Journal of Foreign Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics (J-FLTAL)
ISSN P: 2303-5528 | E-ISSN: 2303-6397
Vol. 13 (2) 2026

Western Efforts to Study Referral

Nora BEGUERNI*
Algiers 2 University, nora.beguerni@gmail.com

Received: 14/01/2026 **Accepted: 26/06/2026** **Published: 01/07/2026**

Abstract
This research deals with reference as an important tool of text cohesion as it contributes effectively to relate between the different parts of the text. This textual relation can be realized by the repetition of the word or its meaning. So, it is rather a semantic concept more than a grammatical one, which refers to the link between the " deictic element" and the "referential one".
Reference has two kinds contextual and textual which has in its turn two types: anaphoric and cataphoric. The contextual reference means the reference of a referential linguistic element to a linguistic deictic element, which means that the referential element does not exist within the text but outside it, while the textual reference means the reference of a linguistic referential element to a linguistic deictic element, whether it is anaphoric or cataphoric.
Key words: reference, text, reference word, referred to word, modern text linguistics .

Intoduction:
Textual linguistics is a newly emerging branch of knowledge that gradually emerged in the late seventies as a reaction to the recorded shortcomings at the level of sentence linguistics. It focused its entire attention on the text, taking it as a unit of study and analysis.

The subject of textual linguistics revolves around the overall view of the text, because the text is a whole with interconnected parts, compact elements, that is, a linguistic structure governed by varying controls and standards, which made it tightly constructed and consistent in meaning. I believe that these controls are necessary through which textual linguistics analyzes texts, to ultimately reach the production of a more consistent and harmonious text, from which it can be judged as textual or not. What is clear from this is that she paid great attention in dealing with the issues of coherence and harmony.

Coherence is the cohesion that occurs between the vocabulary and sentences that make up the text, while harmony represents one of the important criteria in achieving the cohesion of the text at the level of its deep structure, which combines with the criterion of consistency in achieving the overall cohesion of the text at the superficial (linguistic) level and at the deep (semantic) level. All of this is only possible with the availability of various textual consistency tools, such as referral, which in turn works to harmonize the text. It is considered one of the most important issues raised by textual linguistics, because it represents a basic means - among these standards - in linking, whether it is related to the syntactic aspect or the semantic aspect.

This research paper aims to introduce referral, and address a number of its issues and aspects in Western studies. We follow the descriptive analytical approach as it is the most

appropriate for this type of studies because it is based on describing it and explaining its different types, means and role, with the aim of investigating its impact and showing the extent to which it achieves linkage and harmony .

1- Definition of referral:

Language:

Ibn Manzur says in his famous dictionary: "...the state of a man is transformed, such as a shift from one place to another - Al-Jawhari: a shift to another place, that is, a shift, and the state of the thing itself is transformed in two senses: it is A change, and it is a conversion... And so-and-so departed from the covenant, that is, he ceased... And in the hadith: Whoever converted will enter Paradise, meaning one who converted to Islam because he turned from disbelief from what he used to worship to Islam...and transformation: moving from one place to another[11] .It is clear from what Ibn Manzur mentioned that the word "referral" has many meanings, but it is almost combined into a few meanings despite its wide-ranging use, as it is generally summarized in the following meanings: change, transformation, and transferring something from one situation to another.

Ramzi Munir Al-Baalbaki defines it as: "a reference, by pronoun or otherwise, to a word previously mentioned in speech [2]".Baalbaki focuses on the existence of a relationship between the referent and the referee in speech, and this meaning is not far from the concept of referral from a terminological standpoint.

Terminologically:

Reference is one of the important coherence tools that effectively contribute to linking parts of a text to each other. However, there is no agreement on defining it as a comprehensive definition, which Arab linguists have not agreed upon as it is an ancient phenomenon that preceded Arabic studies to deal with it. However, if we compare its concept in those studies, we find it different from it in modern textual studies, and this is what made researchers acknowledge that it is a new term in the field of text linguistics, and linguists have considered it among The most widespread and common tools, thanks to which the text achieves its texture.

Muhammad Al-Akhdar Al-Subaihi says: "It is one of the most important means that achieve cohesion and cohesion of the text, by connecting the links between the links of a section, or connecting the different sections of the text[3]."

