Text Grammar between rule and system

Prof. Dr.Hayder Jabbar Eidan

Kufa University, Department of Arabic Language, Faculty of Arts, Najaf, Iraq
Email: hayder.albosebi@uokufa.edu.iq
ORCID:Hayder.albosebi https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6041-2427

Abstract

The research seeks to study the text grammar and to indicate the existence of the rule or set of rules on which this science is based. The system that it builds in a new science, many scholars have an alternative to the sentence grammar (traditional rules). The research beginning with the concept of the text Grammar and its origin. The reasons behind that genesis, and then it was presented for its purpose and for its passion. Then the need to follow what was said in developing its rules and regulations came as a contemporary step in a study that considered the text grammar to be a new product of the study of the linguistic system. It also takes account of the interaction between creator and recipient by taking into account the place that concerns a good part of the scientific interest in the text grammar. The research came to a conclusion that we think is very important. It's that the extravagance of analysis makes experience a part of translation and open science fiction, and it's not going to reach an end.

Keywords: Grammar, Text, Rules, System.

Since its first time, language has received a plethora of studies, because it is one of the most important means of communication among human societies, and it's not the language studies that were born last night.Today, there has been an evolution in modern-day lexical studies, and textual linguistics have become an episode of evolution in all its forms.The text grammar are one of the general branches of linguistics.In the second half of the last century, there have been major developments, one of which is the birth of a new branch of knowledge dealing with the study of the text as the main linguistic unit.By studying important aspects, the most important of which is coherence, its means and its types. And the effects of the participants in the text (sender and receiver) when it is produced and received, whether spoken or written (Al Faqi, 2000, p. 36).

his was accompanied by the call by scholars for the need to restore kinship between language and literary study. This development has been produced, inter alia, by the theory of the text grammar, which enables its media to restore the language to one of its largest manifestations, the text. Having previously viewed the sentence as the basic unit of linguistics, linguistic analysis. It makes the text a pole in recent studies. Many terms have been born to us: Text science, text language, speech language, text rules and others.

All of them agree on the need to leave the sentence for something that goes beyond analysis and seeks to go beyond the sentence, which is the text. Beyond the sentence of the text, linguistic analysis has become a new opening in modern lexical studies, with the text becoming the unit and subject of analysis.

Although the birth of the text grammar is seen by many scholars as a Western birth. As well as its origin and the formulation of its principles, it was done by Western linguists. We do not destroy the existence of this in our ancient Arab heritage, on the one hand, and the demand of Arab scholars for what Western thought produces on the other.

We see lexical studies skipping the boundaries of the linguistic microstructure to a language structure larger than in the analysis, which is the text. It was in the eyes of linguists, the text grammar was a development and an expansion of the sentence grammar, emerging as a new

field of knowledge and then taking a place within the lexical sciences of interest in the text because it was a spirit of major linguistic studies.

That is by studying many aspects, the most important of which is a connectivity and coherence and its means, it seeks to achieve a goal that goes beyond wholesale production rules to text production rules.

The Attention is no longer limited to the compositional dimensions of the linguistic elements in their singularity and structure, but has to be interspersed with semantic and deliberative dimensions. To be able to show us a system of functions that make up language, it is not feasible to stand up to the apparent description of words, so scriptural linguistics have taken on the main goal of reaching it (description, analysis and use). In order not to be confined to its abstract form, the text of each text must be achieved through the means of linguistic cohesion.

The research seeks to study the text grammar and to indicate the existence of the rule or set of rules on which this science is based. The system that it builds in a new science, many scholars have an alternative to the sentence grammar (traditional rules).

The research proceeded with the descriptive approach, beginning with the concept of the text grammar and its origin.

The research came to a conclusion that we think is very important. It's that the extravagance of analysis makes experience a part of the translation and open science fiction, and it's not going to reach an end. All of this was derived from the understanding of others and their ideas in studying the text grammar. This research was a contemporary step in a study that viewed the text grammar as a new production of the study of the linguistic system.

In conclusion, I say that I do not pretend that I have fulfilled the subject, but I have worked hard, and I hope that the reader will be satisfied.

Move from sentence to the text

The sentence has been seen as the basis for speech in linguistics and linguistic analysis for centuries (Gillian Brou & Georgyule, 1997, p. 26). It is a subject of the sentence grammar,

which examines their definitions, their components and sections, and the rules that govern them, and on that basis, the grammatical theories and different lexical trends have defined and codified them, because they are a structure that exists in speech (AL Znid A., 1993, p. 14).

