 2001: chapter 8).

The periodic spatial dimension of the sample text may be represented into the following table:

Table (5): The Periodic Organization of the Sample Text

The order of occurrence in the text	Place	Time
Paragraph 1	Writer' office	Yesterday / near past
Paragraph 2	Beirut/ Lebanon	Memory/ remote past
Paragraph 3	War College	Memory/ remote past
Paragraph 4	Airport	Memory/ remote past
Paragraph 5	Writer' office	Present/ narration of past
Paragraph 6	Writer' office	Present/ narration of past
Paragraph 7	Writer' office	Present/ narration of past

As it seems clear, the writer starts presenting his ideas from his office or the place where he wrote them. Then he mentions Beirut and Lebanon for two reasons; first to tell the reader that his grandfather was a friend of Lebanese genius and second to state that he read "al-Munjid" in Beirut. This spatial movement was accompanied by temporal movement from near past (yesterday) to remote past and then back again to present time with which he narrates the explorations of scientists in the past (which seems to be

new, the new exploration). The temporal dimension is clearly illustrated in the following table.

**Table (6): The Temporal Dimension in the Sample Text**

The order of occurrence in the text	Time	Specification	Comments
Paragraph 1	Yesterday 1	Away from politics, yesterday, I read...	The writer is short, yet he is happy because the short don't suffer from certain diseases.
Paragraph 2	Past generation 1970s	Background: Jordanians who lived during 1970s knew about his grandfather's genius.	The writer says that he is similar to his ancestors in genius
Paragraph 3	Unknown point in the remote past he doesn't mention on purpose.	He failed to join war college because of shortness.	Paragraph 3 and 4 are about the same topic, namely shortness is a real suffering. It makes man lose many good chances in life.
Paragraph 4	Unknown point in the remote past he doesn't mention on purpose. However, it seems newer than the temporal event mentioned in paragraph 3	One can not have the prestige and dignity he deserves. In the military display, he was only a moving head. The rest of his body didn't appear.	

Paragraph 5	Yesterday 2	The short suffer from yet more serious diseases than the tall.	The writer is both sad and angry. He laments his fate. At the end of paragraph 5 and 6, he shows that he has strong belief in Allah and he is satisfied and Allah may have hidden wisdom behind this.
Paragraph 6	Yesterday 3	The short men are less attractive to ladies than the tall.	
Paragraph 7	Yesterday 4	Oh, I have yearned to	The writer

		politics. Yesterday.....	emphasizes in the first paragraph that his essay is not about politics. In paragraph 7, he delves into politics and compliments "the Brothers."
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3.2.1.5. Topical (complex) Organization Form

The topical organization is a complex sort of organization form. It is based on the coupling of the informational, hierarchical, and referential information. This form aims at describing the hierarchy of the discourse objects which are analyzed in the informational organization and the derivation relations holding between such objects. In order to describe the hierarchy of the discourse objects in a text, the hierarchical structure and the informational organization have to be coupled. The main or subordinated status of a particular discourse object in relation to another is often determined by the position in the hierarchical structure of the acts which activate these discourse objects. In order to describe the primary or derived status of a discourse object in relation to another, the conceptual structure has to be coupled with the informational organization. Therefore, a discourse object which dominates another discourse object in the conceptual structure is primary and the dominated discourse object is derived from the primary one (Roulet, Filliettaz & Grobet, 2001: chapter 9). The following table represents the types of discourse objects. They are devised along acts.

Table (7): The Topical Organization of the Sample Text

Acts	Informational organization		Topical organization
	Type of Information: <i>Active Information: discourse object</i> <i>Semi-active Information: topic</i>	Type of Topic Progression: <i>Constant Topic Progression</i> <i>Linear Topic Progression</i>	
ba9iidan                      9an			

issiyasati.. ams qara?tu khabaran fii šahiifatin landaniyatin 9arabiyatin yatahadathu 9an iktishaafin jadiidin li9ulama?a wa baahithiin min jami9atay harvard wa oksford wa ma9ahumaa mustashfaa bostin athbata ?anna bani lbashar tiwala lqaamati mu9arradhuuna lil?i9abati bi9arat'aani lmathaanati wa lbrostaati wa rri?ati	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Primary discourse object
fa farihtu farahan hattaa huduuda albart'a9ati	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa hamidtu allaaha	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa shakartuhu	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object

?an khalaaqanii bi qaamatin qa9iiratin	Active Information: discourse object	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
hattaa laa u9aaba bi l9at'abi fii haa9ihi lmawaadhi9i lhassasati	Active Information: discourse object	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
llati ?as?alu llaaha l9aziiza lqadiira ?allaa yu9iiba ?ayyan kaana bi l9at'abi fiihaa.. hattaa bi man fii 9aalika lla9iina wa9aluu ?ilaa ?ar9alil 9umuri.	Active Information: discourse object	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
?inna qi99atii ma9a lqi9ari qi99atun	Active Information:	Constant Topic Progression	Primary discourse

qadiimatun	discourse object		object
fa kathiiruuna mina al?urdiniyya 'al ?qâaah' min ghayri ?abnaa?i haža l jiili , ya9rifuuna ?anna jaddiya l a?b9ada qaliilan kaana qašiira l qaamati hatta huduuda ttalaashi	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa lakinnahu kaana daahiyatan bi kulli ma9na lkalimati	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa kaana šaahiba shawrin	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
maa khaaba man stashaarahu	Active Information: discourse object	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa lghariibu ?annanii 9indamaa kuntu fii bayruuta fii 9aqdi sab9iinati lqarni lmaadhi	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
qara?tu fii lqaamuusi lmunjidi ?anna hūsayna lqalaaba haažaa kaana haliifan li ldahiiyati llubnaani ažžaa?i9u ššiiti fii waqtihi fakhru ddiini lma9ni..	Active Information: discourse object	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
fa- "at't'yuuru 9alaa ashkaalihaa taqa9u!!"	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa qiššatii ma9a lqišari hiya llatii ja9alat thalaathata santimitraatin tatahakamu fii masaara hayaati wa mustaqbalii kullihi	Active Information: discourse object	Linear Topic Progression	Primary discourse object
fa ?anaa 9indamaa mathultu amaama lujnati khtiyaari	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object