Tamam Hassan believes that referral is: "a subsequent element refers to another previous element in the context of the text[4]".

It is clear to us from the two definitions that referral is the relationship between a linguistic element and another linguistic element, and it cannot be achieved with this subsequent linguistic element except by: "re-mentioning it, or restoring its meaning or implication to it, or referring to it, or describing it with a connective or an adjective, or appending it to the alif and the lam on its behalf[5]".

In his definition of referral, Tamam Hassan focused on mentioning its means and tools. We find Muhammad Khattabi also acknowledges that it is: "a linguistic tool, through which the

consistency of the text is revealed. It is represented by the return of the word to another verbal element, and is represented by pronouns, demonstrative nouns and comparison tools, which are the positional referral and the textual referral: pre and post[6]".

2- Its function:

Reference is one of the most important elements of consistency within the text, which greatly reveals its intentions and makes it an understandable and readable structure, especially when both textual and metaphorical reference are involved, which contribute to achieving the major semantic unity of the text. It is also considered a tool for abbreviation, succinctness, and avoiding repetition. It is the means that governs the fabric of the text, preserves its body from sagging and disintegration, gives it harmony and growth, and works to help the recipient in order to implement his idea between the previous and the next. It also works to motivate him and draw his attention to the moral relationship.

For this reason, we find that Saeed Behairy also expanded its communicative function by extending "bridges of communication between the distant parts of the text, as it forms a network of distant relationships in the space of the text, bringing together in each one of "these parts" its harmonious elements." In addition to the above, he clarified the extent to which the reference interacts with its indicative elements, and the recipient in his interaction with the text in order to reach its final image, and that is by discovering the places of those references in the overall structure of the text, as it is not possible to achieve Textual cohesion unless there is grammatical and semantic cohesion between the different linguistic elements in the text.

3- Western efforts in studying referrals:

3-1-Reference according to Halliday and Ruqayya Hassan:

The term referral is used by Halliday and Hasan and Hassan Reference, and they define it as "a semantic relationship, and therefore it is not subject to grammatical restrictions, but it is subject to a semantic restriction, which is the necessity of matching the semantic properties between the referring element and the referred element. [7]"« What is meant is that this semantic relationship is not achieved unless there is a connection through two elements: the referrer and the assignee, such that the referrer represents the point from which the process of referential linking begins, and the assignee represents the point to which the referral process reaches, and the authors give the following example :

"«Wash and core six cooking apples.put them into a fire proof dish». [8]"

(اغسل و انزع ســـــت تفاحـات. ضعها في صحن يقاوم النار)

The pronoun "ها " in the second sentence refers to an antecedent in the first sentence, represented by "ستّ تفاحات." The type of reference here is called an internal, a priori reference, and it is the latter that contributed to the consistency of the two sentences.

The two researchers have given the term referral a special use, which is that the referring elements are not self-sufficient in terms of interpretation, regardless of their type, as it is necessary to return to what they are referring to in order to interpret them. These elements that

have the property of referral, according to the researchers, are represented by: pronouns, demonstrative nouns, and comparison tools. In their view, referral is divided into two parts: textual (internal) referral, which in turn is divided into a priori referral and a posteriori referral. And (external) positional referral.

The textual reference is internal (endophoric reference), and they defined it as: "« Textual reference can refer to the preceding (anaphoric) or to the subsequent (cataphoric) [9]"« Meaning the connection of two linguistic elements to each other. As for the positional reference, it is an exophoric reference, which means the connection of a linguistic element with another non-linguistic element deduced from the position. Despite the difference between them, what is considered essential for each case of the two types of referral is: "the presence of an assumed element that must be responded to, as well as the necessity of recognizing the thing referred to somewhere .[10]"They also talked about the role of referral as it contributes to and creates coherence in the text, and they focused on textual referral as the type that imparts the quality of cohesion, cohesion and connection in the text - in their saying: "Situational referral contributes to the formation of the text (its creation) as we find it links the language in the text and the context in which it is said... but this situated referral does not contribute directly to its consistency، [11]" This definition is evidence of the importance of textual reference in the consistency of the text, and this does not happen unless the tools of consistency reference mentioned previously are available. This is the reason why researchers paid little attention to external reference. When the recipient interprets and interprets the referring elements (pronouns, demonstrative names, comparison devices), he gets very close to the text, and this helps him understand it and determine its meanings and goals. The text, whatever its type, cannot abandon these referring elements that contribute to linking sentences to each other. The researchers distinguished between these three types of referral: personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference.