The researcher of these studies finds a great resemblance in the definition of the sentence, because the sentence sees the basic, self-contained, linguistic unit that is not part of a larger unit and can undergo analysis. It is the legitimate representative of their language.

In fact, the search for an explanation of wholesale control over rules in all the world's known languages in ancient and modern times is of great importance to many scholars, but some of them attributed this to the influence of traditions established by the Greek grammar when the sentence in the rules was associated with logic (Musalouh, 1990, p. 408). Needless to mention an important aspect of the grammatical system, the term grammar, as a term not limited to one dimension in ancient and recent language studies, both in terms of definition and work, the term has two concepts: general and special. The special is the science that studies one specific level or system of language, namely, its compositional level or its compositional system (Musalouh, 1990, p. 38).

The general concept of the grammar was not absent in the old grammatical lesson, but had its most famous manifestations at the son of a genie. In particular, in defining the word, he described it as the rule of Arabic speech (Abu Fatah, 1952, p. 34).

Undoubtedly, the difference between the sentence grammar and the text grammar is limited to subject matter, approach and purpose (AL Znid A., 1993, p. 15).

The points of disagreement between them are clear. We find that the text grammar goes beyond the sentence, define the text (a major semantic unit), and have tasks to achieve that are different from those of the sentence grammar (Hamdawi, 2019, p. 27). In his study of text, he took an interest in various textual phenomena, including: Textual grammatical coherence relations, congruence and convergence structures, axial combinations, dependent combinations, fragmented combinations and tions, interpreted sentences, conversion to conscience, compositional variations,

distributions in individual texts, and other syntactic phenomena that are outside the framework of the single sentence, and that can only be fully explained strictly by the whole text unit (Al-Abd M., 2014, p. 35).

On the basis of this, the text contributes to the formation of the very elements of the sentences: The vocal, basal and semantic elements, speaking of the grammatical face of the text is not by reference to sentences, but by reference to relations between textual units such as: Sentences and groups of sentences, as well as the semantic face of the text, is a complex production of semantic content produced by lexical units (Ayashi, 1991, p. 129).

Here, the text grammar is a development of the grammatical system at the text level, and it is due to its basic component, the sentence grammar. For scientific and methodological purposes, scientists distinguish the sentence grammar from those of the text, since the sentence grammar study sentences isolated from the context of the sentence or the sentence made, and he believes in the autonomy of the sentence (Afifi, 2001, p. 73).

This is not what we find in the text grammar, which studies the relations between sentences, so the text derives from the relationship of cohesion, the parts of which are related to each other to be one mass. The sentence grammar is concerned with the rule and its standard, and the text grammar are far from standard, and arise after the text has been completed (Afifi, 2001, p. 74).

The sentence grammar studies the sentence, and the text Grammar study the text regardless of its size, because some scholars give the term text to all language units with a clear communication function governed by a number of principles, including cohesion, harmony, etc (AL Znid A., 1993, p. 15).

T.A.Van Dijk referred to this by saying: Traditional rules and languages have often stopped at the limits of sentence description. In text science, we are taking a step forward, using the description of sentences as a tool to describe texts. As long as we follow here the usual components of the rules, and we will use the texts used to describe sentences, we can talk about the text grammar (Dijk V., 2004, p. 147).

T.A.Van Dijk aims at a textual study based on the textual structure, coherence of the text, and takes into account structural, contextual and cultural dimensions (Yptin, 1989, p. 15).

Dr. Saad Musaleh explained that leaving meaning in traditional languages was caused by the inability to analyse many linguistic phenomena: Because a true understanding of the lexical phenomenon requires that language be studied in the text rather than in deconstruction, and that its models be sought, and that the study of meaning be marginalized. As was first shown in the lexicon, and then the revolt against the sentence grammar and the tendency towards the text Grammar was predictable, and more consistent with the scientific nature of the modern lexicon, the study of the texts is a study of the natural material that has led us to a better understanding of the phenomenon of language; Because people don't pronounce when they speak, and they don't write when they write sentences or follow sentences, but they express in the living linguistic position through complex multilateral dialogue with others. In this case, strategies and interests are often collided and complex, as we see it in modern writing, when the relationships between the components of language are complicated and worn off, and the relationships are interwoven into a complex texture between form and content in such a way that the whole thing's response to sentences or models of sentences ignores the perceived phenomenon (Musalouh, 1990, p. 413). If a sentence (grammatical unit) is not a broader text than a grammatical unit, nor is it a large set of sentences, but a semantic unit whose meaning is contextually achieved in the form of sentences, which is the secret of the sentence's relationship to the text; It is the representative body of the grand semantic unit in a given context position. Here, we emphasize the fact that the study of language in isolation is futile.