Imurashahiina lilkuliyati lharbiyati fii sanatin lan ʔaʔkurahaa,			
liʔanahaa ghadat ba9iidatan ka bu9di najmi suhaylin 9an ilʔradhi,	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa kaana raʔiisu tilka llujnati ʔajjaniraal 9ukaash ʔazzibin , rahimahu llaah	Active Information: discourse object	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa ʔamtʔarahu bi shaʔaabiibi rahmatih,	Active Information: discourse object	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wajadtu ʔanna haaʔihi ssantimitraati thalaathata haalat duuna ʔan ʔaʔbaʔa dhaabiʔan fii jjayshi l9arabiyii	Semi-active Information: topic	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
llaʔii kuntu ʔahlumu biʔan ʔaʔbaʔa ʔahada dhubaatʔihi lʔashaawis..	Semi-active Information: topic	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
waʔaalika raghma ʔannani haawaltu ʔan ʔaqifa 9alaa ruʔuusi aʔaabi9ii qadamayya..	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa raghma ʔannani haawaltu lstinjaada bisum9ati 9aaʔilati raʔiisi haaʔi llujnati tʔayyibati.	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
kullu shayʔin taghayyara fii hayaatii	Semi-active Information: topic	Constant Topic Progression	Primary discourse object
bisababi haaʔihi assantimitraati thaalathati ʔlmal9uuna	Semi-active Information: topic	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa ʔʔkuru ʔannani kuntu ʔaqʔara tʔaalibin fii ssariyyati	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
llati tashakkalat min kuliyyati shshahiidi fayʔal ththaani ʔal9askariyyati lilmushaarakati fii maraasimi istiqbaali shaahi ʔiirani ssibaq muhammad ridhaa	Active Information: discourse object	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object

bahlawii			
llažii kaana zaara l?urduna ma9a zawjatihi jjadiidati ?ashshahbaanuu faraḥ diiba fii sanatin ba9iidatin jiddan	Active Information: discourse object	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
lan aḥkurahaa biṭṭab9..	Active Information: discourse object	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa liḥaalika fa ?innani kuntu ?uqaasii l?marrayn	Semi-active Information: topic	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
li?anna nnid'aama l9askariyya yadha9u lqiṣaara fii muntaṣafi ṭṭaabuuri	Semi-active Information: topic	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wahaaḥaa yaj9luhum khilaala l9ardhi al9askariyyi yabduuna ka ru?uusin mutaḥarrikatin faqat' walaa ?arjula wala ajsaad.	Semi-active Information: topic	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
qiṣaṣun laa nihaayata lahaa binnisbati lilṣiraa9i baynii wa bayna haaḥihi santimitraati ththalaathiti (almaal9uuna)..	Semi-active Information: topic	Constant Topic Progression	Primary discourse object
laakin wa fii kulil ?ahwaali fa ?innani 9indamaa ?akmaltu qiraa?ata khabari ṣṣaḥiifati l9arabiyyati landaniyyati	Semi-active Information: topic	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa wajadtu ?anna baaḥithii wa 9ulamaa?a jaami9atay haarvard wa ?oksford wa ma9ahumaa mustashfaa bostin lil?at'faali tawaṣṣaluu fii abḥaathihim ?ilaa ?anna qiṣaara lqaamati mithlii mu9aradhuuna ?akthara lil ?iṣaabati bi ?amraadhi lqalbi	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
izdadtu ghadhaban 9alaa haaḥihi santimitraati thalaathati..	Semi-active Information: topic	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
llatii taḥakkamat fii masaari ḥayaatii	Semi-active Information: topic	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object

wa llatii qad tatahakkamu fii masaarii 9umuri..	Semi-active Information: topic	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa lillaahi fii khalqihi shu?uun..	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
yaquulu Ibaahithuuna haa?ulaa?i ?inna abhaathahum fii 9ilmi jjiinaati athbatat lahum ?anna lmar?ata lqašiirata ?ktharu ?injaaban	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa ?anna furašahaa fi l9uthuuri 9alaa 9iriisin (zawj) bisur9atin qiyaasiyyatin aktharu min furaši ghayrihaa	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object

