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The Mechanisms Of Lexical Consistency And Their Effect On The Coherence Of The Prose Text The Story (What Is Your Name?) As a Model

Eiman Abdelgaber Abdel Samie Allam

Article Info	Abstract
	This study is one of the topics of textual linguistics, Where the study dealt with lexical coherence or consistency in a prose text, the mechanisms of lexical consistency in linking prose discourse to the story (You are your name?) As a model, This is based on the study of the lexical relationships between the vocabulary of the text, through the study of two important phenomena that have an impact on the interconnectedness of the text, namely (repetition and Collocation), And revealing their role that contributes to the consistency of the text of this story, which is a story in a collection of stories by Bahaa Taher entitled (I did not know that peacocks fly); Therefore, the research was divided into three sections, the first of which is the definition of consistency, the second of them is repetition, and the third of them is Collocation. In conclusion, the study reached the availability of lexical relationships in the story, And the means of lexical consistency contributed to repetition and Collocation in linking the parts of the text, there were many repetitions of all kinds in the story, Which had an important role in the consistency and linking of parts of the text, Which led to the unity of the subject of the story, and this repetition was not spontaneous, but rather was deliberate to build a coherent text indicating the child's extreme rebellion, The cohesion of all kinds also contributed to the consistency of the text of the story, so the contradiction and the relationship of the part to the whole and the part to the part had a clear effect in linking the parts of the text

1. Introduction

A text is not just a series of words, It is a tight lingual construction, A coherent relay of linguistic signs, And it requires many conditions to deserve a text name, Text linguistics is a major focus of contemporary linguistic studies, Among the things that the linguistics of the text meant consistency of all its types, including the lexical consistency, which plays an important role in the coherence of the text,In view of its great importance, we decided that the title of our topic ((The role of lexical consistency in the coherence of the text, the story of(what is your name?)model, Through this research, I tried to address a number of questions, most notably:

Language consistency and idiom?

The role of repetition in achieving textual coherence in the story. What is your name?

The role of Collocation in achieving textual coherence?

The choice of this topic and this story had several reasons, the most important of which are: Explaining the effect of lexical consistency in linking the text of a story: You are your name eh, and employing the lexical level to understand the prose context, and that this story has not been studied by anyone in studies related to the linguistics of the text before.

As for the research problem: The research problem lies in analyzing the concept of lexical consistency through the story of your name, what ?, in the light of textual linguistics, through two important elements: repetition and Collocation.

He found some previous studies on this topic, namely: Lexical consistency in Surat Al-Malik and Al-A'la, an analytical study in the light of textual linguistics by Dr. Abdul-Rahman Al-Balushi and Dr. Jassim Ali Jassim, Journal of the Arabic Language Academy on the World Wide Web, Fifth Issue 2014.

- Lexical consistency in Surat Al-Balad by Dr. Jalila Saleh, Journal of the Center for Kufa Studies, Volume 1, Issue 52, 2019.

As for the research plan, we can say that the nature of the topic required that we present it in an introduction, three topics and a conclusion. As for the introduction, I explained the title of the topic, the reasons for choosing it, its objectives, previous studies, the research plan, the research methodology, and the most important results. As for the first topic, I spoke about it about Consistency is a language and a convention, and the second topic examined repetition as a type of lexical consistency, then the third section to talk about coherence as a form of lexical consistency, and we followed it with a conclusion that included the most important results of the research.

Study methodology: The study is based on the descriptive and analytical approach in light of the theories of textual linguistics, where we analyzed the story of your name, eh? In the light of means of lexical consistency.

- The research reached some results, the most important of which are: the availability of lexical relationships in the story in terms of repetition and consolidation, which greatly contributed to linking the parts of the text.

2. Topic I: lexical consistency of language and terminology

The lexical unification is a scheme that links the relationships between the sentences of the text without a link or referral, and that linkage is achieved through those lexical relationships existing between the vocabulary of the text and the linguistic units that make up it, and the relationships within the text are embodied by some elements, which we will explain in detail later. We'll begin by defining consistency in language: Consistency in the language came in the sense of addition and plural. In the lesan of the Arabs, the consistency of the moon: its fullness, meeting and flatness on the night of thirteen and fourteen, ... and the veil: attaching something to something(Ibn Manzoor, 1994:10-379), And it says in Al Wajeez: "Consistency: get together, join and organize."(Al Wajeez,1989), And in alwasitthe same thing Consistency: assemble and join, and the moon is flat and full"(alwasit,2004:1032),and It came in the matn allughaCombining it," collecting it and carrying it (and the origin of al-Wasq al-Haml). The Arabs say that the night is long, and I do not overdo it with his mind, and I do not lead him to drink. The camel: she became pregnant and closed her womb on the water"(AhmedReda,1960:5-755).