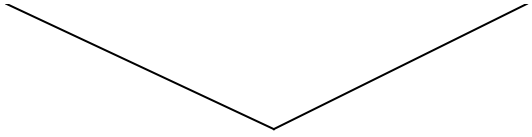
1- Referring pronouns: Both Halliday and Ruqayyah Hassan acknowledged that pronouns are divided into two parts, in view of the coherent function, which are:

1-1- Speech roles: "These are what all the pronouns referring to the speaker and the addressee fall under, and they are a referral outside the text in a typical way, and a referral within the text does not become any consistent except in the quoted speech, or in various written speeches, including the narrative speech. This is because the context of the place in the narrative discourse includes (a context for referral), which is an imagination that must be built." Starting from the text itself, such that the reference within it must be textual.

However, the text is not devoid of a contextual reference (outside the text) in which pronouns are used referring to the writer (I, we) or to the reader(s) with pronouns (you, you).[12]" We exemplify this statement by :

Pronouns indicating the speaker (I...) Pronouns indicating the addressee (You...)

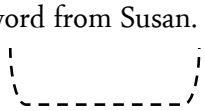
(You) (We,I)



External referral

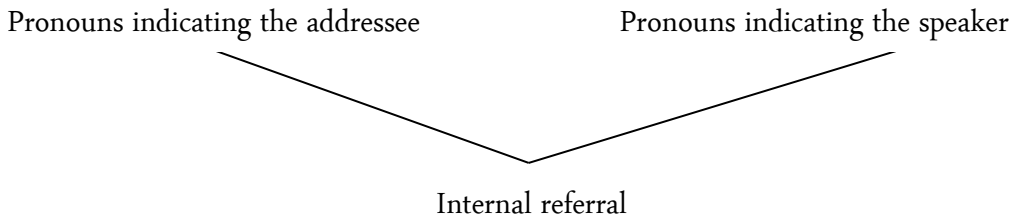
These pronouns can be referred to internally when they appear in direct speech, as shown in the example:

"There was brief note from suzan .She just Said,«I am not coming home this Weekend »[13]"



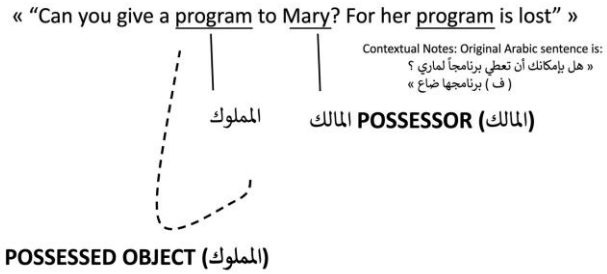
The pronoun "I" refers to a previous linguistic element "Susan." Therefore, this pronoun achieves internal reference.

The conclusion is that the pronouns indicating the speaker and the addressee may also have an internal reference, depending on:



2-**Other roles:** "These are those that include third-person pronouns, singular or dual (it is known that the dual form does not exist in the English language) or plural (he, she, they, them, they). Unlike the first, they refer a priori in a stereotypical way, as they link parts of the text and connect its sections. We find in the researchers' words: When you talk about the coherent function of referring a person (i.e. the pronoun referring to a person or thing), the third person pronoun This is what you mean in particular.[14]" The conclusion from this definition is that: personal pronouns (denoting the absent person) ⇐ contextual reference. Everything that is said about pronouns referring to a person is also true of possessive pronouns, the only difference lies in the fact that the latter requires, in its interpretation, the identification of two elements: the owner and the possessed. The researchers explained this with the following example :