wa ?athbatat lahum ?aydhan ?anna rrajula at?awiila aktharu jaažibiyatan lilmar?ati	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa ?annahu ?awfaru hažžan fii l?injaabi muqaaranatan bi ghayrihi.. t'ab9an..	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa ?thbatat ?aydhan ?anna rrajula yufadhdhila lmar?ata l?aqšara minhu..	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wa lhamdu lillaah.	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
aah laqad shtaqtu ?ilaa ssiyaasati	Active Information: discourse object	<i>Topic Shift</i> <i>Constant Topic</i> <i>Progression</i>	Primary discourse object
fa ?amsi wa ?anaa ?atašaffahu ?usbu9iyyata "assabiil" mina ljaldata ?ila ljildati wa min ?awwali ša'rin hataa ?aakhira ša'rin	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wajadtu ?anna l?istinjaada wa listishhaada biššuhufi l?israa?iliyyati qad ikhtafaa tamaaman min haaž l9adadi..	Active Information: discourse object	Linear Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
wahaažihi stijaabatun tastahiqqu tawjiiha shshukri ?ilaa ?ikhwaaninaa "?al?ikhwaan"	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
warrajaa?u ?an takuuna	Active	Constant Topic	Derived

lʔa9daadu lqaadimatu min haažihi lʔusbu9iyyati "lgharraa?" ka haaža l9adadi..	Information: discourse object	Progression	discourse object
wa haažihi hiya lmuqaawamatu lhaqiiqiyyatu wa lfi9liyyatu littatʔbii9i..	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object
ʔalaysa kažaalik kamaa yaquulu muži9u fadhaaʔiyyati "l9arabiyyati" lmubdi9 hasan mu9awwadh!!	Active Information: discourse object	Constant Topic Progression	Derived discourse object

### 3.2.1.6. Polyphonic (complex) Organization Form

This organization form is a complex one in that it is based on the coupling of enunciative, hierarchical, relational, and topical information. This coupling between these types of information enables to sort out the role played by the different segments of produced and represented discourse in the organization of a text. This form mainly aims at describing the function of the segments of produced and represented discourse analyzed in the enunciative organization.

Polyphony (or many-voicedness) is one of the base conditions governing the operation of meaning in any utterance. It refers to the collective quality of an individual utterance. In other words, it refers to "the capacity of my utterance to embody someone else's utterance even while it is mine, which thereby creates a dialogic relationship between two voices. It quotes others' results and thereby their dialogues with their viewpoints. (Bakhtin, 1984: 111).

In the first paragraph of the sample text under analysis, the writer appropriates scientists' and researchers' speech patterns, i.e. that tall people are more susceptible to gull bladder, prostate and lung cancers and he associates himself with their linguistic-dialogic community. In the second paragraph, the writer appropriates the aboriginal Jordanians' knowledge about his grandfather's shortness and unique genius and thus he appropriates himself with their perspective. In paragraph 3 and 4, the writer presents his miserable experience with shortness. He failed to join War College and felt inferiority during the military display. These misfortunes along with short people's susceptibility to suffer from cardiac diseases and

other bad lucks are the principal cause behind his dissociation from scientists' and researchers' discoveries about the short people. The dramatized self-lamentation is pacified and relieved in the final sentence of each paragraph. He ascribes these misfortunes to Allah's unknown wisdom in paragraph 5. He also praises and expresses his gratitude to Almighty Allah in the last sentence of paragraph 6. In paragraph 7, he associates himself with Brothers' new strategy in their weekly paper "Assabiil" and he says that this strategy is the true ideological resistance to naturalization. Therefore, Brothers deserve a note of thank in his view.

Bakhtin further maintains that polyphony is inherent in all words and expressions. In his words, "each word tastes of the context and contexts in which it has lived its socially charged life; all words and forms are populated by intentions." (Bakhtin, 1981). Words and expressions in sample text are pregnant with such phenomenon. I will select the following examples:

Paragraph 2: birds of a feather flock together

Paragraph 3: as far as Venus from earth

Paragraph 5: Almighty Allah has His own wisdom in people

Paragraph 6: praise be to Almighty Allah

Paragraph 7: isn't it?

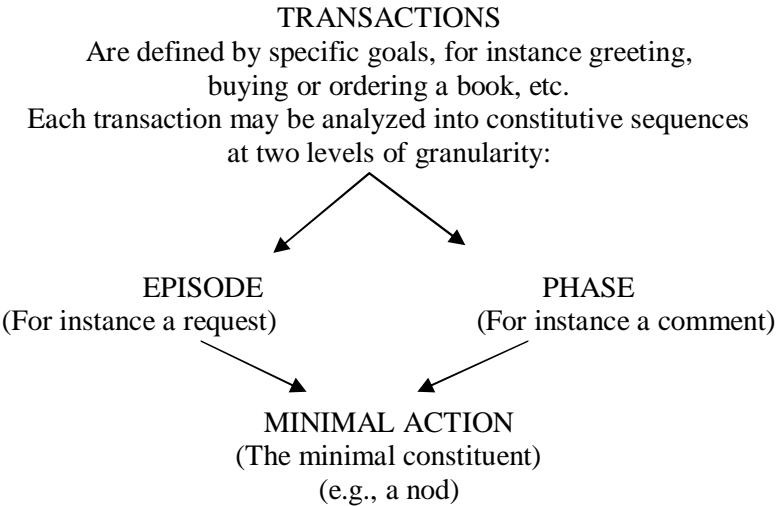
### **3.3. The Situational Component**

#### **3.3.1. Referential Module**

At the situational level, the referential module deals with the complex links between a discourse and its referential domains, namely the world in which it takes place as well as the world(s) it refers to. From a modular perspective, these complex links can be analyzed by describing both the praxeological and conceptual representations and structures of these worlds. The referential module defines the following five levels of constituents of the praxeological structure:

ENCOUNTER  
(The maximal constituent),  
e.g. the meeting of interactants,  
for instance a bookshop encounter.  
An encounter may include various transactions



