JJMLL

Cohesion of Textual Structure in the Saudi Vision 2030's Introduction

Nawal Altheniyan*

Dept. of Arabic Language & Literature College of Arts, Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

The paper begins with defining a set of accredited foundational concepts and terms such as cohesion, textual structure, and Saudi Vision 2030 before it moves to examine various manifestations of cohesion in the chosen text by examining the following cohesive ties: Reference and the referential cohesive devices that are represented by pronouns, demonstratives, relative pronouns, and comparative particles; conjunction along with its four types: additive, adversative, causal and temporal; ellipsis, given that it is a cohesive relation in both its particle and nominal categories; substitution in both its nominal and verbal manifestations. The conclusion sums the results and the recommendations reached throughout the research: the coherence of the text within a unified framework, the explicit collaborative spirit through the use of pronouns referring to the leadership and the people, the accurate use of time combining between the present and the future, representing thus the clarity of the vision and its relatedness to reality; in addition to other used ties that serve as linking chains between the components of the text engulfing it in extra layers of coherence. Moreover, the paper confirms the necessity of conducting further linguistic studies that consider the Saudi Vision's text as its main case study and tackle it from different angles to demonstrate its unity and cohesion.

Keywords: Cohesion, Textual Structure, Saudi Vision 2030, Reference, Conjunction, Ellipsis, Substitution.

Introduction

In 1437 AH/2016 AD, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia launched **Vision 2030**, which charted the future of the Kingdom by implementing a development plan that was founded on goals, axes, pillars, and programs. The vision aims to bring about drastic developmental changes while investing in the strengths and the strategic assets of the Kingdom. This vision is based on three main axes: the vibrant society, the prosperous economy, and the ambitious nation; all approved projects had concurred to these axes.

Such a vision, along with its elaboration of these programs and strategies, has guided the research in its attempt to examine a partial section of its text, namely the introduction, to identify the manifestations of cohesion amongst its constituents (i.e. paragraphs and sentences) and to demonstrate the foundations underlying its design and the effect these foundations have on meaning as well as on the targeted goals.

The Importance of the Research

To the knowledge of the researcher, this study is the first of its kind to examine the text of the vision from a linguistic perspective; thus, its importance stems from:

● Its contribution to the linguistic examination of the Saudi Vision's text, which marks a turning point in the history of the kingdom and in chartering its future.

● It considers the *Vision* amongst the major soft powers in Saudi Arabia and a key pillar in promoting the country's positive picture.

● It establishes the existence of cohesive ties in the chosen text.

● It tackles the field of textual linguistics, which is considered an uncharted territory in Arabic departments

The introduction of Saudi Vision 2030— the case study of this research—is comprehensive enough to capture all the issues that are addressed in the main text.

The Aims of the Research

This research addresses many issues that translate into the following questions:

● What are the cohesive ties that are used in the introduction of "Saudi Vision 2030"?

● In what way are these cohesive ties employed along with their devices and tools?

● What are the meanings and the purposes that these cohesive ties serve?

● Did early Arab grammarians and linguists deal with the governing rules of these ties?

Literature Review

When it comes to the studies that tackled cohesive ties in different contexts they are plenty, either those conducted by western researchers or Arab ones. Among these texts are the ones that founded the discipline, such as *Text linguistics* (1991), *Text, Discourse, and Process: Toward a multidisciplinary. science of texts* (1998) and many others, which identified ties of cohesion and coherence in Quranic and poetic texts, but due to their large number, we restrain from citing them all here.

We opted for the descriptive analytical approach because we perceived it to be the most suitable for our subject of study given that our aim is to prove the text-based cohesion by identifying cohesive ties in the text and describing them. We analyzed the examples that are classified underneath these ties along with their components and tools while focusing on clarifying the rules that are governing these cohesive processes according to text linguistics.

Without a doubt, the reader will notice that this research did not distinguish the theoretical part from the practical part as it is the case in many similar studies, rather it joined them together in every section to ensure consistency between theorization and practice and to stay away from useless repetition.

The Research Plan

Firstly, the paper starts with an introduction that includes the research problems, questions, and goals; also, it briefly alludes to relevant previous studies as well as the methodology of this research. Secondly, in the section of the theoretical background, the key terms of the research such as *cohesion*,

textual structure, *Saudi Vision 2030 are* discussed. Finally, the main body of this paper is divided into four sections [goals] that summarize the detected patterns of lexical cohesion in the study case, namely reference, conjunction, ellipsis and substitution along with their subcategories.