It is clear from the aforementioned linguistic meanings of consistency in Arabic dictionaries that their meanings are almost close to each other. As it generally revolves around (the combination, the regularity, and the joining of the parts to each other in a unified whole), and these linguistic meanings mentioned do not deviate much from their meaning in modern linguistic convention, as linguists defined it as one of the pivotal terms in the studies that fall in the field of linguistics of the text, and it is an inevitable necessity in The text is for the recipient to understand, and its presence in the text is evidence of the writer's clarity of significance.

Muhammad Khatabi defined it as "that strong coherence between the formed parts of a text discourse, in which it is concerned with the linguistic means that connect the constituent elements of a part of a discourse or an entire discourse"(khitabi,1992:5).

According to Halliday and Ruqayya Hassan," the general meaning of consistency is directed towards the concept of the text. The role of consistency in the formation of the text is to provide elements of cohesion, and to achieve coherence between the beginning and the end of the text"(kharima,2004:82-83), As for Muhammad al-Shawish, consistency is defined as "the set of possibilities available in the language to make the parts of the text coherent with each other."(alshshawush,2001:124), It is worthy of what has been observed about the term consistency, we can say that it is related to the formal, associative aspect of the text, as it is the link between the disparate.

It links the different linguistic structures and elements of the language system, and textual consistency is structured between three things (compositional consistency, semantic consistency and lexical consistency), Each of these axes has its own subdivisions, and in this discussion we will present lexical consistency or lexical linking, which is one of the manifestations of text consistency based on the linkage achieved "Selection of vocabulary by referring one element to another, which is the cross linking that is based on the Lexis level. Linking occurs by means of continuity of meaning, which gives the text the textual quality, as the lexical elements move in the direction of building the basic idea of the text and its composition"(sheble,2009:105), Consequently, the mainstay of the lexical linking is the lexicon and the relationships between its units. The more the two lexical units are closer in the text, the greater the consistency they achieve in strength and durability(Abu Zuneid,2009:139), In order to achieve lexical consistency, three things must be employed, , Namely "repetition, consolidation and linguistic accompaniment"(khatabi,2006:24-25), We will discuss these three in the next two articles, applying that to the story (What is your name?) By Bahaa Taher.

3.The second topic – repetition.

The writer relied on some things that helped build a coherent and consistent text, considering the important role that these elements play in the interconnectedness of texts, and the first of these things is repetition, which is one of the most important , It is one of the phenomena that characterize languages in general and the Arabic language in particular, and it came in linguistic dictionaries as kindness," Repeat it repeatedly: Conjunctive"(alfiruz 'abady,2005:469). And it also came to mean repeating something: "Repeat over and over again… He repeated it over and over or over again. Repeat: Mutawa, repeat. "(almaeluf,N.D:678) Among its meanings is the repeated ways of the tongue to the roof of the palate when pronouncing the sound of Ra:" The repetitive: the letter Ra, and it is counted in the tilt with two letters, because if you stood on it you saw the tip of the tongue stumbling with what it contained in terms of repetition"(Reda,1960:5-47) And from its meanings, the hadith is repeated: "The thing was repeated over and over again: He repeated it over and over. (Repeated) Hadith: Repeated again and again." (Al Wajeez,1989:531).

From the above, it can be said that repetition in linguistic dictionaries material (k, r, r) revolves around sympathy, and repetition. The phonemic for the letter Ra, which is its chanting, or repeating.