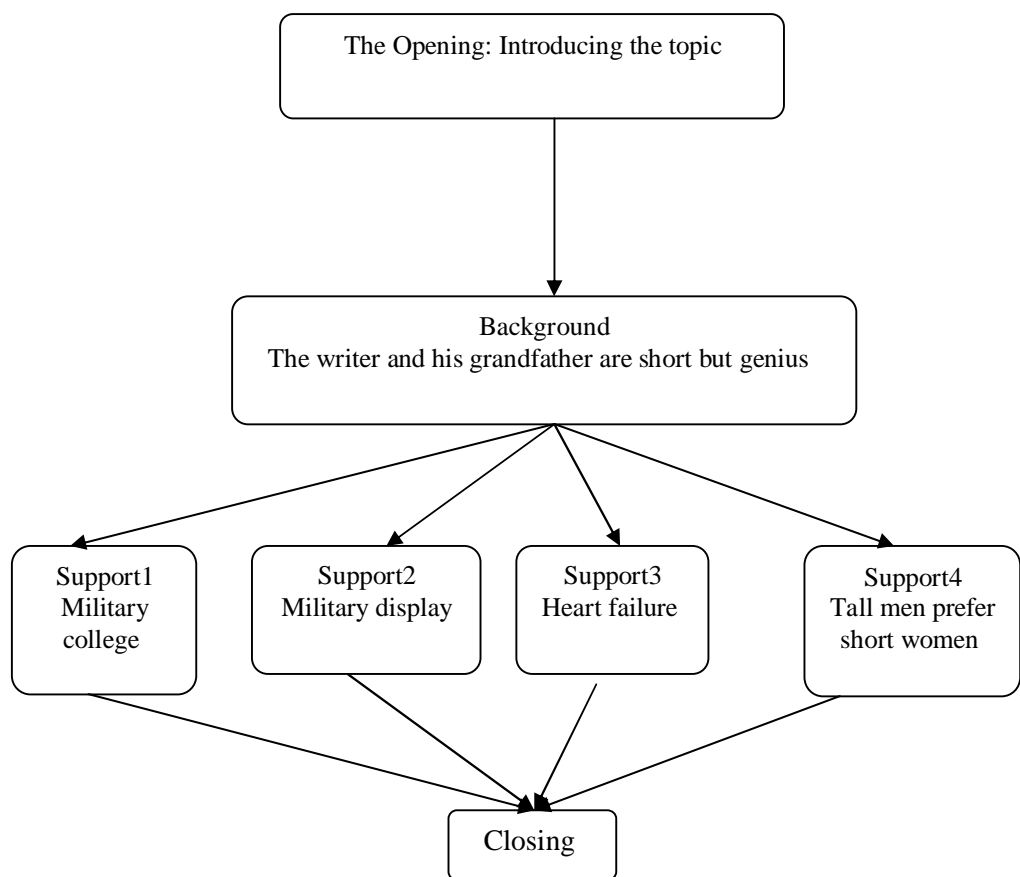


**Figure (1): Levels of constituents of the praxeological structure (cf Roulet, 2004)**

There are three kinds of praxeological relations which hold between these constituents: they are as follow;

- a) A stage relation which hold between the successive stages or steps of an activity, for instance between the entrance, the greetings and the buying transaction in a bookshop encounter;
- b) A reorientation relation which holds between an unsuccessful transaction (for instance buying a book which appears to be not available in the bookshop) and another one (for instance ordering the book);
- c) An interruption relation which holds between for instance a developing episode and a parenthetical comment (Roulet, 2004; Filliettaz, 2002).

The sample text under analysis is monological and therefore it has no a praxeological structure in the proper sense. However, the researcher proposes the following organigram as a praxeological representation of the essay.



**Figure (2): The Praxeological Organization of the Sample Text**

**3.3.2. Interactional Module**

This module is designed to define the material properties of an interaction, at the following levels of embedding:

- a) The material occupation of the channel by the speakers/writers, i.e. the turn-taking processes;
- b) The interactional frame, i.e. the number and the material positions of the interactants such as: (spatial)-(temporal) co-presence or distance, written, oral and/or visual, reciprocal or non-reciprocal relation. Hence, an interaction position defines the identity of each interactant by combining the values of the three last parameters we have mentioned (Roulet, Filliettaz & Grobet, 2001: chapter 11). The following table contains an analysis of the sample text.

Table (8): The Material Properties of Interaction in the Sample Text

The material properties of interaction	Analysis	
The material occupation of the channel	The sample text is published in a Jordanian daily newspaper "Arra'i." It is written by the well-known column-writer, Saleh Al-Qalab. Mr Qalab's essays have publicity both among the Jordanians and non-Jordanians in Arab world. The essay is not supported by pictures and other multi-media.	
The Interactional frame	(special)-(temporal) co-presence or distance	Distant interaction No spacio-temporal co-presence of writer and readers
	Written, oral and/or visual	Written mode of interaction No visual aids
	Reciprocal or non-reciprocal relations	The relation between the writer and readers is non-reciprocal

3.3.3. Sequential (elementary) Organization Form

This organization form is an elementary one. Generally, it aims at defining and delimitating the various prototypical sequences in a text, i.e. narrative, descriptive, and deliberative sequences by coupling the hierarchical and the referential information. By way of exemplification, a few examples of couplings are summarized to produce the sequential elementary organization form (Roulet, Filliettaz & Grobet, 2001: chapter 11).