Preface: Theoretical Background

In this preface, we will attempt to define the three main key terms upon which our research focuses, namely: cohesion, textual structure, and Saudi Vision 2030. However, we will deal with the procedural vocabulary, which we will use in describing and analyzing the introduction of the vision text, in the section dedicated to the goals of the research. In our discussion of these concepts, we will follow the methodology of introducing their lexical meaning first and then their contextual one.

1. Firstly: Cohesion

1.1. The lexical meaning of cohesion:

Allah Almighty said in the Holy Koran: "So, I do swear by the twilight! And by the night and whatever it envelops! And by the moon when it waxes full!" (The Sundering: 16-18).

In the dictionary of Lisān al-ʿArab by **Ibn Manẓūr,** the term وسق [wasaqa] is defined as "*wasaqa ʾallaylu* […] the night when it falls down" (وسق, v: 10, 379).

In his interpretation of the Quran (Tafsīr al-Ṭabari), al-Ṭabari interprets *wasaqa* as "the night and what it gathers from all wandering living creatures that settle in and cease to move" (n.d., v: 30, 76) and explains *Walqamari ʾiḏa ittasaq* stating that "the moon when it becomes full and even" (Tafsīr al-Ṭabari, 77).

Al-Zajjāj explains in his book *Meaning of the Qurʾān and its Grammar* (1988) that the meaning of *wasaqa* is: to gather and combine and that of *ʾittisaqa* is: the moon when it becomes full on the 13th and 14th nights of every month. (1988, v: 5, p: 305).

So in general, we can say that the lexical meaning of cohesion *ʾittisaqa* is to gather to become full and even.

2.1. The contextual meaning of cohesion

Halliday and Hassan (1976, 4) state that "cohesion is a semantic concept, which refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text." They (1976, 4) explain that "cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The one presupposed the other, in the sense that it cannot be decoded except by recourse to it.."

Khattabi (1991, 5) also defines cohesion as "that great coherence between the constituents of a certain text/discourse; it deals with the lexical tools (formal) that link between the components of a certain discourse either in its partiality or its entirety."

Going back to our Arab linguistic heritage, we find hints that come close to this definition. Al-Jurjānī (n.d., 93) insists via his theory of Naẓm on the necessity of a connection between the constituents of the text according to the intended meanings and purposes; he says: "know that one of the basic

elements of subtlety and ambiguity is found when parts of the text form a unity and are interlocked; when the first is firmly connected with the second, one must shape the sentence as a whole in one's mind; one should be like a builder who puts something here on his right hand and at the same instance something there with his left. Indeed, after he notices a slot for the third and fourth parts, he puts them down after the first two."

When perusing the text of al-Jurjānī, we notice the close resemblance between what he states and the kind of importance contemporary linguists attribute to cohesion in terms of scaffolding the structure of the text according to the formalist relationships between its constituents thereby achieving the textuality of the text.

2. Secondly: Text Structure

2.1. The Lexical meaning of Structure (binyā)

Al-Azharī (1967) states, "the binyā is al-Kaaba…they say: *binyā* wa *binā* like *richwa* (bribe) and *richa* as if the binyā is the shape it was built in" (بنى, v: 15, 490-492). This definition that was transmitted over by his successors implies that the structure is the general component and the framework upon which any physical shape is constructed.

2.2. The Conventional Meaning of Structure [binyā]

Text structure is frequently used either in general or specific contexts. For example, there is Piaget (1985, 5), who argues who argues that "a structure is a system of transformations [... that] involves laws: the structure is preserved or enriched by the interplay of its transformation and laws, which never yield results external to the system nor employ elements that are external to it."

While Fadl (1998, 121) defines structure in a way that he deems general and simple: "any whole that is formed of bonding ties, so much so that every one of them is depending on the other and can only be what it is thanks to its relationship with the other." This definition denotes that a structure is an integral totality that is governed by a set of laws, under which the different elements of this totality along with its internal relations, are formed.

The definition of structure brought about by the contemporary linguistic theories goes hand in hand with the theses of al-Jurjānī (Fadl, 46) and his discussion of his Naẓm (composition) theory. The closest of his ideas to these definitions is what he states about how "words are not distinguished from each other in terms of their abstract meanings, or their singular status; a word's eminence can only be apparent when its meaning is in harmony with that of the one following it."

In short, the structure is a set of internal relationships that links between the constituents of the text according to the generally adopted linguistic rules, whether grammatical, morphological, or lexical…etc.