As for repetition idiomatically, it is a form of lexical consistency that requires the return of a lexical element, the occurrence of a synonym for it, a semi-synonym, an absolute element, or a general name. In other words, ", "Any state of repetition can be: (a) the word itself, (b) or a synonym or semi-synonym, (c) or a general word, (d) or a generic name,"(khatabi,2006:24-25), There are types of repetition, including: repeating character, words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs, , And the text repetition function," That repetition is the repetition of a word, phrase, sentence or paragraph, with the same word or in tandem, in order to achieve many purposes, the most important of which is to achieve textual coherence between the elements of the distant text"(alfqy,2000:2-20), Repetition, in addition to performing certain semantic functions, also "leads to achieving textual coherence, by extending a certain element from the beginning of the text to the end of the text" (alfqy,2000:2-20), This indicates its importance, the deceitful meaning, and the recurrence must perform a meaning within the context, and it should be closely related to the general meaning, and repetition is divided into several forms:

1- Total or pure repetition

2- Partial repetition

3- Verbal participation

4- Synonym or semi-tandem " (Abdul Majeed,1998:80-84)

3.A. complete or pure repetition:

It is the repetition of the word without change, and this has abounded in the story (You are your name, eh) Here we will refer to some of the repetitions that contributed to the coherence of the text of the story, then we will count all the repetitions in the story in a table, and an example of this is the writer's repetition of the word (abeya), which has been repeated (15) times, and the letter r was omitted from it, and this is a depiction of a child's pronunciation He is two years old, and this repetition of linking the events of the story, and drawing a picture confirm the extent of their suffering in making multiple attempts to attract the attention of the child by the game until he stops crying, and the child's rebellion and his insistence on his desire to ride a real car " "The tears, the cough, and nothing else prevented him from drawing the attention of his frightened grandmother, pointing with his index finger to the presence of a red (Arabic) maid in the street."(taher,2010:12), And his mother confirmed that desire by saying " We are not frustrated Papa: he wants you to explain it in true and true(Arabic) "(taher,2010:12),   .
"Abeya Hamra .... Aa ... Aa ... Aa"(Taher,2010:12), And "Ahmed Helou ... Ahmed Jamil ... Aa ... Aa…Aa"(Taher,2010:12), "Come, Ahmed, and watch the cat ...Aa…Aa…Aa"(Taher,2010:13), Thus, he remained rejecting any temptation offered by his grandfather, and repetition here to confirm the child's rejection of any kind of temptation offered by his grandfather.

From the above, it is clear that the writer prepared his equipment to prove the issue of the text, so he gathered evidence, events and evidence, as the total repetition of these vocabulary contributed to attracting parts of the text towards the major issue in it, which led to the coherence (consistency) of the text, and this table will show the places of the total repetition in the story, namely:

Table 1: Total Repetition:

No	Word	How often it repeats	Pages numbers cam
1	Ahmad	11	9,10,12,13,15
2	Russian literature	2	9-10
3	the book	2	9
4	Abiah	15	11,12,15
5	kukh	9	11,14,15
6	Aa..Aa..Aa ..	6	12-13
7	need	2	14
8	Dad	4	12
9	bgh bghu	2	13
10	wheel	2	13
11	allah	2	13
12	Cat	3	13
13	what is your name?	4	14
14	Ahmed Helou .. Ahmed Jamil	4	14- 13

3.B. the partial repetition,

Which is the repetition of the lexical component but with some change in the formula(Abdul Mageed,1998:82) ; That is, the second word converges with the first word in the linguistic root, and an example of this is the repetition of the term of the novel five times. "He focused his attention on Russian novels ... he chooses a novel from it and then is very happy to tear its cover off ... The covers of these novels do not catch sight, neither red nor yellow, but merely white paper glossed with the name of the novel and the author"(taher,2010:9), The word (novels or novels) repeated is a reference to the previous (first word) Russian novels, and this was to confirm the writer's idea of the child's passion for tearing the covers of those novels or the child's rebellion against Russian (Western) literature, and the same thing is the words (cover and covers) that were repeated seven times A reference to the covers of those Russian novels.

An example of partial repetition is also the coming of the word once defined, and another repetitive. For example: "His last works included the following: He drank half a bottle of cologne - and when I found him red-handed, he poured the remaining half of the bottle on the ground." (taher,2010:10), The word "bottle" is a reference to the first, and it confirms the wrong behavior of the child.

Among the partial repetition is also the direction and source of the act, such as: "When contacting the doctor he advised that we give him a cup of milk, and watch it for an hour, and the monitoring resulted in the hour"(taher,2010:10), The word monitoring is a reference to the verb we observe, from the foregoing it can be said that all these referrals contributed to the consistency of the text, and referred to the recurrence of the child's mistakes, and the following table will explain all the points of partial repetition of the story.