Table (9): Examples of Sequential Organization Form

The Type of Sequence	Coupling Element	Coupling Element
The Narrative Sequence	the hierarchical structure of a move	The praxeological representation of a story
The Descriptive Sequence	the conceptual representation	The hierarchical structure of a move
The Deliberative Sequence	The hierarchical structure of a move.	The Referential Representation



In the first paragraph, the writer states the results of research in Harvard University, Oxford University, and Boston Hospital to the effect that tall people are more subject to serious diseases than short people. He states that he is very glad and content that he is short and therefore he is not subject to these diseases. In paragraph 2, he emphasizes that he shares his grandfather two important features: shortness and intelligence. He proudly describes the genetic inheritance of these two features. In paragraph 3, he generally describes his misfortune with shortness. He failed to join War College because he is only three centimeters shorter than the standard. In paragraph 4, he describes another bad luck with shortness. He was lost among soldiers during the military display. This paragraph makes him further gloomy and depressed. In paragraph 5, he describes his detestation of researchers' discovery that short people are more susceptible to cardiac diseases than tall people. In paragraph 6, he describes his frustration and disappointment with shortness. Even short women have better chances in life than short men. In paragraph 7, he describes his appreciation of Brothers' stoppage of quoting Israeli newspapers. In conclusion, the text can be characterized as descriptive. Therefore we can conclude that the sample text is homogeneous, i.e. is made of similar sequences.

#### **3.3.4. Operational (elementary) Organization Form**

This organizational form results from the coupling of the hierarchical structure with the praxeological structure. This structure is considered an extremely useful strategy so as to precisely represent the complexity of an interaction and to show how verbal and non-verbal activities combine in a particular encounter (Roulet, Filliettaz & Grobet, 2001: chapter 7 and; Filliettaz, 2002). The analysis of the operational organization of the sample text is summarized into the following table:

**Table (10): The Operational Organization of the Sample Text**

The Operational Structure				
Textual Structure		Praxeological Structure		
Exchange 1	Move 1	Opening		
	Move 2	Introducing the topic		
Exchange 2	Move 1	Background Information		
	Move 2	He is like his ancestors, both genius and short.		
Exchange 3	Move 1	Support 1 Sorrowful experience 1: failure to join war college	Support	
Exchange 4	Move 1	Support 2		
	Move 2	Sorrowful experience 2: inferiority during military display		
Exchange 5	Move 1	Support 3 Sorrowful experience 3:short people are more subject to cardiac diseases		
Exchange 6	Move 1	Support 4		
	Move 2	Sorrowful experience 4: short women are more productive and have better chance in finding a mate		
Exchange 7	Move 1	Closing the essay and changing the topic		
	Move 2			

The sample text under analysis is written and published in a well-known Jordanian daily newspaper. Therefore, we do not have the opportunity of analyzing the interaction between the verbal and the non-verbal strategies and underlying the role of non-verbal strategies in the general progress of the discourse.

### **3.3.5. Compositional (complex) Organization Form**

The doctrine of GMDA takes most texts as consisting of sequentially heterogeneous elements. Accordingly, it is very important to analyze the place and function of the sequences in the global organization of the texts, such as the narrative, descriptive, and the deliberative sequences in the sequential organization; and the compositional effects in argumentative, autotelic (poetic) sequences. The compositional organization form is based on the coupling of sequential, linguistic, hierarchical and referential information (Roulet, Filliettaz & Grobet, 2001: Chapter 11).

It is shown in section (3.3.3.) that the sample text is sequentially homogeneous. The exchanges are descriptive in effect. Description in this text runs smoothly and systematically except in the last paragraph. The last paragraph is not relevant and has no place in the text. As such, it has no function except for the fact that it expresses the writer's exasperation with topics outside politics and his more-than-flesh-and-blood-can-stand love to politics. The text has autotelic compositional effects owing to the recurrence of parallelisms at all linguistic levels

### **3.3.6. Strategic (complex) Organization Form**

This complex organization form takes into account all modules and organization forms with the aim of describing the way the interactants manage face and place relations between them. Depending on the praxeological stakes of the interaction and on his or her personality and culture, each interactant may be more or less sensitive to the saving of a particular type of face. Consequently, each move probably creates a threat for the positive and negative faces of the interactants. To neutralize such potential threat, interactants have developed face work processes, which are manifested in linguistic, hierarchical, relational, topical, and polyphonic structures(Roulet, Filliettaz & Grobet, 2001: chapter 12)

The language text under analysis is formal and polite and it does not contain any (social, cultural or political) taboo words or expressions. The word 'al?qâaah' (indigenous or aboriginal Jordanians) in the second paragraph denotes that other people (Arab and foreign) live in this country who did not come to know his grandfather.

## **4. Conclusions**

Researcher's first interest in GMDA stems from its major fascinating characteristics and successes mentioned in previous research papers in several world languages. It has been seen as interactionist, top-down, comprehensive, modular, functional and heuristic. His second interest in this model lies in its successful applicability to different world languages. GMDA has not hitherto

been applied to Arabic texts or discourses. These together have formed the primary motivations behind the adoption of GMDA to analyze Arabic journalistic texts. Although difficult, GMDA has been an extremely useful and successful tool in analyzing these texts. It has also been a valuable paradigm for evaluating the coherence, organizational, structural, rhetorical, pragmatic and even the stylistic aspects and strategies used by the writer.