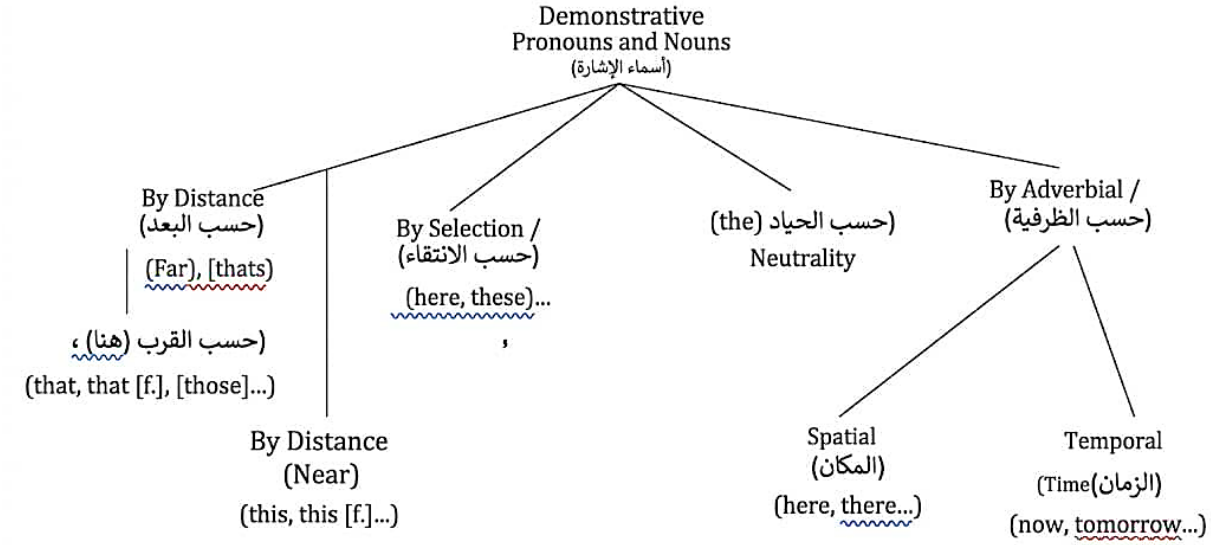
«Can you hand Mary a program ? Hers has gat lost »[15]



It is necessary to specify the owner (Mary) and the possessed (the program) in this example because the possessive pronoun in its interpretation requires specifying these two elements. In the end, it refers to the first element (Mary).

-2- Referral by demonstrative nouns :

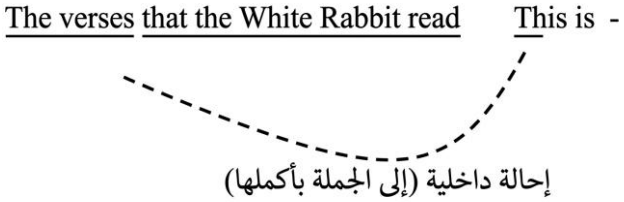
The researchers considered it the second consistent means of referral type, and it is classified into:



It is worth noting that demonstrative nouns refer to an internal reference, whether before or after, and they play an effective role in consistency according to researchers, and just as they refer to an internal reference, they also refer to an external reference. The singular demonstrative noun is characterized by what the authors call "extended referral," that is, the possibility of referring to an entire sentence or a succession of sentences ، [16]"Any internal referral.

Some examples of it are:

These were the verses the white rabbit read.[17]"



3-1- Referencing usi

The comparison start erred to, and not from identifying the referring element and the element referred to, and this is what makes it different in the property of referral from reference by pronouns and reference by demonstrative nouns. The two researchers classified it into two types: general comparison and special comparison, and distinguished between them, so that the generality devotes itself to: "Congruity: is achieved by using elements such as: Same*, similarity: in which elements such as: Similar* are used, and difference: by using elements such as: other. , other*

.[18]' Referencing using comparative tools can be internal or external depending on the context, and it contributes greatly to the consistency of the text, just like referring to pronouns and referring to demonstrative nouns.

