



A Stylistic Analysis Of Wild's "The Rose And Nightingale" In Terms Of Halliday And Hassan's Cohesion Model

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Abstract

The topic of cohesion has acquired too much attention during the last decades. Many studies have been conducted on the theoretical and practical sides to check how writers use the various linguistic devices to give the text its texture to make it homogeneous and well organized. The present study sheds light on Halliday and Hassan's model on cohesion in English (1976) and its application on Wild's "The Rose and Nightingale". The study has a detailed analysis for the cohesive devices used in the story.

Keywords: Lexical Cohesion, Grammatical Cohesion, Texture, the Rose and Nightingale, Oscar Wild.

1.1 Text

Cohesion cannot be discussed without mentioning the terms 'text', 'texture', and 'tie'. Text can be defined simply as a piece of language which has a function which indicates that language is performing certain role within a context, unlike the separated words or sentences. This could indicate that any example of a living language that plays a part in a situation context should be called a text. It could be written or spoken, or in any other medium of expressing what a speaker would like to think about (Halliday & Hasan, 1989, p.10).

Brown and Yule (1989, p.190) define text as the verbal record of a communicative event. In other terms, text is about the connectivity principle that binds a discourse (spoken or written) altogether and force co-interpretation. The term 'text' is adopted in linguistics to indicate that any piece of language that does form a unified whole rather than unrelated structure. This indicates that a text should have some characteristics (Deri, 2018, p.39).

Text's coherence can be defined as the ways a text makes sense to readers or writers through the relevance and accessibility of its configuration of concepts, ideas and theories. In other words, it is a semantic feature that a recipient discerns in a text, and allows him/her to understand it. This means that coherence indicates the semantic unity that is established on the level of idea, sentence, and paragraph.

1.2 Texture

Texture is what makes a discourse coherent rather than nonsense. For both Halliday and Hasan, texture and structure combine to form 'the unity of text' mentioned above. 'Texture' in Hallidayan systemics is a combination of thematic and information structure and, in

particular, grammatical and lexical cohesion. In its relation to the discourse dimension of the ' context of situation ' it refers to Halliday's textual mode (Reynolds, 1997, p.686) .

Texture is defined as the inclusion of the material in a piece of writing and rhetorical structures. A relation among its parts should not only include the structure exclusively, and this is where cohesion should be activated . In other words, when a written text in English has more than a sentence, it is seen as a text. The linguistic features may appear in this text should participate in its full unity and Texture. This means that English has certain linguistic features for creating texture, which are called cohesive relations that exist among certain items to provide the texture of the text. The concept of a tie simplified the analysis of a text according to its cohesive properties giving a systematic consideration of its patterns of texture (Taboada, 2004, p.157) .

The term Texture indicates that the lexico-grammatical units that represent a text are joined altogether creating a linguistic cohesion within that text which is derived by using linguistic aspects like reference, substitution etc. (Taboada, 2004, p.14) .

Texture is created beyond of the surface linguistic structure of that text if having coherence and cohesion . Cohesion, the most essential concept and textuality criterion, is the relation or association expressed in interpreting a textual element (certain vocabulary used in a sentence) depends on another one in that text . Cohesion refers to the denotation in the text by which a relationship is created if a dependent relation between items is available to indicate meaning (Hameed, 2008, p.81) .

1.4 Ties

Bloor and Bloor (2004, p. 93) divided the cohesive relations to four major kinds : reference, ellipsis and substitution, conjunction and lexical cohesion. All four functions together with the theme and information structure of that text, showing how speakers and writers usually use them .

1) Reference

Specific items in a language that can not be understood lexically by themselves , rather, by referring for their interpretation to another element in the text. In this sense, it is a cohesive device that enables the addressee to follow up what is mentioned in the text. For its understanding, this process relates one aspect of the text to another, this reference could be anaphoric (referring back) and cataphoric (referring forwards) (Benzoukh, 2017, p.4).