**Notes**

1. For more, the reader is referred to Gee (1999:46).
2. The interested reader is referred to Vion (1992) and Kerbrat-Orecchioni (1990) who state other shortcomings in GMDA.
3. Following Motsch (1989), Roulet (1997) adopts the descriptive, methodological, version of the modularity hypothesis. However, the difference between the two proposals is in the nature of the relationships between modules. Whereas Motsch’s architecture of the modular system is serial, Roulet’s (1997) modular system is hierarchical. The advantage of the hierarchical architecture over the serial one is that it allows the couplings between the outputs of any modules.
4. The hierarchical nature of the theoretical framework in GMDA paves the way for couplings between the outputs of all modules and elementary or complex organization forms. Through specific meta-rules, couplings account for various aspects of the complexity of the organization of discourse. For instance, the complex notion "narrative sequence" can defined as the consequence of the coupling of the hierarchical structure of a move with the praxeological structure of a story.
5. The following table shows the main differences between clauses and text acts.

**Table (11): Roulet's (2002) Scheme of the Differences between Clause and Text Act**

<b>Examples</b>	<b>Number of clauses</b>	<b>Number of text acts</b>
(1) Of such a mess, I have never heard.	One clause	One text act
(2) I did not go out, because I was tired.	One clause	Two text acts

(3) Such a mess, I have never heard of it.	One clause	Two text acts
(4) I did not go out, in fact I was tired.	Two clauses	Two text acts
(5) I did not go out, I was tired.	Two clauses	Two text acts

6. According to Roulet (2001), There is a dependency link when the presence of one constituent is necessarily linked to the presence of another constituent (but not conversely): the dependent constituent, which may be eliminated without destructing the global structure, is subordinate, the other one is a main constituent. An interdependency link holds between constituents which are necessarily co-present. There is an independency link when the presence of any of two successive constituents is not linked to the presence of the other one.

7. Roulet (1997: 136), use the term topic for the semi-active information which is the anchoring point for some activated information, and calls the information which is newly activated in an act discourse object.

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## **Appendix A**

### **A Translation of the Text: Away from Politics, by Saleh Al-Qalab**

#### **Paragraph1**

Away from politics, yesterday I read a piece of news in an Arabic newspaper issued in London talking about a new discovery by scientists and researchers from Harvard and Oxford universities as well as Boston hospital. It was asserted that human beings who are tall are more subject to suffer from gull bladder, prostate and lung cancers. Therefore I became as happy as a king and thanked and praised Allah because He created me short in order not to suffer from these sensitive diseases. I ask Allah (Almighty and omnipotent) not to afflict any person including the oldest people with these diseases.

#### **Paragraph 2**

My story with shortness is old. Many 'aboriginal' Jordanians from the past generation know my great grandfather was so short that he would disappear. Nonetheless, he was a real genius. He was a consultant and he who consults him would never fail. Strangely when I was in Beirut in 1970s, I read in 'Al-Munjed' that Hussain Al-Qalab was a companion of the then well-known Lebanese genius ' Fakhr Ddeen Al-Ma9ni' because ' birds of a feather flock together.'

#### **Paragraph 3**

My story with shortness made these three centimeters control my whole life style and future. When I attended an interview with a committee which was responsible for selecting candidates for college of war in a year I will keep secret, my success became

completely unattainable. The chairman of the committee was General Ukash Azzaban , may Allah bless his soul and mercy abundantly be on him. I found that these three centimeters deprived me of becoming an officer in the Arab Army, in which I dreamt to be recruited, despite that I tried to stand on my toes and despite that I tried to gain the good chairman's family help.

#### **Paragraph 4**

Every thing changed in my life because of these three damned centimeters. I remember I was the shortest student in the regiment aggregated from the Martyr Faysal II Military College in order to participate in the military display upon the reception of the late Iran's Shah Muhammad Ridha Pahlawi who visited Jordan. The Iran's Shah was accompanied by his new wife Shahbano Farah Deebea in a very far year I will not mention, of course. Therefore, I severely suffered because according to the military system short soldiers are put in the middle of the squad. This makes the short soldiers seem as moving heads with neither feet nor bodies.

#### **Paragraph 5**

There are endless stories related to my struggle against these three centimeters... However, in all cases when I finished reading this piece of news in the Arabic London paper, I found that researchers and scientists in Harvard and oxford universities and in Boston children's hospital discovered that short people like me are more susceptible to cardiac diseases (than the tall people). This made me more furious about these three centimeters... Almighty Allah has a wisdom in creating people different.

#### **Paragraph 6**

These researchers say that their investigations in genetic science asserted that short women are more reproductive (than the tall women) and have extremely greater chance in finding husbands than others. Their researches also ascertained that the tall man is more attractive to women (than the short man) and he is luckier in reproduction in comparison to others... It is also

confirmed that man prefers a shorter lady than him. And praise be to Allah.

### **Paragraph 7**

Oh! I have yearned to politics. Yesterday when I was browsing the weekly "Assbeel" from to cover to cover and from first line to the last line, I found the calling of rescue from and quoting from Israeli newspapers completely disappeared from this number. This response deserves a note of gratitude to our brothers "the brothers." Please let the coming numbers of this honored weekly be like this one. This is the real resistance and the actual resistance to naturalization. Isn't it? as it is said by Al-Arrabiya space channel, the creative broadcaster, Hassan Muawadh.