Concept and origin of the text grammar

There is no doubt that grammar is a system of rules, pronouns and definitions of a language, and our true linguistic knowledge and applications in language communication are only an indirect reflection of this linguistic system. Scholars disagreed on a definition text grammar and came up with a clear concept of it, which Zdzislow defined as: It's that section in

the way that describes the means of confusion that is responsible for the work of composing the text and shaping its image (Zdzislaw, 2000, p. 60).

From reading the literature of the text science leaders and their text blogs, we find it a pattern of study that has a composite search device that extends beyond the sentence, as well as examining the relationships of the compositional components within the sentence (Afifi, 2001, p. 33).

The Grammar of the text A pattern of analysis with composite research means, whose diagnostic capacity extends to the level of the permutation of the sentence, in addition to examining the relationship of the compositional components within the sentence, and the relations beyond the sentence include levels of a progressive nature, starting from the relations between sentences, then the paragraph, and then the text or speech altogether (Musalouh, 1990, p. 407).

This definition builds its basic rule, the text only, and goes beyond the sentence with its procedures, approach and tools. It is not just a set of strict rules that apply to the text; it is a set of optional laws that have been drawn from the text itself (Gillian Brou & Georgyule, 1997, p. 32).

The laws of semantics characterized by movement and change, and thus the text grammar was free on the semantic side, to determine the total meaning of the text while relying on the laws governing the structure of the meaning, and going beyond the partial connotations of the text. The text grammar can be said to be an unstable term and today all its concepts, perceptions and methods cannot be agreed upon, In their studies, researchers find a large number of concepts, terms and theoretical perceptions with which they cannot be drawn into a clear reality; Because of the large origins of this science, the many cognitive stripes of researchers and the lack of association of its origin with a particular country, school or direction (Bheri, 1997, p. 1).

The text Grammar are, admittedly, a hybrid (Debeaugrande, 1998, p. 300). The tracker of the term (the text grammar) finds it does not move away from a translation of the Western term (the Grammar of the Text) and means the set of grammar rules, which govern the world of the text or govern the construction of the text (Debeaugrande, 1998, p. 628).

This is the responsibility of the text Grammar. It examines the means of interdependence to reveal the total regime governing the text. Here, Wolfgang says "Perceptions towards the text stem from the premise that the text is essentially identifiable as a simple compound of sentences with harmonic relationships" (Wolfgang & Dieter, 1998, p. 25).

The fact is that the text has evolved from a broader science is Text Linguists. At a time when researchers were studying the language of the text, analysing the text at its linguistic levels and in a holistic manner, some scholars have openly advocated (text grammar).

This approach carried a large degree of allocation, with the aim of achieving the trend of simultaneously analysing texts and combinations; Because language cannot be understood in a comprehensive (holistic) way in isolation from the understanding of multiple modes of expression within a single text (Astiti, 2003, p. 20).

It's, in the view of linguists, an evolution of the sentence, with which the European and American School operated, from Saussure Ferdinand De to Noam Chomsky.The text grammar generator was specifically associated with three scientists: T.A.Van Dijk, Petofi and Robert Debeaugrande. This has not prevented the contributions of some scientists in this field, nor has it prevented other attempts closer to these. Herveg, for example, made an attempt to describe the internal organization of the text by talking about some of the relationships that prevail, such as assignment, substitution, repetition, tandem, linkage and order, all of which fall into the circle of textual interdependence (Khalil, 1997, p. 129).

But I would argue that the real, integrated attempt was by T.A. Van Dijk, this attempt that reduced its earlier fatigue.

Show T.A. Van Dijk in his book (Some Aspects of Text Grammar) Aspects of the theory of text grammar laid down the basic rules in text grammar, these rules that have survived and are still to this day.

evertheless, it can be said with certainty that the text grammar still lacks proof of identity on the

one hand and the stability of its concepts on the other, and the profiling of its image for other branches of linguistics; Because it is very rapidly evolving, it is therefore beyond the means of the researcher to establish a comprehensive definition of it and to list its subjects, methods and tasks (Abu Khorrameh, 2004, p. 48).