Reference, as illustrated in Halliday (1985), includes linguistic elements that make it to another thing for their explanation, thus, are not understood semantically by themselves. In English, references include three basic types : personals , demonstratives , and comparatives (Károly, 2017, p.55)

2) Substitution and ellipsis

Substitution is employed if a language user wants to avoid repeating certain element in the sentence having an access to the replacing words that keep the intended meaning . The major difference between reference and substitution is that, in the case of reference cohesion, there is no co-referentiality between two or more references to the same term, but rather a substitution for a word or a group of words, throughout English. In general, three ways of substitution could be used : nominal, verbal and clausal substitution, . In nominal replacements, one, the same may be in place of nominal classes and head nouns (not usually the whole nominal group) (Bloor & Bloor, 2004, p.95).

Sections of the text are omitted in the case of ellipsis. This does not indicate that the readers are not aware of the deleted part, rather, some evidence should be used to indicate that. Ellipsis can occur only in a sentence with a structure that relates it with a preceding one in a way that the information is inferable. Normally, it can also occur within a sentence, but for Halliday and Hasan, ellipsis functions only between sentences as a grammatical cohesive device. There are three forms of ellipsis: nominal ellipsis and verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis (Károly, 2017, p.60).

3) Conjunction

Conjunction is the term devoted for the description of the coherence relationship between clauses or sections of text to illustrate a meaningful relationship between clauses or sections of text; it also can be viewed as a connection between thoughts, events, or other phenomena. This 'linking' or 'joining' is accomplished through the use of conjunctive adjuncts, often referred to as cohesive conjunctives (e.g. and, on the other hand, for this reason). These terms have two functions textually: they represent conjunctions as well as indicating the sort of relationship that exists between the elements (such as : time relationships, cause, consequence, concession) (Bloor & Bloor, 2004, p.97).

Conjunctive elements are different from references, substitutes and ellipses in a way that is not coherent by itself, rather by what they express. This implies that there is another dimension in the debate. Conjunction is another type of semantic relationship in which "what to follow is systematically linked to what has happened before" (Benzoukh, 2017, p.4).

4) Lexical cohesion

It is a formal relationship among the elements of language away from any referential identity. However, it could be seen within a context with referential identity. Therefore, the lexical cohesive element is often accompanied with an anaphoric reference. An element is cohesive if somewhere in the world it presupposes elements of its definition. The definition item has two forms of reiteration and collocation, which can be a conjunctive element: a- Additive b- Adversative c- Causal d- Temporal (Benzoukh, 2017, p.4)

Lexical cohesion, unlike cohesion, is produced by grammatical elements. The relationship between different lexical units of the text creates lexical cohesion. Hasan (1984) revised the taxonomy presented in Halliday and Hasan (1976) to correct some of the original theory's theoretical and methodological shortcomings. Hasan specified two main types of lexical cohesion: general lexical-semantic relationships (repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy) and text-dependent relationships. The link is defined by context rather than two lexical units related by a general semantic relationship. The latter types of lexical cohesion are characterized by Hasan as "instant relations". Such taxonomy provides a more precise category description and thus enables a more comprehensive review (Károly, 2017, p.61)

1.5 Cohesion

Text formation is the main function of cohesion. It links the elements that are unrelated with their interpretation by depending on one another. The text's constitution is as the following : texture, ties, and cohesion. The semantic relations could not be activated efficiently without cohesion. Cohesive relation should fit the overall language patterns. Cohesion is indicated by the correct use of vocabularies and grammar. This shows that cohesive relations are grammatical and lexical ones. It could be explained as the links that are used to hold the internal structure of a piece of language to indicate its meaning (Klimova & Hubackova, 2014, p.664).

It includes the grammatical and lexical relations on a text's surface that could connect the parts of the text. Cohesion adds to the overall texture in a text. That is to say, it is a set of features that enables the text to function as a whole (Menzel et.al., 2017, p.53). Cohesion deals with how clauses and sentences are linked together (Widdowson, 2004, p.91).