### **Appendix B**

#### **A Transliteration of the Text: Ba9iidan 9an issiyasati**

Ba9iidan 9an issiyasati.. ams qara?tu khabaran fii šahiifatin landaniyatin 9arabiyatin yataḥadathu 9an iktishaafin jadiidin li9ulama?a wa baahithiin min jami9atay harvard wa oksford wa ma9ahumaa mustashfaa bostin athbata ?anna bani lbashar t'iwala lqaamati mu9arradhuuna lil?išabati bišara'aani lmathaanati wa lbrostaati wa rri?ati fa fariḥtu farahan ḥattaa ḥuduuda albart'a9ati wa ḥamidtu allaaha wa shakartuhu ?an khalaqanii bi qaamatin qašīiratin ḥattaa laa ušaaba bi l9aṭ'abi fii haažihi lmawaadhi9i lhassasati llati ?as?alu llaaha l9aziiza lqadiira ?allaa yušiiba ?ayyan kaana bi l9aṭ'abi fiihaa.. ḥattaa bi man fii žaalika llažiina wašaluu ?ilaa ?aržalil 9umuri.

?inna qiššatii ma9a lqišari qiššatun qadiimatun fa kathiiruuna mina al?urdiniyya 'al ?qḥaah' min ghayri ?abnaa?i haža l jiili , ya9rifuuna ?anna jaddiya l a?b9ada qaliilan kaana qašīira l qaamati ḥattaa ḥuduuda ttalaashi wa lakinnahu kaana daahiyatan bi kulli ma9na lkalimati wa kaana šaaḥiba shawrin maa khaaba man stashaarahu wa lghariibu ?annanii 9indamaa kuntu fii bayruuta fii 9aqdi sab9iinati lqarni lmaadhi qara?tu fii lqaamuusi lmunjidi ?anna ḥusayna lqalaaba haažaa kaana ḥaliifan li

Idahiyyati llubnaani aẓẓaaʔi9u ššiiiti fii waqtihi fakhru ddiini lma9ni.. fa- "ʔatʔyuuru 9alaa ashkaalihaa taqa9u!!"

Wa qiššatii ma9a lqišari hiya llatii ja9alat thalaathata santimitraatin tataḥakamu fii masaara ḥayaati wa mustaqbalii kullihi fa ʔanaa 9indamaa mathultu amaama lujnati khtiyaari lmurashaḥiina lilkuliyati lḥarbiyati fii sanatin lan ʔaẓkurahaa, liʔanahaa ghadat ba9iidatan ka bu9di najmi suhaylin 9an ilʔradhi , wa kaana raʔiisu tilka llujnati ʔajjaniraal 9ukaash ʔazzibin , raḥimahu llaah wa ʔamʔarahu bi shaʔaabiibi raḥmatih, wajadtu ʔanna haažihi ssantimitraati thalaathata ḥaalat duuna ʔan ʔašbaḥa dhaabiʔan fii jjayshi l9arabiyii llažii kuntu ʔaḥlumu biʔan ʔašbaḥa ʔaḥada dhubaatʔihi lʔashaawis.. waḫaalika raghma ʔannani ḥaawaltu ʔan ʔaqifa 9alaa ruʔuusi ašaabi9ii qadamayya.. wa raghma ʔannani ḥaawaltu lstinjaada bisum9ati 9aaʔilati raʔiisi haaži llujnati tʔʔayyibati.

Kullu shayʔin taghayyara fii ḥayaatii bisababi haažihi assantimitraati thaalathati ʔlmal9uuna wa ʔžkuru ʔannani kuntu ʔaqšara ʔaalibin fii ssariyyati llati tashakkalat min kuliiyyati shshahiidi fayšal ththaani ʔal9askariyyati lilmushaarakati fii maraasimi istiqbaali shaahi ʔiirani ssibaq muḥammad ridhaa bahlawii llažii kaana zaara lʔurduna ma9a zawjatihi jjadiidati ʔashshahbaanuu farah diiba fii sanatin ba9iidatin jiddan lan aẓkurahaa biʔʔab9.. wa liḫaalika fa ʔinnani kuntu ʔuqaasii lʔmarrayn liʔanna nnidʔaama l9askariyya yadha9u lqišaara fii muntašafi tʔʔaabuuri wahaaẓaa yaj9luhum khilaala l9ardhi al9askariyyi yabduuna ka ruʔuusin mutaharrikatin faqatʔ walaa ʔarjula wala ajsaad.

Qišašun laa nihaayata lahaa binnisbati lilširaa9i baynii wa bayna haažihi santimitraati ththalaathati (almaal9uuna).. laakin wa fii kulil ʔaḥwaali fa ʔinnani 9indamaa ʔakmaltu qiraaʔata khabari ššahhiifati l9arabiyyati landaniyyati wa wajadtu ʔanna baahithii wa 9ulamaaʔa jaami9atay haarvard wa ʔoksford wa ma9ahumaa mustashfaa bostin lilʔatʔaali tawaššaluu fii abḥaathihim ʔilaa ʔanna qišaara lqaamati mithlii mu9aradhuuna ʔakthara lil ʔišaabati bi ʔamraadhi lqalbi izdadtu ghadhaban 9alaa haažihi santimitraati thalaathati.. llatii taḥakkamat fii masaari ḥayaatii wa

lлатii qad tataĥakkamu fii masaarii 9umuri.. wa lillaahi fii khalqihi shu?uun..