Table 2:Partial Repetition

No	Word	How often it repeats	Pages numbers cam
1	Novels- a novel	5	9
2	ghlaf- 'aghlifat - al'aghlafat- 'aghlifatuha	7	9-10
3	Bottle- the bottle	2	10
4	Watch it - watch	2	10
5	Small the size - small in size	2	10
	Hour - the hour	2	10

6	Interest him- his interest	2	10
7	Laughs - laughter - laughter - laughters	4	11-14
8	Puzzled- Puzzled me	2	9

3.C. Synonyms and semi-synonyms:

They are also types of repetition. Synonyms are: "singular expressions indicating one thing as one"(Aljurjani,N.D:50),That is, the presence of more than one word with the same connotation, and it is considered a means of cohesion of the text by using words that have a common meaning, and it is more likely that the synonym and similarity are used instead of the direct use of the word; This is to deny the feeling of boredom and boredom. The synonym gives the content variety(Muhammad,2009:107).

An example of a near-synonymity is his saying: "We banished the giants of Russian literature with their torn and flimsy white robes to an upper shelf ... He was not only tearing off their covers, but he was pulling the covers and pages."(Taher,2010:10),You will find a semi-synonym here between five words that will tear you apart and you will be torn apart, and they are all indicative of cutting the covers of those books, Tearing is "rip: rip and divide"(- Al-Maalouf,N.D:759),And the sleazy: "The garment loosened: parchment until it almost wears out"(Al Wajeez,1989:651-652),So we find a convergence between the meanings of the three words, all of these words confirm the child's behavior with these books, which is tearing or cutting them, and the writer used different words to confirm his idea, and to deny the reader's feeling of boredom and boredom, The robe is "what is worn over the garment, such as the robe and cloak." (Al Wajeez,1989:261),It is a cover for clothes, and a book has its cover, and it is almost synonymous with its use of all terms that confirm the anger and crying of the child. Because he is not convinced of all the temptations offered to him, such as: " And he repeated, pointing towards the door, his abiya, abiya ...I picked up the game from the ground and I repeated, too enthusiastically, Abiya Hamra. He started crying out loud: Aa..Aa..Aa..."(Taher,2010:12)," Come, Ahmed, and watch the cat: Aa ... Aa ... Aa"(Taher,2010:12),His mother turned from the window and lowered him on her shoulder, his crying rose"(Taher,2010:13).So we find the semi-syncope between (crying out loud, and crying out loud, his crying rose), all of this confirms the child's continued anger, crying and rebellion against the reality of the toy car and his aspiration to the future of the real car.

Table 3: Semi-tandem:

No	Word	Its synonym	Pages numbers cam
1	torn out	Sleazy	10
2	White covers	White robe	9-10
3	tearing down	Cuts	10
4	Prose poems	Poems of systems	10
5	a smile	Laugh	10
6	drink	Swallow	10
7	Cups	alfanaajin	11
8	Abiah	Car	12
9	Ahmed Helou	Ahmed Jamil	12-14
10	Plucked from the ground	I carried it	12
11	Watching the cat	you see, Ahmed, the cat	13
12		You did not ask about it	13
13	Aaa..aa, his crying rose, the crying appealed to him	Cry out loud	12-14

Through the foregoing, it can be said that Bahaa Taher is brilliant in selecting the word and its meanings and employing it well, which testifies to his superiority and distinction. For "Bahaa Taher" was picking the word extremely carefully selected, then employing it wonderful in the right place, which printed the story with a special character and made it wonderful and beautiful.

4.The third topic- Collocation,

Collocation is the second element of the lexical consistency, and it has greatly contributed to the cohesion of the parts of this text, This is in addition to the moral role that these various relationships played in achieving the elements of Collocation observed in this story, We do not leave this maqam until we indicate the author's attention to his words, or to convey his concern with the strength of his words. The use of these elements of solidarity had a great role in the diversity of meanings and the corresponding or interchangeability of the connotations, which in turn led to the coherence of the text, its coherence and the cohesion of its parts, And

Collocation from the syntactic verbal clues that can show the linking relationships between words, or structures, and it came in the language, Enclosure:" attaching the thing to the thing, and attaching it to it, joining it"(Ibn Manzoor,1994:12-357), We notice from our presentation of the linguistic definitions of the term that they all denote joining, meeting and inclusion, and these meanings are not far from the idiomatic meaning of the term.