Cohesion is a valuable tool and improves understanding. Such presupposition is seen as one of the valuable aspects of cohesion due to its importance in reducing the length of the text. Cohesion ,thus,indicates the horizon of possibilities that are available to relate the following with what has gone before, as this association is accomplished by meaningful relationships. Therefore, Cohesion concentrates on the relations within or out of the boundaries of sentences . Cohesion is a common language textual function that deals with the creation and structure of formation (Chitulu, 2015, p.79).

Cohesion indicates the formally structured relations on the level of grammar and vocabulary among the units of a piece of language. These could be vocabularies, phrases or even clauses. It likely occurs whenever an interconnection among the linguistic units is recognized. This indicates that the meaning of a linguistic unit could not be fully understood without referring to the meaning of rest ones (Adukpo, 2019, p.2).

The concept of cohesion is important to the study of language as it is part of its system . Halliday and Hassan believe that by using cohesive devices, texts achieve their status and communicative events. For them, the major concern is whether given group of sentences compose a text or not depending on the cohesive ties and relations leading to create texture. In addition, Bex sees cohesion as an integral part of the language's semantic and grammatical properties (Oroji & Ghane, 2014, p.145). Moreover, Jan Renkema sees it as a criteria of textuality. It refers to the connections that are resulted through the combining the textual elements leading to make their interpretation depending on each other within the text (Karim, 2015, p.14).

Two specific categories of cohesion are usually described : grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion . Such divisions show a language view that deals with grammar and lexis in different lines (Mahlberg, 2006, p363) . Halliday and Hassan (1976, p.6) specify five main classes of cohesive devices which lead to create coherence in a text : reference, ellipsis, substitution, lexical cohesion and conjunction.

Grammatical cohesion indicates the different grammatical devices which can be used to clarify the relationships between sentences. Grammatical cohesion includes reference, substitution and ellipsis . Halliday and Hassan (1976, p.274) define lexical cohesion as being fulfilled through the vocabulary choices. Lexical cohesion has two basic categories : reiterations and collocations . It is accomplished by linking the lexical items that normally occur together within and throughout the sentence.

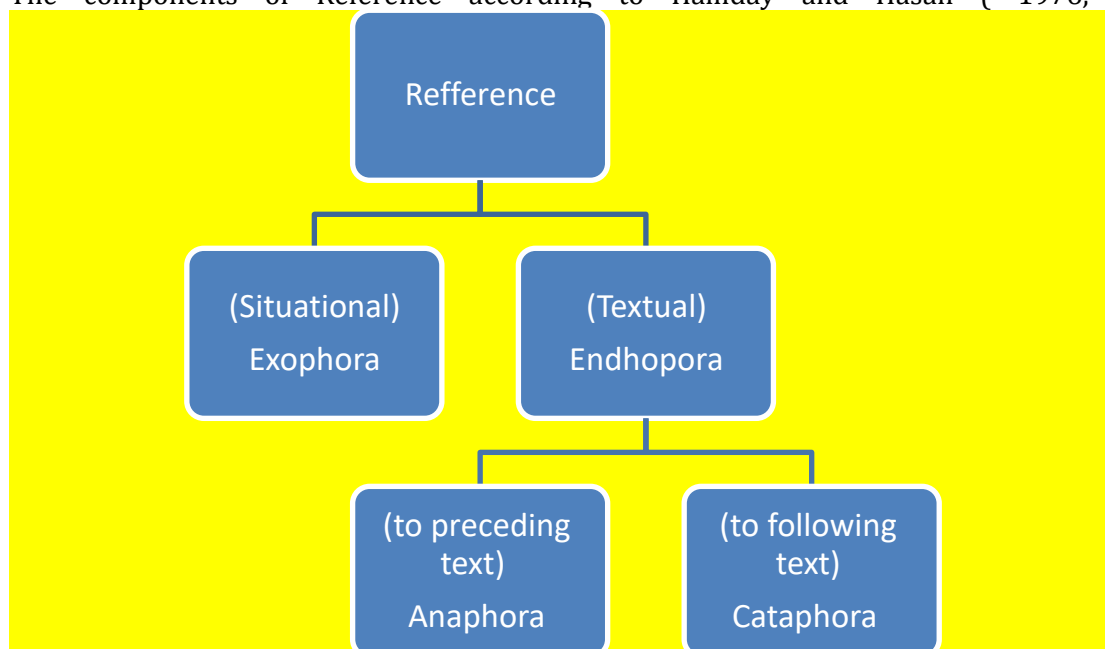
The principle of cohesion in language studies is related to the formality, in particular, the semantic relationship between one clause and another in terms of its connection in rolling forward or backward. With cohesive ties, we know how an item such as a pronoun, a noun, or a conjunction is related in either dimension (forward or backward) to another clause within a text (Tamunobelem, 2018, p.45).