The reasons behind the genesis of the text grammar

1.Ensuring that language studies are appropriate for linguistic reality. The linguists found that their methodological choices and the theory at hand had characteristics that were different from those that prevailed before they took to the text in terms of linguistic structure, especially after criticism of Noam Chomsky's transformative generative theory and widespread doubt about its usefulness (Debeaugrande, 2001, p. 80-81).

2.Wolfgang considers that the field of linguistics should be expanded beyond the textual language that is confined in the sentence. Traditional sentence language learning goes to text language science or above sentences under an expansion hypothesis in which texts are defined as a more general unit of the sentence (Wolfgang & Dieter, 1998, p. 23).

3.Language studies have changed, owing to the overwhelming sense of the social function of language, and to the need for the communicative goal of linguists at the core of social processes (Afifi, 2001, p. 40).

4.The openness of linguistic studies to other social, psychological, artistic, media, critical, literary and other sciences has been the central pillar that has made knowledge overlap a way for text grammar to emerge.

5.The failure of applied methods to contain text from its multiple angles is a study and an interpretation, especially if we know that each is unique to one aspect of the multiple text. it was therefore urgent, and more than necessary, to bypass the space of the word and sentence to the text.

Text grammar system

There is no doubt that Text grammar has its own curriculum, which is characterized by independence and excellence on the one hand, and scientific rigour on the other.

There is no doubt that Text grammar has its own curriculum, which is characterized by independence and excellence, on the one hand, and scientific rigour, on the other, because judgement on the construction of the text is governed by scientific rules; No opinions that may not be relevant to science in many ways.

Textuality wanted a key goal to reach it; Description, analysis and linguistic study of textual structures, analysis of diverse manifestations of textual forms of communication (Afifi, 2001, p. 31).

on the text as a whole structure, not on sentences as a substructure.

The search shows us that Text grammar is attracted by three directions:

1.Seeks to formulate a model for the analysis of the text; It provides criteria, most of which refer to the transformative syntax in particular, such as: Deletion, addition, arrangement (rearrangement) and others, this is in the treatment of grammatical forms. As for the treatment of semantic forms, replacement or substitution has been used, in addition to proximity, duplication, parallelism, similarity, etc (Bheri, 1997, p. 220).

2.He tried to provide a number of forms of description and analysis, starting from a clear, fundamental view that returned the text to total unity. He also felt that the theory needed to be essentially grammatical and presented what was known as the "deep structure of the text" (Wolfgang & Dieter, 1998, p. 54).

3.The text sees a whole that is interrelated; Sentences follow each other in a very strict system; Each sentence contributes to a reasonable understanding of the next sentence, and the next sentence contributes to a better understanding of the preceding sentences (Bheri, 1997, p. 307).

This trend offers a simple way to measure the similarity of adjacent sentences in a text under the concept of textual coherence. The analysis took the form of organizational actions based on

the formal linguistic description of texts. it is clear, therefore, that this trend does not eliminate the sentence, but confirms that it is the origin of the beginning in the analysis.

In these three directions, the grammatical system was based on the text, its context, its circumstances, its spaces, its tribal and dimensional meanings, taking into account the circumstances and culture of the recipient and the many things surrounding the text.

Thus, the completed text is linguistically analysed only through this interaction between the speaker and the recipient in terms of the text and its modern, temporal and spatial connotations.

T.A. Van Dijk says, "Traditional rules and languages have often stopped at the limits of sentence description. In text science, we take a step forward, we use the description of sentences as a text description tool, and as long as we follow here the usual components of the rules, and we will use the texts used to describe sentences, we can talk about the rules of the text" (Dijk V., 2004, p. 1/147).

Text grammar monitors text functions in its system as an effective system, in the sense that a combination of functions exists through processes of governance and selection that are elements of the default system, and that is why text creation is described as activation, and the functions involved in that grouping are grammatical functions.

From here, it is revealed that the text grammar system is based on the construction of the text and how it is structured, generated and converted from a small sentence in a textual speech, that is, how the focal point expands semantic, textual and contextual, becoming a paragraph associated with other paragraphs and sequential passages.

Here I want to mention what some Arabic scholars, who spoke of Text grammar, said in his analytical linguistic system:

Dr. Saeed Hayeri says: Text grammar is a legalized analytical approach that studies texts with its tools, methods and standards, which were part of the grammatical lesson and new ones that did not go far away from its traditional frameworks, providing a comprehensive description of the structure of the text, possibly

grammatical elements that illustrate semantic aspects, providing semantic elements that distinguish grammatical elements (Bheri, 1997, p. 134).