As for Collocation, idiomatically: It is one of the important compositional relationships that reveal to us in the compositional field what is associated with the word and what it lacks in composition, or what is incompatible with it, or what pertains to it, and it is the main axis on which most linguistic phenomena revolve.

Collaboration also came in the sense of verbal collocations, which are: "Joint structures that refer to a special meaning and do not refer to it in their unaccompanied state, nor are they referred to by their individual units without accompanying their requirements in the structure to which it refers."(Okasha,2014:352)

Ullman called it alignment or rhythm: "It is the normal association of a word in a language with certain other words"(omar,1998:9), As for Halidi and roqia hasan, he was considered one of the textual criteria that contribute to textual interconnection at the lexical level, which is : "A pair of words came in action or by force, due to their connection to the rule of these or that relationships." (Khatabi,1992:25).

This definition is not far from the previous definitions of the term, and the bottom line with regard to collusion is that it is a special relationship that contributes to the coherence of the text and its cohesion, a relationship that takes place through the occurrence of a pair of words related to a lexical relationship such as contradiction, partial and total, and general and specific, and arrangement, and these relationships contribute to The textual nature of the text, and these relationships can be identified through careful reading of the text in its vocabulary.

"1- Contradiction and contrast .

2- The relationship of the part to the part and the relationship of the part to the whole.

3- Collocation by verbal joint inclusion." (khitabi,1992:25).

4.A. Contradiction and contrast:

An example of the interviews mentioned in the story is "We banished the giants of Russian literature with their white, torn and flimsy robes to an upper shelf that his hand could not reach, and small books remained in the lower shelves." (taher,2010:10), We find that the correspondence of the two words (upper shelf and lower shelves) achieved a clear connection between the content of the text altogether, which explained the extent of the grandfather's suffering in moving books to keep them away from the child, and the child rejection of Western (Russian) literature, The following statements that describe the child's behavior are also coincidental: From his respect for his father and his love for his grandfather and spoiled him for him, which had the effect of not hearing his grandfather's words," I was feeling kind of jealous of his father, Because mostly he would hold back when his father told him (kokh), As for me, my grandfather, the gray-haired experimenter, who raised his mother, my private (my kokh) had no influence on him"(taher,2010:11), So we find the congruence here between the two expressions (he recedes when his father says to him as kokh), and (Kokhi did not have the slightest influence on him), And from the congruence also, "Ahmed abeya … abeya, you ran inside and brought the toy car for him ... He wants you to see a real and true Arab." "(taher,2010:12), So we find a congruence between the toy car and true and real Arabic, so we also find in these two expressions a rebellion by the child against reality (the toy car) and his aspiration to the future (a real car), And from the interview also, "I carried him over my shoulder and ran with him around the apartment, laughing loud laughs that pleased the heart ... Abeya Hamra; he started crying out loud: Aa..a..a."(Taher,2010:11-12). Through our review of the previous examples, we can say that the congruence and contradiction in the story played an eloquent role in laying out the contiguous vocabulary in the text, and expressing the meaning to be condensed with opposing vocabulary, through the superficial and deep disparity in the image and the event through the sudden direct combination between two opposing units. To achieve textual coherence through the continuation of the overall significance of the story, which is reflected in the proof of the young child's rebellion.

Table 4:Contradiction and contrast:

No	Word	Against it	the page
1	Top shelf	Bottom shelves	10
2	The thick book	The books are small in size	10
3	He backs off when his father says kh	Lakhi had no influence on him	11
4	Laugh	Cry	12

5	Loud laughs	Cry out loud	12
6	Arabea right and real	The game car	12
7	I picked it up from the ground	I left it on the ground	13

4.B. the Collocation with the relationship of the part to the whole and the part to the part:

And the relationship of the part to the whole, such as the relationship of the hand to the body, and the wheel to a car,(Afifi,2001:113), In this story there were many examples of collocating with pairs of words, including the relationship of the part to the whole or the whole to the part or the part to the part, Examples include, "He focused his attention on Russian novels, choosing a novel from them, and then he was very happy to tear its cover into small scraps."(Taher,2010:9) , So we find here the relationship of the part to the whole, as the cover of the novel is part of it, and examples of that are also: "The covers of these novels do not catch their eye, they are neither red nor yellow, but rather white glossy paper." (Taher,2010:9), We also find that red, yellow and white are part of the colors, and that too," Small-sized books remained in the lower shelves ... Ahmed had a specific position on them because of the small size of her paper, so he was not satisfied with tearing their covers ... but he used to break up the covers and pages"(Taher,2010:10), ", So we find here that the papers, covers, and pages in papers, covers and pages in books, through the above, we find that the splendor of Taher in these aligned passages we have presented a very creative artistic painting and a top in, portrayed in it without forgetting all its details in it the finest words. The most accurate expressions employing all the available books that make it easy for him to photograph and express, so his text was truly the highest of what was said in describing the child, as in his portrayal of the child with this description, he was the first and superior to other writers, and this accurate description is that.

Table5:Relationship of the part to the whole and the part to the part:

No	All	Segment	Page
1	the novel	Its cover	9
2	Their colors	Red- yellow- white	9
3	Russian literature	Dostovsky-Tolstoy	9-10
4	Book	Her papers - covers - pages	10
5	the face	His eyes- his mouth	10
6	Lip	The office - the sofa - the hall	10-12
7	Face	His eyes	15

4.c. the Collocation with the relation of the part to the part,

An example of this is his saying, "Learn to climb the bench next to my office and reach its shelves."(Taher,2010:9), So we find that the three words (the seat, the desk, and the shelves) are parts of the classroom components, as if the child was looking to the future and was merging with what was not his own, Likewise, in his saying, "We used to find small white scraps sticking to his lips, and in this case his mother would open his mouth by pressing his cheeks between his index finger and thumb ..."(Taher,2010:9-10), So we find the three words (finger - index finger - thumb) parts of the palm of the hand, and the following table will explain that.

Table6: the relation of the part to the part

No	Part-to-part relationship	page
1	Seats - desk - shelves	9
2	Her finger - index finger - thumb	10
3	Legs - his head - his neck	10
4	Cups - alfanajin - dishes	11
5	Water - milk	10
6	His lips - his mouth - and his cheeks	9-10
7	Desk drawers, keys, important papers	11

From the above, it can be said that there are many forms of Collocation in the story: This is due to his strong belief in its ability to enrich it and enrich it with various meanings on the one hand, and on the other hand its ability to relate the parts of the text to each other and make the text distinguished by the text.

It can be said that Baha Tahir has employed the elements of lexical consistency through the images of repetition, as well as the elements of Collocation contributed a lot to the coherence of the text, whether at the

level of meanings or at the level of linguistic weaving, considering the large and important role played by those elements in the completeness of the overall structure of the both at the semantic level and at the stylistic level, as the cohesive role played by these elements is obvious These elements contributed to giving the text life and radiance, and also made it more diverse at the level of semantics and besides all this appeared their clear consistency, as they contributed a lot to the coherence of the text and the connection between its parts in a way that the story seemed more flesh and consistency.

IV. CONCLUSION

•**Consistency is the most important textual criteria; Because it is related to the text in itself, and works with harmony to construct the text within the circle of form and content, and employs lexical consistency in it at the level of the surface structure, so the previous in it leads to the later To achieve textual coherence between its parts, and to tighten semantic relationships in it.**

•**The lexical relationships were provided in the story, and the lexical coherence methods contributed greatly to linking the parts of the text.**

•**Repetition of all kinds in the story, which had an important role in the consistency and linking of the parts of the text, which led to the unity of the subject of the story, and this repetition was not spontaneous, but was deliberate to build a coherent text indicating the child's rebellion and his rejection of the reality in which he lives, and his aspiration to the future.**

•**Contradiction and the relationship of the part to the whole and the part to the part had a clear effect on linking the parts of the text.**

•**The context employs elements of lexical consistency in the story for the purposes of excitement and influencing the audience, by attracting his attention.**

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Author Information

Dr. Eiman Abdelgaber AbdelSamie Allam
Assistant Professor of Linguistics, Department of
Arabic Language & Literature, Faculty of Arts and
Sciences, Prince Sattam bin Abdulaziz University,
Saudi Arabia