According to Witte and Faigley the term cohesion is devoted to indicate the linguistic devices that a language user uses to express variable relationships along a text. This indicates that it is the linguistic characteristics that turn a series of sentences to a unified and well organized text, texture. The term coherence indicates the existence of logical relationships around the same topic in rhetorical sections of the discourse. Coherence, however, indicates the general degree of unity or the way in which a text is held together.

Halliday and Hassan regard coherence as arising from : (i) cohesion; (ii) structural conditions that express qualities like theme and voice; (iii) structure of the information in the text; and (iv) consistent register that indicates the linguistic characteristics that are related to the context such as purpose or mode of the text (e.g. written or oral, narrative or didactic) . In addition, several linguists consider it as the overall structures, schemes, or plans which are essential in the well-formed texts (Al-Muhammad, 1993, p.33).

Coherence and cohesion are conceptually somewhat independent of one another. Coherence reflects the author's deliberate organization of the text in terms of a hierarchical structure, in order to accomplish specific arguments. Therefore, the structure of the argumentation helps to differentiate between a coherent, well-organized text and a one that rambles. Cohesion, on the other hand, is created by linguistic devices used to relate different parts of the text, which offer the text its sense of connectedness. However, there is certainly an overlap between the two as the related sentences or clauses describe entities that are themselves related through cohesive relationships throughout the text (Mani, 1998, Para. 5).

The components of Reference according to Halliday and Hasan (1976, P.33)



2.1 The Methodology of research

To achieve the aim of the study, the following methodologies are followed:

2.1.1 The Problem

The present study tries to answer the following inquiries :

1. Does Oscar Wild usevariable cohesive ties in his writing?
2. What are the most frequent cohesive ties employed in the story?
3. How do the cohesive ties affect the coherence of the events in the story ?

2.1.2 The Hypotheses

The research hypothesizes the following :

1. Wilde has skillfully employed cohesion in his "The nightingale and the rose".

2. Variable types of cohesive ties were applied all over the text.
3. The model of Halliday and Hassan is applicable to the literary texts

2.1.3 The Objectives of study

The present study aims at :

1. Investigating the cohesion in Wild's The nightingale and the rose
2. Exploring the frequency of the cohesive ties in the text
3. Analyzing the importance of the cohesive ties to the cohesion of the text

2.1.4 The Procedures

The present study adopts the following procedures :

1. Writing a literature review about coherence, cohesion and the related issues
2. Exploring the cohesive ties according to the model of Halliday and Hassan(1976).
3. Analyzing the text according the extracted data

2.1.5 The limitation of the study

The study is limited tothe following:

1. The analysis of Wild's " The nightingale and the Rose"
2. The cohesive ties classification according to Halliday and Hassan (1976)

2.2 Data Analysis

The present study has chosen one of Oscar Wild's short stories " The nightingale and the Rose" to apply the model of Halliday and Hassan (1976). This text was selected for several reasons: it is a very rich text that was designated skillfully by Oscar wild. In addition, it is short enough to be covered throughout the study. In addition, its simple style make it questionable that cohesive ties employed systematically well.