2-3- Referral according to de Beaugrand:

According to de Beaugrande, the term "reference" is: "a human act," meaning that it is specific to the speaker/writer, far from the properties of linguistic expressions alone. He also defined it as: "the relationship between expressions, objects, objects, events, and situations in the world that is indicated by expressions, which have a primitive, alternative nature in a text, as they refer to something that ends in the same world as the text. These expressions can be said to have co-reference co-reference [19].Fed Beaugrande expanded the definition of referral such that he made language as a whole a referential element, that is, it does not have an independent meaning but rather is dependent on elements mentioned in other parts of the discourse, so the condition for its existence is the text. Through joint reference (synonyms and parallel formulations)* he indicated the goal of trying to explore participation in reference through the presence of other tools, namely metonymic words (pronouns, demonstratives, connectives, and the like) for the following reasons:[20]"

- In terms of the possibility of application, metonymic words have a wider range
- It is usually shorter than what co-refers to it (a fact that Dressler sees in agreement with Zipp's Law (1935), which says: The more frequently a word is used, the more likely it is to be or become shorter*.
- Metaphoric words are subject to restrictions on their occurrence so that understanding does not turn into an unnecessary problem.

The referral, in turn, has two parts, as shown in the figure:

Common referral: Exophora: It is divided into:

Anaphora after mention: The pronoun appears in the text after its reference.

Cataphora before mention: The pronoun appears in the text before its reference.

Referencing a false reference: The pronoun refers to something that is not mentioned in the text at all, but we can recognize it through the context of the situation, and this type of referral is known as referring to something that is not mentioned (outside the text). As we mentioned, the context alone helps in interpreting this reference, whose relationship with the text is one of correlation, that is, the presence of a mutual interaction between language and the situation. In this regard, de Beaugrande says: "The situation is... It strongly influences the use of procedure methods. [21]". The recipient must pay attention and focus on the world of the communication situation in order to get to know the addressee.

De Beaugrande considered referral one of the important alternatives in creating textual efficiency, which is the formulation of a huge amount of information by spending a small amount of means. The latter calls them metonymic words (pro-form), which are taken from the expressions shared with them in the referral due to their wider resonance in use, and he makes pronouns the most famous type of metonymic words due to the keenness to highlight their role in textual cohesion, as the latter have become the tools that No theory of referral can do without it - an example of this is the following statement: "A description of the first thing he uttered from a conversation initiated by a person who opened the door to go out and found

a person known to him outside the door, 'She is not here.'" The speaker knew of the usual intention of the visitor to pass by the person of a woman, and the visitor, for his part, knew that the speaker knew his intention.[22]"

In this example, we see that both the speaker and the addressee have a great deal of information that helped him decode the pronoun reference and return the pronoun to the referent to which it refers (this example applies to the reference to the unmentioned as well). What can be said is that the reference among Westerners is almost identical in many matters. The difference lies in the nature of the terminology, so I did not focus on it in what will follow in John Lines, Van Dijk, Klaus Brinker, Brown, and Yule. Rather, I refer to it briefly because the reason is known.

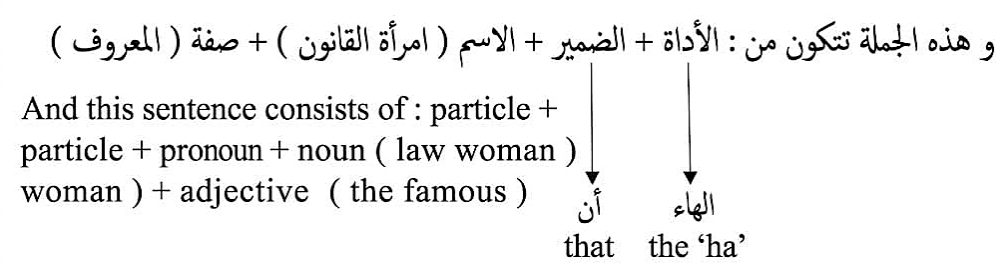
3-3 Referral to John Lines:

The term referral according to John Lyons means: "«The relationship between names and names. These names refer to names according to a semantic relationship that leads to the identity and similarity of the referent and the assignee In our saying "house," it [23]."« immediately appears to others (the recipient) that it is the place that shelters us, with walls, doors, and windows, and in this way we have drawn something that is not present in front of it. Were it not for the referral, we (the speaker) would not have needed to bring a special picture of the house or take the recipient to our home. The speaker is talking about things that exist in the recipient's mind, and all he has to do is work his mind in order to understand the meaning.