3. Thirdly: Saudi Vision 2030

When the Vision of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the year 2030 was launched, the Saudi Crown prince, his royal highness Muḥammad bin Salmān bin ʿAbd al-Azīz Āl Suʿūd who holds also the

positions of the deputy prime minister and chairman of the Council for Economic and Development Affairs, stated that "Vision 2030 is a bold yet achievable blueprint for an ambitious nation. It expresses our long-term goals and expectations, and it is built upon our country's unique strengths and capabilities. It guides our aspirations towards a new phase of development – to create a vibrant society in which all citizens can fulfill their dreams, hopes, and ambitions to succeed within a thriving economy." (See the text of the vision on the following website: https://www.vision2030.gov.sa)

This vision was launched in 25/4/2016 and it is founded on three main axes:

● Vibrant society

● Thriving economy

● Ambitious nation

The *Council for Economic and Development Affairs* implemented an executive plan to achieve the 96 strategic goals of Saudi Vision 2030.

Cohesive Ties in the Introduction of Saudi Vision 2030

Textualists disagree about recognizing cohesive ties in a given text, and about classifying them according to set criteria; hence, what needs to be examined here is the grammatical ties that link between the components of the text instead of the lexical ones. Accordingly, the most important cohesive ties in our case study are classified under the following goals:

● *The First Goal: Reference*

Reference is one of the most important cohesive ties, which holds the text together and ensures its coherence, through the relationships that it creates between referential elements (Huneety et al. 2019). De Beaugrande (1998, 32) perceives reference from a general angle while defining it as "the relationship between expressions, objects, events, and situations in a world those expressions designate."

Reference is divided into two types: "situational reference" and "textual reference". Textual reference branches also into "anaphoric" and "cataphoric" references. These divisions are represented in the following flowchart (Halliday and Hassan 1976, 33; Huneety et al. 2017):
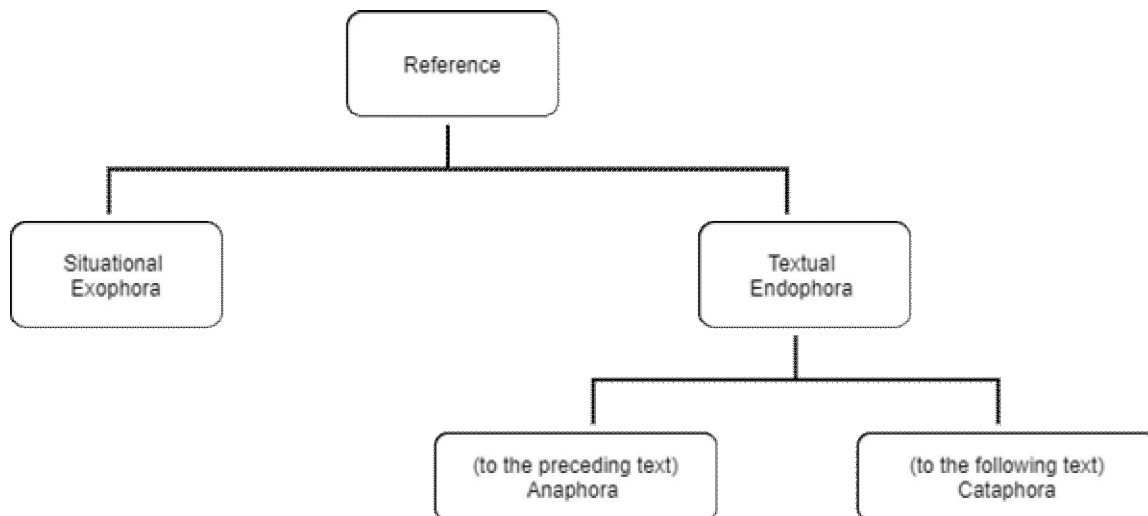
Halliday and Hasan argue that what is essential to both types of reference is that "there is a presupposition that must be satisfied; the thing referred to has to be identifiable somehow."

Moreover, textualists attribute the property of reference to many linguistic elements such as:

1. Pronouns

Pronouns are considered one of the strongest and most important elements in achieving a cohesive textual structure. Since coherence is configured through the implication of a pronoun which refers to a preceding or succeeding item and which matches its referent. The cohesion of the text is achieved through the coherence that the pronouns maintain between terms. They are like bridges stretching between different words in the same sentence, between one sentence and another, or between the text and an outside context.