It is worth to mention that the tables as well as the analysis took in consideration only the items that are mentioned in Halliday and Hassan (1976). For the purpose of shortness and clearness, only the numbers of items and their frequencies are mentioned in the tables. Table No. 1 investigates the number and frequency of each type of reference used in the story as it is classified by the model:

Table 1: Types of Reference

Type of Reference	Frequency
Total Reference frequency	309
a. Personal Reference243	
1. Personal Pronoun	161
2. Possessive Adjective	75
3. Possessive Pronoun	7

Table no.1
types of
that are used
The total
reference
items and
distributed

A. The
reference
are used in

B. Demonstrative Reference 63	
1. Selective (Modifier)	2
2. Selective (Adjunct)	11
3. Non-selective (Modifier)	50
C. Comparative Reference 3	
1. Non-deictic (Numerative)	2
2. Non-deictic (Epithet)	1

explains the
Reference
in the story.
frequency of
was 234
these were
as follow :

personal
items that
the story:

1. personal pronouns that were 161 items, e.g. I, she, and me.
2. Possessive adjectives were 75 items, e.g. my, his.
3. Possessive Pronouns were 7 items e.g. mine and his.

This device is used here to avoid repeating the subjects as it links the sentence element with the equivalent element in the preceding sentence. It has to be set clearly so that to overcome ambiguity.

B. The Demonstrative Reference items which occur in the story are neutral demonstrative represented by **the**, the selective participant demonstrative represented by **this**, and selective circumstance demonstrative represented by **there**.

C. The Comparative Reference items which occur in the story are enumerative particular comparison that were 2 items represented by **more**, and epithet was 1 item represented by **so**.

Such data of reference could be represented as the following diagram:

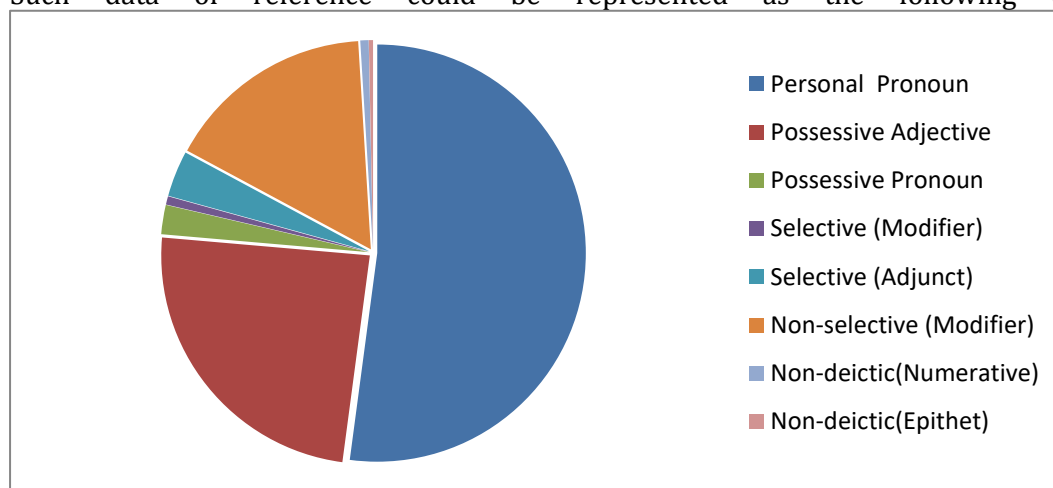


Diagram No.1 (Reference Types in The Nightingale and the Rose)

In English grammar, substitution is the replacement of a word or phrase with a filler word such as "one", "so", or "do" in order to avoid repetition Table no.2 explains the types of substitution that are used in the story:

Table 2 : Types of Substitution

Types of Substitution	Frequency
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Total Substitution frequency	37
A. Nominal Substitution	17
B. Verbal Substitution	13
C. Clausal Substitution	7

As it is clear in the above table , the total frequency of substitution is 37 items and these were distributed as follow :

A. The nominal Substitution is the first device of substitution that the writer used to avoid the repetition of a particular item in the story . The total frequency of the nominal substitution is 17 items .