The referral is therefore a special moral relationship with certain words and the specific meanings they refer to in a specific position or context. This meaning resulting from the referring words comes from the speaker's intention, and therefore the referral is a strong means of linking parts of the text. The referral is divided into two types: the external referral, so it is outside the text, and the position is the one that determines it, and the internal referral, which is also divided according to the extent to which it The referring element and the referred element are separated into two parts: the short-term reference, which is at the level of a single sentence, where it combines the referent and the referred to. And the long-term reference, which is between connected sentences or sentences separated in the text space . [24]" In the first referral, its two elements (the referent and the referent) are adjacent in one sentence, while in the second referral, the distance between its two elements is far throughout the successive verses.

4-3- Referral according to Klaus Brinker:

Klaus Brinker called the term 'Enclosures' to the linguistic elements that perform the function of referral. 'This term is applied to the structures that consist of a 'pronominal part', 'article, pronouns'/or 'descriptive part', 'adjectives and derivatives', and a nucleus (noun), (device + noun), (device + noun + adjective), (device + noun + derivative).«[25]".. For example, if we say: The father appointed a lawyer to defend him, and she is a woman of known law.../ Then the sentence: "She is a woman of known law" refers to "the lawyer. .



He emphasizes that the referral is one of the properties of the speaker/writer, saying: "The producer of the text wants to ensure that the different expressions (which can undoubtedly have different connotations) are referred to the one who made the referral himself, and that in this way he arrives at a truth that is the relationship of attempt (co-reference).«[26]" He also talks about its importance, saying: "It is of great importance now that referential expressions can have varying extensions. They can not only be inclusions, but they can be sentences or sentence spacings[27].« Brinker reveals the role of referral that goes beyond the limits of one sentence to several distant sentences.

5-3- **Referral according to Brown and Yule:**

Brown and Yule retained the traditional concept of reference of John Lyons mentioned previously, as they point out that this concept has been widely used in linguistic studies so far, and that these studies describe the relationship between a language and the universe. However, they object to Lyons' definition because he does not mention anything about the language user, but he later rectified that and recently stated in his talk about the nature of referral, saying: "The speaker is the one who refers (by using an appropriate expression): that is, he gives the expression a referential function when he carries out the referral process. [28]"

This is the concept that was relied upon in discourse analysis, which views referral as an action carried out by the speaker, and this concept finds support for referral in Strawson's statement that: "Referral is not something that an expression does, but it is something that someone can refer to by using a specific expression, and likewise in Searle's view it is: If we mean that speakers refer, then expressions do not refer more than that they Speakers issue promises and orders .« [29]"This is the result that the two researchers came up with in analyzing the discourse when they looked at the referral. Even if this statement is considered correct, we cannot ignore the role of the word that carries within it meaning. They also indicated the opinion that the referral must be described with honesty and correctness in their saying: "«Formal semantics people mostly focus on the importance of the phrase used to refer to something being truthful/correct in its description of that thing. That is, if we We called a man the phrase "King of England." The description contained in this phrase must be true/correct and apply to the person mentioned in order for us to obtain a correct referral process.".[30]" They linked the validity or otherwise of the referral to the intention of the speaker/writer, and emphasized the interest of the discourse analyst in the successful referral, not just its validity, as the success of the referral process depends on the listener's ability to recognize the term that the speaker intended by using the referring phrase, in order to understand the linguistic message addressed to him."[31]. He also insisted that the form of the referring phrase, whatever it may be, does not perform its function except by relying on the speaker's intention in the

specific place of its use. There are two types of referral for him: external referral, which is in which the referee is outside the text in the context or place, and the researchers state that it does not play a role in the cohesion of the text. And internal referral, which is in which the referee is inside the text, and plays a role in the cohesion of the parts of the text, and they in turn are divided into two parts: “Some of them pay attention to Some of them look backward, meaning to what comes before in the text so that it is understood. Some of them look forward, meaning to what follows in the text so that it is understood [32]"
The external reference was represented by: Look at that thing (that thing -) and the internal reference, if it was behind, was represented by: Look at the sun. It is setting quickly./ And if it was in front, it was represented by: It is setting as quickly as the sun.

Thus, the internal reference achieved the textual connection between a single word, which is “the sun,” and the pronoun “ha.”