In our research, we primarily identified the instances of *situational reference* in the introduction of *Saudi Vision 2030,* and we statistically recorded that it occurred 44 times exceeding thus textual reference that occurred 35 times.

Situational reference is defined by scholars as "referring a lexical referential item to a non-lexical denotative which exists outside of the text" (Al-Zanned 1993, 119). We find an explanation for such reference in early grammarian records such as Al-Zarkashī (1972, 27/2) in his book *al-Burhan* since he explains that the reason behind using a pronoun instead of a prominent noun, in general, is its implication in the context that results in its latency as a token of confidence in the addressee's apprehension.

This type of reference that is deduced from the context, by referring a lexical item to a non-lexical one, was the dominant pattern amongst the instances of pronouns in the text and it revolved around the plural form of the personal pronoun either as a prominent pronoun attached to indicate the plural case of speakers, which occurred 33 times, or a latent pronoun that implicitly indicates a plural group of speakers, which occurred only eleven times. Some examples of the former are:

لقد حبانا الله في المملكة العربية السعودية مقومات جغرافية... تمكننا من تبوأ مكانة رفيعة بين الدول القيادية...و ذلك ما انتهجناه عند بناء رؤيتنا للمملكة العربية السعودية... ونؤمن بتطوير أدواتنا الاستثمارية لاطلاق إمكانات قطاعاتنا الاقتصادية الواعدة... ولإيماننا بدور التنافسية في ر فع جودة الخدمات

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we are blessed with many rich assets. Our geographic [...] have enabled us to take a leading position in the world [...] we have based our vision for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on three pillars that represent our unique competitive advantages. Our status will enable us to build on our leading role as the heart of the Arab and Islamic worlds... we will use our investment power to create a more diverse and sustainable economy...

Other examples for the latter case of situational reference are:

سـيمكَننا موقعنـا الاستراتيجي مـن أن نكـون محـوراً لربـط القارات الثلاث

our strategic location will enable us to build our role as an integral driver of international trade and to connect three continents.

وفي المحور الثاني الاقتصـاد المزدهـر، نركِّـز عـلى توفير الفرص للجميـع...و نؤمن بتطوير أدواتنا

In the second theme (the thriving economy), we will focus on providing opportunities for everyone... we will develop our investment tools

و لأن الفاعلية والمسؤولية مفهومـان جوهريان نسعى لتطبيقهما... لنكون وطنـاً طموحـاً.... ولذلك، نركز في المحور الثالث

من الرؤية...حيث نرسم... و نهيئ البيئة

…and since we aspire to apply efficiency and responsibility at all levels.... to be an ambitious nation....; and for that, we focused on in the third axis.... while we enable.......and we prepare the right environment...

وهذا ما نأمل أن تحققه رؤيتنا

…and that is what we hope for our Vision to achieve.

When it comes to situational reference, the text proceeds, in the same way, proving that "there is an interaction between the language and the situation" (De Beaugrande: 1998, 339); both formulas refer to the group of nation and leadership. The *Saudi Vision* is cooperative in its composition, design, and execution; given its strengths, the pillars it is founded on, the goals it aspires to achieve, and the expectations invested in it, all these were not introduced in a commanding or guiding tone but instead using pronouns that indicate a collective hope to make this vision a reality. These pronouns insisted on the shared ownership of the national assets, the unity of the vision, the engagement of all citizens in the different sectors, and the belief in the group potential. They are all indicative of unity, homogeneity, and bonding while referring to a group that has not been mentioned explicitly but effortlessly deduced from the context holding the constituents of the text together and rendering it cohesive.

When it comes to textual reference, it can be either anaphoric or cataphoric; the anaphoric reference refers to a preceding term and it is the most used form of reference given that pronouns do not grant a direct knowledge of the referent, which makes them ambiguous and in need of further clarification to free them from confusion. This clarification is brought about by the occurrence of either first and second-person pronouns or that of an antecedent, that comes with a third-person pronoun.

Ibn Malik (1990, 126/1) introduced a definition that comes close to what we have stated above; he argues "since the first and second-person pronouns clarify their referent unlike the third-person, they make up for that lack by bringing forward its interpreter, and the reason behind this is giving priority to the interpreter as we would give priority to the mention of a person to whom we can refer using a prominent pronoun."