According to Dr. Mohamed Abdul Taif: "if the analysis is to be a textual analysis, it is better to base it on the text itself, and the text can only become a text if it is a language message with a certain dialectical space of vocabulary and grammatical structure that compiles a particular context of the text itself, and for the sons of the language it leads to knowledge of the grammatical system in all its vocal, lexical, compositional and semantic dimensions (Hamasa, M., 2001, p. 15).

Looking at the trends that try to set the grammatical system, he finds that it illustrates the place of this kind of rule that sets the stage for the establishment of the text grammar system, and it has a dysfunctional image, Dr. Ahmed Afifi says: "Once he relies on the concepts of descriptive linguistics, with a new vision of his poles added to give him a special advantage, once he leans on the concepts of functional linguistics, and a third time he relies on compositional linguistics. (Constructivist), and another, based on the science of transformative language, until its methods were formed by seeing the syntactic, semantic and semantic properties of the studied text, which is the crux of textual research" (Afifi, 2001, p. 34).

So textual linguistics is concerned with various textual phenomena, including coherence relations, congruence structures, convergence structures, axial combinations, fragmented combinations, tions, interpreted sentences, conversion to conscience, compositional variations and their distributions in individual texts and other compositional phenomena that fall outside the framework of the single sentence, which can only be fully explained by the unit of text.

The rules Text grammar

It is useful to note here that textual grammar studies are not separate from the sentence (traditional). The grammatical heritage, with its concepts and rules, is the actual basis of textual trends and is the source of many textual ideas and concepts. T.A. Van Dijk says "sentence

grammar is not a small part of Text grammar" (Bheri, 1997, p. 115).

Textual linguistics, which emerged in the 1960s, has its own rules as a new science, the purpose of which is that the text is the great compositional unit of analysis. Its aim was to describe, analyze and study the grammar textual structures, and to analyse the diverse manifestations of textual forms of communication.

Robert Debeaugrande says I believe that language based on the nature of the practice will reveal that the language as a whole is changing in accordance with the demands of current positions, and with the connotations of the actors of the text seeking special effects (Debeaugrande, 1998, p. 94). Text grammar aimed at building new logical, semantic and structural rules (Bheri, 1997, p. 134). Textual linguistics incorporated elements that were not in sentence language, visualizing the criteria for textual cohesion.

It seems to me that the big issue of Text grammar at its beginning was preoccupied with the important question of getting rid of the rules of the way that Ferdinand Saussure built. He was the beginning of a new approach based on the text, not the sentence. Many phenomena have not been explained by the studies based on the sentence. These attempts have emerged as they try to work on linguistic analysis based on the text and look at new semantic and compositional rules.

Here I have to say that the Text grammar in its rules that scientists are constantly developing remains limited and inadequate; Because its most discussed questions are not yet stable.

Target from of Text grammar

Text grammar seeks to formulate a textual theory that will form the basis for a comprehensive description of disparate textual forms and their ships contribute with linguistic theory to the formation of a general theory of actual communication occurring from a large portal named Text (Bheri, 2000, p. 146).

Textual studies, seeking to demonstrate the holistic nature of the text, have addressed its path, along with social need (Wolfgang & Dieter, 1998, p. 3).

Taking one objective has become difficult, but there are common denominators. They agreed not to leave (textual description) and (textual analysis) (Al Faqi, 2000, p. 55).

According to T.A. van Dijk, the duty of Text grammar is to describe the internal and external relations of textual buildings at all their different grammatical, semantic, deliberative, contextual levels; Because we simply have the ability to have coherent texts, and the ability to produce, understand and interpret them in a semantic, deliberative but grammatical theory (Yptin, 1989, p. 16).

It is important to know that the purpose of the Text grammar goes beyond the traditional aims of language science, and its objectives are not only to regulate linguistic facts, but not at the linguistic, vocal, verbal and semantic levels, but all of that goes beyond attention to language communication, its limbs, conditions, rules, properties and effects, and the forms of interaction and effects achieved by textual forms in the recipient (Bheri, 1997, p. 163). The Text grammar studies the text that is actually done in terms of a whole structure set up in some context to extract the rules from within it, and its first and final concern is to define the textual rules (Debeaugrande, 1998, p. 95).

Thus, textual study in the context of the language of the text can give the reader an awareness of the qualities of the organization formulas in some types of text and the placement of certain texts in the concrete social context, which undoubtedly leads readers to a higher degree of independent conscious penetration of the text entity; With the texts, humanitarian activities are linked and many events are prepared and carried out.