He also spoke quickly about the use of the contrastive tool “in any case” and the comparative tools (preferably - especially) and a referring tool referring to the content of the speech, and he gave an example of this like: “(And Victoria was astonished by this), and he said: “Most texts contain interconnected structures like this, and he then asked the following question: Does the text need such interconnection at the level of devices in order for it to be a text«[33]"? And try to answer based on the view of Halliday and Ruqayya Hassan, as they “acknowledge that the concept of textual coherence needs to be complemented by the concept of register (that it fits a specific position), but they say: The concept of textual coherence explains the existence of basic moral relationships according to which we can consider any spoken or written passage as a text.”.« [34]"
On the other hand, he paid more attention to pronouns than other tools, and considered them to be among the best examples of tools used by speakers to refer to given entities, and in his view, they are a class of referring expressions that are of great importance in the theory of referral. He commented on the third person pronoun “he” when taken in isolation, if it refers to something, and of course there is no reasonable answer to its referral, and this is what made linguists say that a nominal form such as "He" is not actually a referring article, and it is used in internal reference (inside the text), that is, within a text that also contains a complete nominal form. Hence, the relationship between the complete nominal form and the pronoun is described as a relationship (precedent - backward referring article)." [35](. He supports the idea of John Lyons when he talks about the use of pronouns to refer to a previous speech that derives from a more indicative use rooted in the language, and he represents this with: A big dog approaches (A) and (B). (A) says to (B): I hope this is not ferocious.
It shows that this example is a model of backward reference through the use of “this.” In the same way, it presents a model of forward reference, and shows their role in textual cohesion.
-6-3**Reference according to Van Dyck:** Regardless of the divisions of reference according to him, since the words are repeated, he refers to their role in cohesiveness of the parts of the text. He says: “The relationships between the textual references are necessary to link the textual paragraph, when the facts are also linked to each other at the same time [36]". It indicates

the necessity of a relationship between the referent and the referent, because they achieve textual cohesion and cohesion.

Conclusion :

In conclusion, through the study, we concluded that referral is an essential method that occupied the attention of linguistic researchers in particular, as it is the one used in analyzing texts in order to prove the extent of their consistency and coherence, and we came up with the most important results, the most notable of which are:

Referral in Western linguistic thought shows its impact and presence in Halidi, Ruqayya Hassan, De Beaugrand, Toon van Dijk, Brown and Yule...

Referral is a collaborative, deliberative process between a speaker and a recipient in a specific communicative environment. It is divided into verbal referral and verbal referral, both pre and post, and referral includes two important poles: the indicative element (the assignee) and the referring element (the referrer).

Referral includes means that link the former to the latter or vice versa.

Reference plays an effective role in achieving textual cohesion.

The referral has a great benefit, represented by brevity and economy, removing confusion, and emphasizing clarity.

Bibliography

[1] Ibn Manzur, Lisan al-Arab, previous reference, 1st edition, seventh volume, (1375 AH - 1955 AD), article (about), pp. 187-188 .

[2]Ramzi Munir Baal Baki, «Dictionnaire of Linguistic », OP.Cit terms Dar el Ilm lilmalayin,Bierut,1990, P 45. .

Muhammad Al-Akhdar Al-Subaihi, Introduction to Text Science and Its Application Fields, Arab House of Sciences, Publishers, Al-Kifala Publications, p. 88[3]...

Tammam Hassan, Articles on Language and Literature, Alam al-Kutub, Cairo, 1st edition (1427 AH - 2006 AD), p. 46[4]..

Ibid., same page [5] .

Muhammad Khattabi, Linguistics of Text (Introduction to Text Harmony), op. cit., p. 17[6].

[7] Muhammad Khattabi, Text Linguistics: An Introduction to Discourse Harmony, op. cit., p. 17.

[8] Halliday M.A.K and Ruquaia hassan ,Cohesion in English , Longman , london , 1976 , p 2 .

[9]Halliday M.A.K and Ruquaia hassan,OP,Cit , p33

(اعتمدت في ترجمة الكتاب أيضا على محمد خطابي ، مدخل إلى لسانيات النص و ترجمة شريفة بلحوت ، الإحالة في كتاب رقية حسن و هاليداي)

[10] I bid , p33 .

[11] I bid , p37 .

[12]Halliday M.A.K and Ruquaia hassan,OP,Cit , p50.