In the same context, De Beaugrande (1998, 327) argues that "the referential terms are positioned after their referents; that it is more likely for them to occur after the terms with which they share a reference than before them." This means that the anaphora is the most frequent type of textual reference which, indeed, applies to our chosen text. In comparison with only one instance of cataphora, anaphora

occurred forty-three times. We represent the types and number of these pronouns in the following table:

Pronoun	Type	Occurrence	Percentage
haʾ	Prominent, attached, singular	15	44%
huwa, Hiya (she; he)	Latent, feminine and masculine singular	12	35%
hum (they)	Prominent, attached	4	11.76%
hum (they)	Latent	2	5.88%
hiya (she)	Prominent, detached, singular	1	2.9%
humā (dual form)	Prominent, attached	1	2.9%

We hereby present the phrases that these pronouns refer to:

رؤية أي دولة لمستقبلها تنطلق من مكامن القوة فيها، وذلك ما انتهجناه عند بناء رؤيتنا..

The way any country envisions its future is intrinsically related to the assets it has.

هـذه المحـاور تتكامـل و تتسق مـع بعضهـا في سـبيل تحقيـق أهدافنـا

These axes complement each other in order to achieve our goals.

ينبثق هـذا المحـور مـن إيماننـا بأهميـة بنـاء مجتمـع حيـوي، يعيش أفـراده وفـق المبـادئ الاسلامية...معتزين بهويتهـم الوطنيـة وفخوريـن بإرثهـم الثقافـي العريق

This axis stems from our belief in the importance of a vibrant society whose members live in accordance with Islamic values... are proud of their national identity and their ancient cultural heritage.

نركّز جهودنا على تخصيص الخدمات الحكوميـة و تحسبن بيئة الأعمال بما يسهم في استقطاب أفضل الكفاءات

We will focus our attention on privatizing government services and improving the business environment in order to attract the finest talent and the best investments globally...

ونهيىء البيئة اللازمـة للمواطنين وقطـاع الأعمال والقطـاع غير الربحي لتحمـل مسـؤولياتهـم...

We will prepare the right environment for our citizens, the private sector, and the non-profit sector to take their responsibilities and take the initiative in facing challenges and seizing opportunities.

في كل محور من المحاور قمنا بسرد عدد من الالتزامات و الأهداف التي تمثل نموذجا مما سنعمل على تحقيقه

In each of these axes, we highlighted a selection of commitments and goals, as a reflection of our ambition and a representation of what we aim to achieve...

إن اسـتدامة نجاحنـا لا تكون إلا باسـتدامة مقومـات هذا النجـاح، وهـذا مـا نأمـل أن تحققـه رؤيتنـا

Sustainable success can only be achieved when built upon the sustainability of its determinants, and that is what we hope to achieve.

The text used third-person pronouns in their varied forms: singular and plural, feminine and masculine, prominent and latent. To express anaphoric references, the text used third-person pronouns in their singular, dual/plural, and latent/prominent forms. The referent in the first sentence of the studied introduction is general as to build a preliminary ground for the future, then the text shifts gear to talk about the axes of the vision and refers to the term "axes" three times with them being the foundations of this plan.

When talking about the first axis— the vibrant society — the text referred to the term "society" twice and to the phrase "members of society" five times given their importance. And in the second axis— the thriving economy— the text referred to several conjoined clauses when it states "privatizing government services and improving the business environment" without repeating the pronoun or dismantling the sentence, since it is possible for the referent to be made out of many terms.

The structuring of the referent encourages the reader to carry on with the reading and to follow the successive sentences and phrases to reach the result that the text aims at; such structuring was also used when discussing the third axis —the ambitious nation— when many sectors conjoined their efforts to achieve one of the goals of this axis, namely the accountable citizen.

After that, the introduction ended with repetitive references to the commitments that the vision should honor while appended to a general and major goal of the vision: the sustainability of success with the pronoun referring to it upon its actualization.

Hence, we can conclude that most of the textual references in the text were anaphoric references that used the third-person pronoun in all of them. The referent was either a single term or a phrase depending on the intended meaning while the repetition of singular referents relied on their importance for the text.

Cataphoric reference occurs when the pronoun appears earlier than the expression it relates to, which some early Arab grammarians label the *authorial forwarding* (التقدم الحكمي), (Al)- Astarābādi (1998, 10/3) defines it as "when the subject of the reference is forwarded while there is nothing that compels such forwarding but the occurrence of the pronoun." Similarly, Paltridge (2018, 149) argues that "in this case, the reader knows the item being referred to is yet to come in the text and reads forward to find the meaning of (that[1])."