It describes the sentences and their correlations within the text, and is thus concerned with textual tools based on the sequential or linear axis, which are the relationships that the sentences connect to each other, and in so doing they respond to the linear imperative of speech and to the subtraction axis, that is, the internal structure of the sentences (AL Znid A., 1993, p. 35-36).

Conclusion

1- The sentence grammar was indispensable to the grammar of the text, because it was based on it and its development, which was confirmed in practice, and therefore there was no justification for separating them from each other, because the sentence grammar was an essential condition for textual studies, since the relationship between them was complementary.

2- Studies the grammar of the text should be limited to the examination of the structures and formulations of the text, by including them in communication and social and psychological contexts. The communicative, social aspect takes it right without prejudice on the basis of the rules and linguistic mission of the text, and does not depart from the sentence grammar.

3- The good reader must be aware that all the hard attempts in the Western search to arrive at a theory in the grammar of the text have not been able to go beyond what Arab heritage has produced.

4- The Grammar of the text had to set itself a grammatical approach that had the capacity to build the rule that would ensure its acceptance in at least one language, not to set the rules, some of which might apply to one language and sometimes not to another, but sometimes to find them contradictory and only to a narrow extent, such as the production, receipt or taste of the text.

5- We have graciously realized that the grammar of the text derives its methodological and scientific legitimacy from that, cognitive effect of contemporary lexical theory and the procedural mechanisms it has produced in the area of linguistic analysis.

6- The text has no rules of its own that its system can store, creating others on its own.

References

[1] Al Faqi, S.(2000), Theory-Practice Text Science (1sted.). Egypt: Qabah Printing Publishing and Distribution House.

[2] AL Znid, A.(1993), Text Texture, Research Into What a Text. Beirut: Arab Cultural Centre Casablanca.

[3] Abu Fatah, O.(1952), Book Properties(Khess). Egypt: Book House - Scientific Library.

[4] Abu Khorrameh, O.(2004), Text grammar the text is another theoretical and constructive critique. Jordan: Modern Book World.

[5] Afifi, A. (2001), Text Grammar New direction in grammar(1sted.). Egypt: Zahra East Library.

[6] Al-Abd, M.(2014), Language and Literary Creativity. Egypt: Modern Academy of University Books, Library of the House of Knowledge.

[7] Al-Shawsh, M. (2001), Origins of speech analysis in Arabic grammatical theory. Beirut: Arab Distribution Foundation.

[8] Astiti, S.(2003), Houses of Vision A Complementary Approach to Reading Text. Jordan: Wael Publishing and Distribution House.

[9] Ayashi, M.(1991), Articles in Style. Damascus: Arab Writers' Union.

[10] Bheri, S.(1997), Text Language. Concepts and Trends. Egypt: Publishing and Distribution Company, Lebanon Library.

[11] Bheri, S.(2000), Contemporary Linguistic Trends in Text Analysis. Journal of Signs in Criticism, 10(38).

[12] Debeaugrande, R.(1998), Text discourse and process toward amulti diciplinary science of texts (Trans. Hasan,Tamm). Cairo: Trans: Book World.

[13] Dijk, V.(2004), Text Built and Functions Initial Entry to Script Science(1sted.) (Trans. Moneer Ayashi). Beirut: in the Book of Nomenclature and Script Science, Arab Cultural Centre.

[14] Gillian Brou & Georgyule.(1997), discourse analysis (Trans. Mohamed Latifi Zalithi). Saudi Arab: King Saud University.

[15] Hamasa, M.(2001), Parallel Creation - Textual Analysis of Poetry. Egypt: Dar Ghraib.

[16] Hamdawi, J.(2019), Text Science and discourse analysis, Between Theory and Practice (1sted.). Morocco: Al-Rif Printing and Publishing House.

[17] Khalil Ibrahim, Style and text theory, Fares Publishing and Distribution House, Amman, T1, 1997, p. 129.

[18] Musalouh, S.(1990), Arabic From Sentence to Text. Kuwait: Memorial Book on the Second Anniversary of Professor

Abdeslam Harun, Faculty of Arts, University.

[19] Wolfgang Heinemann& Dieter.(1998), Textlingustik: Eine Einfuhrnng (Trans. Falih bin Shabib). Saudi Arabia: King Saud University.

[20] Yptin, S.(1989), Open Text. Beirut: Arab Cultural Center and Casablanca.

[21] Zdzislaw, w.(2003), Einfuhrung in die Probleme der Textbildung im Deutschen Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe Warszawa(Trans. Saeed Bheri). Cairo: Mukhtar Foundation.