Yaquulu lbaaĥithuuna haa?ulaa?i ?inna abĥaathahum fii 9ilmi jjiinaati athbatat lahum ?anna lmar?ata lqašiirata ?ktharu ?injaaban wa ?anna furašahaa fi l9uthuuri 9alaa 9iriisin (zawj) bisur9atin qiyaasiyyatin aktharu min furaši għayrihaa wa ?athbatat lahum ?aydhan ?anna rrajula at'tawiila aktharu jaažibiyyatan lilmar?ati wa ?annahu ?awfaru ĥažžan fii ll?injaabi muqaaranatan bi għayrihi.. t'ab9an.. wa ?thbatat ?aydhan ?anna rrajula yufadhdhilu lmar?ata l'aqšara minhu.. wa lĥamdu lillaah.

Aah laqad shtaqtu ?ilaa ssiyaasati fa ?amsi wa ?anaa ?atašaffaĥu ?usbu9iyyata "assabiil" mina ljalдати ?ila ljildati wa min ?awwali ša'rīn ĥataa ?aakhira ša'rīn wajadtu ?anna l?istinjaada wa listishhaada biššuĥufi l?israa?iliyyati qad ikhtafaa tamaaman min haaž l9adadi.. wahaažihi stijaabatun tastāḥiqqu tawjiiha shshukri ?ilaa ?ikhwaaninaa "?al?ikhwaan" warrajaa?u ?an takuuna l?a9daadu lqaadimatu min haažihi l?usbu9iyyati "lgharraa?" ka haaža l9adadi.. wa haažihi hiya lmuqaawamatu lĥaqiiqiyyatu wa lfi9liyyatu littat'bii9i.. ?alaysa kažaalik kamaa yaquulu mužii9u fadhaa?iyyati "l9arabiyyati" lmubdi9 ĥasan mu9awwadh!!

## **Transliteration System for Arabic Language**

### **1. Consonants**

<b>Arabic Symbols</b>	<b>Specification</b>	<b>Roman Symbols</b>
أ	Voiceless glottal stop	ʔ
ب	Voiced bilabial stop	b
ت	Voiceless alveolar stop	t
ث	Voiceless interdental fricative	th
ج	Voiced alveopalatal affricate	j
ح	Voiceless pharyngeal fricative	ħ
خ	Voiceless uvular fricative	kh
د	Voiced alveolar stop	d
ذ	Voiced interdental fricative	ž
ر	Voiced alveolar flap	r
ز	Voiced alveolar fricative	z
س	Voiceless alveolar fricative	s

ش	Voiceless alveopalatal fricative	sh
ص	Voiceless alveolar emphatic fricative	ŝ
ض	Voiced alveolar emphatic stop	dh
ط	Voiceless alveolar emphatic stop	tʰ
ظ	Voiced interdental emphatic fricative	dʰ
ع	Voiced pharyngeal fricative	ʕ
غ	Voiced uvular fricative	gh
ف	Voiceless labiodental fricative	f
ق	Voiceless uvular stop	q
ك	Voiceless velar stop	k
ل	Voiced alveolar lateral	l
م	Voiced bilabial nasal	m
ن	Voiced alveolar nasal	n
هـ	Voiceless glottal fricative	h

## 2. Vowels

	Arabic Symbols	Specification	Roman Symbols
Short Vowels	Fatha Dhama kasra	Front half/ open rounded Back close rounded Front open spread	<b>a</b> <b>u</b> <b>i</b>
Long Vowels	آ أو إي	Front open unrounded Back close rounded Front close unrounded	<b>aa</b> <b>uu</b> <b>ii</b>
Semi-Vowels	ي و	Non-syllabic palatal approximant Non-syllabic labio-velar approximant	<b>y</b> <b>w</b>

## التحليل حسب نظرية جنيفا للنصوص العربية الصحفية

### الخلاصة

هناك اتجاهين رئيسيين في تحليل الخطاب، يتمثل الأول في نظرية الأبعاد المتعددة والثاني في نظرية الوحدات. بينما يحاول الاتجاه الأول والتي اقترحها اوركجاني ١٩٩٧ إلى ربط النتائج والاكتشافات الخاصة بالأبعاد المختلفة للنصوص للوصول إلى صورة أكثر شمولية يقوم الاتجاه الثاني بتحليل النصوص إلى وحدات تحليلية نظرية تسمى (Modules). تسمى النظرية الثانية بمدرسة جنيفا في تحليل الخطاب (GMDA) واستمدت هذه النظرية فلسفتها من فرضية الوحدات العقلية التي اقترحها جيري فودر عام ١٩٨٣ وحسب الأخيرة فإن العقل الإنساني عبارة عن ماكينة حاسوبية تتألف من وحدات منفصلة ومستقلة. ويقول العالم روليت صاحب نظرية جنيفا إن نظريته من الوسائل القوية والفاعلة في وصف وتحليل تعقيدات تنظيم الخطاب ومن وجهة نظره فإن أوجه النص المختلفة يمكن أن تقسم إلى مكونات بدائية بسيطة وهي: المكون السياقي والمكون النصي والمكون اللغوي، ولكل مكون من هذه المكونات مجموعتين من الوحدات المركزية والغير مركزية تجمع نتائجها حسب مجموعة من القواعد الخاصة (meta-rules). يتناول البحث الحالي تحليلاً للنصوص الصحفية العربية في ضوء نموذج جنيفا في تحليل الخطاب (GMDA) وقد تم جمع وتبويب النصوص المناسبة وقد وقع الاختيار على مقال لوزير الإعلام الأردني السابق صالح القلاب كنموذج للتحليل وقد توصل البحث إلى إن نظرية جنيفا من الأدوات القوية والفاعلة في وصف التنظيم النصي والخطابي للنصوص العربية الصحفية.