In our case study, there is one example of cataphoric reference which is located in the sentence: "our vision is founded on three axes and they are: the vibrant society, the thriving economy, and the ambitious nation". The pronoun "**they**" refers to the three axes. The pronoun serves as a subject and is assigned the nominative case, while the predicate is its referent "**and they are a vibrant society...".** Semantically, this pronoun refers to three themes that are considered the main axes of *Saudi Vision 2030*, conjoined together to clarify the pronoun; this is what grammarians thought of as the instance where the pronoun alludes to a delayed referent, in addition to it referring to a set of semantically varied phrases. The text sums the totality of what the vision considers to be its foundation with one pronoun before it starts to cite these items to which the pronoun relates. Despite them being classified under the same label (the vision), these axes differ from each other in that each one of them entails its own goals, plans, and foundations. The way the text manages such branching off with pronominal reference contributes to the textual coherence

and the structural cohesion.

2. Demonstratives

The second category in textual reference is devoted to demonstratives which are crucial items in maintaining coherence between the constituents of the text. Early Arab grammarians classified many terms under this category dividing them number-wise into singular and plural, gender-wise into masculine and feminine, and then adding criteria concerning proximity, vocative case, and allocution. al-Suyūtī (1992, 261/1) proclaims that "most grammarians declare that demonstratives mark three degrees of proximity: close and it uses neutral, near and it uses *hunaka* [there] and far and it uses hunaka or *hunalika* [over there or yon]."

Demonstratives can be circumstantial such as *here*, *there*, *now,* or *then*. These demonstratives serve rhetorical meanings and aims; and even though these meanings can be interchangeable, the context remains the best distinctive element that helps identify them.

The classification of Halliday and Hasan mostly meets that of the early grammarians: circumstantial, near vs far, while they add the two criteria of neutral and selective (1976, 57). When applying such classification to the text, we identified nine demonstratives that could be boiled down into the following repeated demonstratives: masculine *this* [hada], feminine *this* [*hadihi*], and *that* [*dalika*]. The examples that illustrate these demonstratives are:

رؤية أي دولة لمستقبلها تنطلق من مكامن القوة فيها، وذلك ما انتهجناه عند بناء رؤيتنا..

The way any country envisions its future is intrinsically related to the assets it possesses.

تعتمد رؤيتنا على محاور وهي المجتمع الحيوي والاقتصاد المزدهروالوطن الطموح، و هذه المحاورتتكامل وتتسق مع بعضها

Our vision is founded on three axes: the vibrant society, the thriving economy, and the ambitious nation; and these axes complement each other...

إن استدامة نجاحنا لا تكون إلا باستدامة مقومات هذا النجاح، وهذا ما نأمل أن تحققه رؤيتنا

The sustainability of our success would not be possible without the sustainability of this success's determinants, and this is what we hope for our vision to achieve.

A detailed representation of them is organized in the following table:

Demonstrative	Type	Referent	Type
1. This is what we pursued	singular, masculine, far	Assets	Anaphoric
2.These axes complement each other	plural, feminine, near	Axes	Cataphoric
3.This vision	singular, feminine, near	vision	Cataphoric
4.To achieve this vision	singular, feminine, near	Vision	Cataphoric

5.This axis stems	singular, masculine, near	Axis	Cataphoric
6.And for this we focus	singular, masculine, far	Because effectiveness and responsibility...etc	Anaphoric
7.This success	singular, masculine, near	Success	Cataphoric
8.This is what we hope	singular, masculine, near	The sustainability of success	Anaphoric
9.Invest these key ingredients	singular, feminine, near	Key ingredients	Cataphoric

Descriptive Remarks

The demonstrative **this** [هذه] occurred four times, **this** [هذا] three times and **that** [ذلك] twice.

In its four occurrences, the demonstrative *this* in its feminine case [هذه] refers to axes, vision (twice), determinants, and they all come after the demonstrative. In its three occurrences, the demonstrative *this* referred to the vibrant society's axis, success, sustainability of success. In both the first and second instances, the referents come after the demonstrative, but in the third instance, the referent came before it.