B. Verbal Substitution is the second device of substitution that the writer used to avoid repeating a lexical item in the story to make it cohesive. The total frequency of the Verbal Substitution is 13 items.

C. Clausal Substitution is the third device of substitution . In this type the writer replace a whole clause by a certain words and the total frequency of the clausalsubstitution is 7 items.

These frequencies are represented in the below diagram

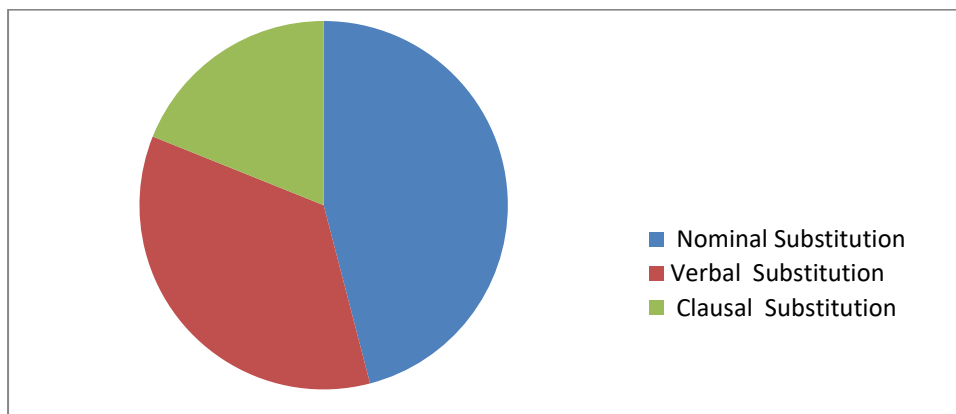


Diagram No.2 (Substitutionsin The Nightingale and the Rose)

A conjunction is the glue that holds words, phrases and clauses (both dependent and independent) together. Table No.3 explains the types of conjunction that are used in the story.

Table No. 3 : Types of Conjunction

Types of Conjunction	Frequency
Total Conjunction frequency	18
A. Additive Conjunction	3

B. Adversative Conjunction	5
C. Casual Conjunction	3
D. Temporal Conjunction	7

The total frequency of conjunction was 18 items and these were distributed as follow :

- A. Additive Conjunction is the first type of conjunction used to denote addition and its indicates that the second word contains an additional fact that is related to the earlier word ,the total frequency of the additive Conjunctionsis 3.
- B. Adversative Conjunction is the second type of conjunction used to express comparisons in the story . The total frequency of the adversative conjunctionsis 5.
- C. Casual Conjunction is the third type of conjunction used to explain the outcome of an action or an event the total frequency of the casual conjunction was 3.
- D. Temporal Conjunction is the fourth type of conjunction used to refer to the time in events of the story the total frequency of the temporal conjunctionsis 7.

These frequencies could be represented in the following diagram :