[13]I bid , p50.

[14]Halliday M.A.K and Ruquaia hassan,OP,Cit , p51.

[15]I bid , p51.

[16]Halliday and Ruquiaihassan,OP,Cit ,p88
[17]I bid ,P89.
[18]Halliday and Ruquaia hassan ،Cohesion in english ,p88
[19] - Ibid., p. 320.
*Parallel formulations: explanatory words
De Beaugrande, Text, Discourse and Action, op. cit., same page[20].
*Frequent use permits deletion: the fundamental rule of the Kufis.
De Beaugrande, op. cit., p. 339[21].
Ibid., p. 332 [22].
[23] - Ahmed Afifi, Towards the Text, A New Direction in the Grammatical Lesson, Zahraa Al-Sharq Library, Faculty of Dar Al-Ulum, Cairo University, 1st edition, (2001), p. 116. (J.Lyons, Linguistique Generale, p. 383).
[24] Ahmed Afifi, Reference in Grammar of Text, previous reference, p. 53.
[25] Klaus Brinker, Linguistic Analysis of Text, Introduction to Basic Concepts and Methods, Introduction to Basic Concepts and Methods, translation, commentary and introduction by Dr. Saeed Behairy, Al-Mukhtar Foundation, Cairo, 1st edition (1425 AH - 2005 AD), p. 38.
[26] Ibid., p. 42.
[27] Ibid., p. 45.
[28] J.B. Brown and J. Yule, Discourse Analysis, translation and commentary: Dr. Muhammad Lutfi Al-Zulaitni and Dr. Munir Al-Triki, King Saud University - Riyadh, (1418 AH - 1997 AD), p. 36.
Ibid., same page[29].
Ibid., p. 245 [30].
Ibid., p. 246 [31].
Ibid., p. 245 [32].
Brown and Yule, op. cit., p. 232 [33].
Brown and Yule, op. cit., p. 233 [34] .
Ibid., p. 256 [35]
[36] Ton. A. Van Dijk, Text Science (An Interdisciplinary Introduction), Translation and Commentary: Dr. Saeed Hassan Beheiry, Cairo House of Books, 1st edition (2001 AD), p. 64.
List of sources and references:
References in Arabic:
1- Ahmed Afifi, Towards the Text, A New Direction in the Grammatical Lesson, Zahraa Al-Sharq Library, Faculty of Dar Al-Ulum, Cairo University, 1st edition, (2001), p. 116. (J.Lyons, Linguistique générale).
2- Tammam Hassan, Articles on Language and Literature, Alam al-Kutub, Cairo, 1st edition (1427 AH - 2006 AD).
3- Ton. A. Van Dijk, Text Science (An Interdisciplinary Introduction), Translation and Commentary: Dr. Saeed Hassan Beheiry, Cairo Book House, 1st edition (2001 AD).

4- J.B. Brown and J. Yule, Discourse Analysis, Translation and Commentary: Dr. Muhammad Lutfi Al-Zulaitni and Dr. Munir Al-Triki, King Saud University - Riyadh, (1418 AH - 1997 AD).
5- Robert de Beaugrande, Text, Discourse, and Procedure, translated by Dr. Tammam Hassan, World of Books, Cairo, 1st edition (1418 AH / 1998 AD),
6- Saeed Behairy, Applied Linguistic Studies on the Relationship between Structure and Semantics, Library of Arts, Cairo, 1st edition (1425 AH - 2005 AD)..
7- Klaus Brinker, Linguistic Analysis of Text, Introduction to Basic Concepts and Methods, Introduction to Basic Concepts and Methods, translation, commentary and introduction by Dr. Saeed Behairy, Al-Mukhtar Foundation, Cairo, 1st edition (1425 AH - 2005 AD).
- 8Muhammad Al-Akhdar Al-Subaihi, Introduction to Text Science and Its Application Fields, Arab House of Sciences, Publishers, Al-Difference Publications, (D-T).
References in foreign languages:
1- Halliday M.A.K and Ruquaia hassan ,Cohesion in English , Longman , london , 1976.
- Ramzi Munir Baal Baki, «Dictionnaire of Linguistic », terms Dar el Ilm lilmalayin,Bierut,199. . 2