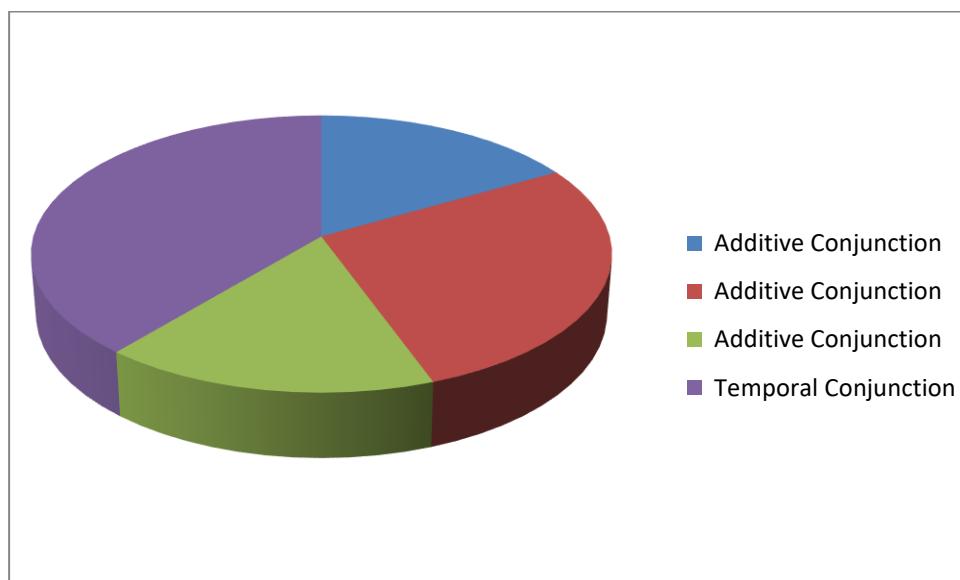


Diagram No.3 (Conjunctions in The Nightingale and the Rose)

Ellipsis refers to the process of deleting a word, phrase, line, paragraph, or more from a text. This is done in order to save time and effort . They enable the language user to get into the point with the least effort and almost no delay r distraction. Table no.4 explains the types of ellipsis that are used in the story.

Table 4 : Types of Ellipsis

Types of Ellipsis	Frequency
Total Ellipsis frequency	20
A. Nominal Ellipsis	3
B. Verbal Ellipsis	13
C. Clausal Ellipsis	4

The total frequency of substitution is 20 items and these are distributed as follow :

A. Nominal Ellipsis : it is the omission of a head in a noun phrase . The total frequency of the nominal ellipsis is 3.

B. Verbal Ellipsis : it is the omission of operator or lexical verbs . The total frequency of the verbal ellipsis is 13.

C. Clausal Ellipsis: it represents the omission of a part of the clause or all of it .The total frequency of the clausal ellipsis is 4.

These frequencies could be represented in the following diagram :

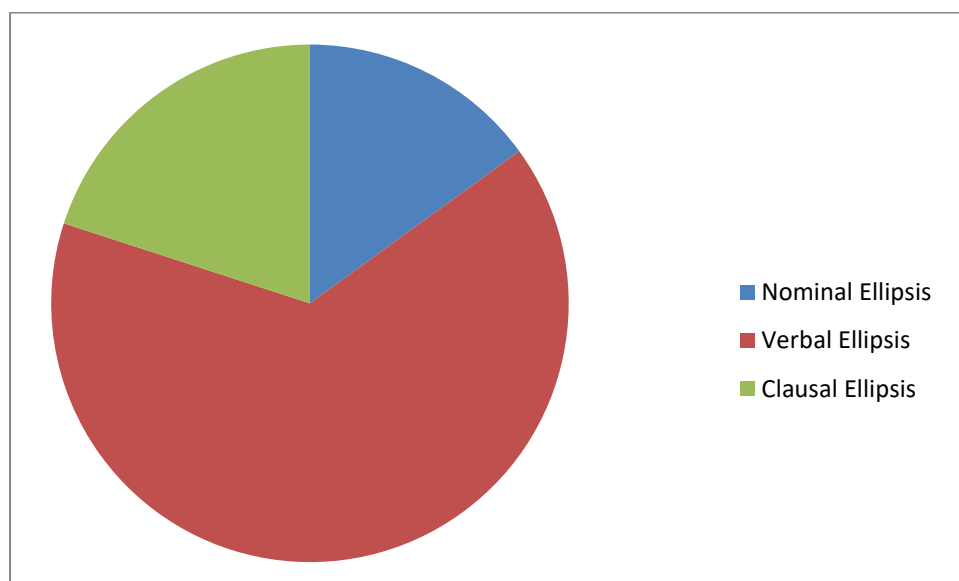


Diagram No.4 (Ellipsis in The Nightingale and the Rose)

lexical cohesion is achieved through the use of a series of interrelated vocabularies that ensures the smoothness of meaning within the text. This would help both the producer as well as the receiver to send and receive messages clearly and orderly ensuring the correspondence of the idea with the

given words used in that message. Table no.5 explains the types of Lexical Cohesion which are used in the story:

Table 5 : Types of Lexical cohesion

The total of Lexical 393 items are as follow : A. is the first Lexical The total of is 294 items are as follow:	Types of Lexical cohesion	Frequency	frequency Cohesion is and these distributed Reiteration device of Cohesion. frequency Reiteration and these distributed 1.
	Total Lexical cohesion frequency	393	
	A. Reiteration	294	
	1. Repetition	200	
	2. Synonym	6	
	3. Superordinate	1	
	4. General word	87	
	B. Collocation	99	

Repetitions are 200 items and they are used to build the story .

2. Synonyms are 6 items and the author utilizes synonyms to avoid too much repetition on the story

3. Superordinate is 1 item and it is used for revealing certain vocabulary through indicating its general reference .

4. General words are 87 items and these are general nouns , or general verb.

5. Collocation is the second device of Lexical Cohesion. They are 99 items

These frequencies could be represented in the following diagram :

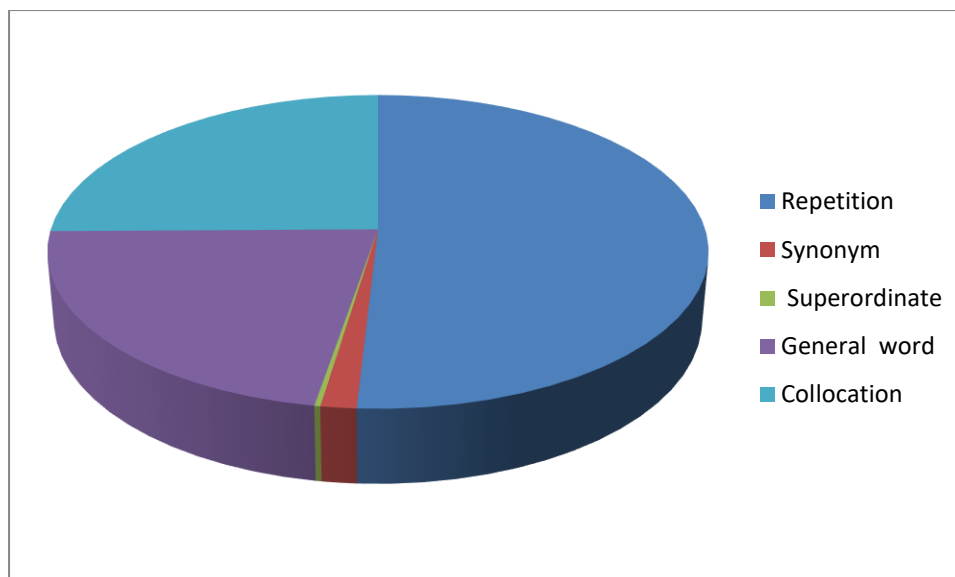


Diagram No.5 (Lexical Cohesion in The Nightingale and the Rose)

Conclusions

The present study has concluded the following :

- 1-The author used the cohesive ties, and especially the Lexical cohesion more than the Grammatical cohesion.
- 2- Cohesion is not enough to enable us making sense of text . It is very easy to compose a story with any of cohesive ties, but is difficult to interpret. Coherence helps us distinguish connected texts that make sense from those that do not.
- 3- Employing Lexical cohesion skilfully made the story coherent and unified.
- 4- Repetition also played a major role in making the story coherent and unified as it helps the reader to comprehend the short story.
- 5- The stylistic devices used by Oscar Wilde give his literary work coherence and cohesion . They make his work sensible, reasonable and acceptable.

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