The demonstrative *that* referred twice to an antecedent; what appears first to the reader is that the demonstratives refer to a forwarded referent in all six instances but after perusal, the reader finds that—from the perspective of this research —some of them refer to an antecedent like it is the case in instances five, seven, and nine. For example, in the phrase "this axis stems from our belief in the importance of building a vibrant society", the demonstrative *this* seems to refer to the term (axis), but the actual referent is what came before the phrase (i.e. the first axis); and what precedes this term in the previous paragraph is a discussion of the first axis—the vibrant society; which means that here the demonstrative refer to a general referent which indicates its real referent. An example of this would be found in the sentence "the sustainability of our success would not be possible without the sustainability of this success's determinants"; the demonstrative *this* refers to success which refers, in its turn, to the sustainability of success's determinants. This also applies to clause (9) where the feminine demonstrative *this* [hadihi] seems to refer to 'success' when it originally refers to 'the sustainability of success along with its determinants" in the previous clause.

If the reader would reflect more upon the text's usage of the demonstrative *this*, she/he would truly notice that in its first occurrence: "The way any country envision its future is intrinsically related to the assets it possesses, and that is what we followed when building our vision for the kingdom", the demonstrative referred to a preceding referent (the assets it possesses) to stress the fact that any visionary plan needs to be supported by such powerful requirement. Moreover, in the second occurrence: "and since efficiency and responsibility are two crucial concepts that we strive to apply at all levels; and for that, we focus on the non-profit sector in the third axis", the demonstrative referred to all the cited contributions of

efficiency and responsibility in building an ambitious nation. And this is what justifies the existence of a third axis that focused mainly on the non-profit sector.

Amongst the rhetorical goals the text aimed at by using the demonstrative **that [ذلك]** in both instances above: It came after an explanation that cited the determinants, the foundations, and the contributions. Since what is intended here to be expressed is not a mere term or a simple sentence, but a set of conjoined meanings, they came assorted with such a demonstrative to express forwardness in aim and foundations. In the second occurrence, the *lām* of justification was (translated by using *for*) was added to state justification [للذلك]; which gives the demonstrative an extra layer of depth that relates to its particularity in discussing the third axis. In the remaining instances, the text mostly used *this* in both its gender cases [هذا،هذه] when describing the vision and its axes given the proximity of the project, with it emerging from Saudi Arabia and being directed towards it at the same time, combining the potential, the projects, and the members.

The transition from general to specific, the local proximity these demonstratives create between the vision and the Saudi citizens, and the gradual progression in referencing successive antecedents contributed to actualizing coherence between the constituents of the text and resulted in a cohesive structure of the text that introduces this massive national project.

3. Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are considered to be part of the referential armor and they fall under two categories: restrictive (a.k.a definite) and non-restrictive (a.k.a indefinite); examples of the former are alladī (masc-sing), allatī (fem-sing), alladāni (masc-dual), allatāni (fem- dual), allāttī (fem-pl)...etc., while as examples of the latter, we might cite: *man* (who), *mā* (what), *ayyu* (any) and they are always ambiguous and in need of a sentence or phrase to specify their meaning and clarify it. Such a phrase is labeled a relative clause [Ṣilatu-al-Mawṣūl] and it contains a pronoun that relates the clause to it.

Ibn Malik (1990, 187-186) defined the relative pronoun as "that which is always in need of a referent, or an interpretive sentence, which is neither imperative nor interrogative...; since the aim of the clause is clarifying the pronoun."

Al-Jurjānī (n.d, 199-200) also celebrated the importance of the relative pronoun and its secrets when he discussed alladī (that which/whose): "you should know that there is an abundant amount of knowledge and plenty of secrets hidden underneath **alladī,** so much so that if you would pursue this knowledge, you would discover what would gratify you…; (alladī) was brought up to be a bridging gap to deliver knowledge through sentences...what they mean by that is that when you say "I passed by Zayd whose father was departing/on his way" [Marartu bi-Zayd alladī ʾaḅūhu munṭaliq] and you find yourself crutching upon **alladī** until you achieve to distinguish Zayd from other persons with that clause "whose father is departing"; and without **alladī** you could not reach that result**…** the meaning of this is that you cannot reach (**alladī)** without a sentence that the addressee is familiar with"

Refaat (2005, 276) insisted on how important the relative pronoun is, along with its referent and

clause, in structuring a clear sentence and in holding together the constituents of the compound arguing that "the relative pronoun and its clause are not enough by themselves to construct a complete and useful sentence; such utility would not be attainable unless the other linguistic items join in to scaffold the meaning... in other words, the relative pronoun links between the sentence, in whose range it locates along with the relative clause, and whatever precedes it serving as its antecedent"

In the text, we identified nine instances of relative pronouns, restrictive and non-restrictive that we organized as follows:

Relative Pronoun	Type	Referent	Relative Clause	The link in the clause
1. that is <u>what</u> we pursued when we designed our Saudi vision	non-restrictive	that	we pursued	prominent third person pronoun
2.we focus on privatizing government services and improving the business environment thereby contributing to	non-restrictive	Privatizing services and improving the business environment	contributing to the attraction	latent/implied pronoun referring to (it)
3.we highlighted a selection of commitments and goals, <u>which</u> represent a reflection of our ambition and a representation of <u>what</u> we aim to achieve	restrictive (which) Non-restrictive (what)	commitments and goals a reflection	represent a reflection of… we aim to achieve	latent referring to (it) Prominent pronoun *haʾ*
4.to make sure that all future projects are aligned to <u>what</u> is entailed in the axes	non-restrictive	context (the content of the axes)	is entailed	Prominent pronoun *haʾ*
5.we launched some executive programs on which we started working	restrictive	Executive programs	we started working	Prominent pronoun *haʾ*
6.reflections of the programs <u>which</u> soon to be launched	restrictive	reflections of the programs	soon to be launched	Latent referring to (it)
7.this is <u>what</u> we hope to achieve	non-restrictive	this	we hope to achieve	Latent referring to (we)
8.<u>which</u> stems from our strengths	restrictive	our vision	stems	Latent referring to (it)

The text used *mā*, which is known for its non-restrictive relationality, in 5 instances, while in comparison, restrictive relative pronouns occurred 4 times. We notice that *mā* [that] expressed general ideas since its occurrence at the beginning of the text. It represented broad themes about countries' strengths, the strategic location of the kingdom, attracting talents and achieving goals and aspirations:

● The way any country envisions its future is intrinsically related to the assets it has and that is what we pursued when…

● To ensure that all future projects are aligned to what is entailed in the axes…

● this is what we hope for our vision to achieve…

However, when the text aimed at specifying the vision, identifying its axes, foundations, and programs to assert their efficiency, it used a restrictive relative pronoun. Examples from the introduction are:

● we launched some executive programs on *which* we started working…and other programs that are reflections of the programs which soon to be launched…our vision which stems from our strengths.

If the reader looks for what these relative pronouns refer to, she/he would discover that it has referred mostly to a mentioned referent that could be a singular word or a clause. The singular such as *dalika* (that) is the referent of the particle *mā* (what) in the text: "and that is what we pursued when designing our vision", and such as *haḏa* (this) and *our* vision since they are respectively the referents of the relative pronouns *mā* (what) and *allatī* (which) in the phrase "this is what we hope to achieve through our vision which stems from our strengths…". While an example of the compound referent is the phrase (privatizing government services and improving the business environment) in the sentence "we focus on privatizing government services and improving the business environment thereby contributing to the attraction of…". And in the same way, we notice that (reflections of the programs) is the referent of (which) in "and other programs that are reflections of the programs which soon to be launched." Whereas in the case of the contextually implied referent, it occurred once in "to ensure that all future projects are aligned to what is entailed in the axes" where the referent is the content of these axes.

Just like demonstratives, referents are linked to each other to preserve the cohesion of the text. When it stated: "and that is what we pursued…", *that* (dalika) is the referent of *what* (mā) while the demonstrative is referring back at the same time to a preceding phrase that explains it: "the way any country envisions its future is intrinsically related to the assets it possesses, and that is what we pursued…". The same happened in the example: "the sustainability of our success can only be possible if built upon the sustainability of this success's determinants, and this is what we hope for our vision to achieve", the relative pronoun *mā* (what) is referring to *haḏa* (this) and the latter, in its turn, is referring to (the sustainability of the success's determinants).

All this contributed to the cohesive structure of the text while highlighting the path that the vision has followed in its construction phase and what it aspires to achieve by maintaining the sustainability of its success. As for the relative clause, it played its role in clarifying the meaning of the pronoun and removing its ambiguity. All of them were verb clauses with the verb being conjugated in the present tense and they either contained prominent or latent pronouns. Such a relational model that gathered in its framework the relative pronoun, the relative clause, and the referent reinforced the text's structure and

preserved its discursive flow.

4. Comparison Tools

Comparative reference is considered the fourth category of reference and it bifurcates into two types: general comparison and specific comparison. For Halliday and Hasan (1976, 76-77), the former is discussed in terms of similarity, likeness, and difference, while the latter is expressed in terms of quality or quantity. They (Halliday and Hasan, 77-78) explain that "likeness may take the form of identity, where "two things" are, in fact, the same […] or of similarity where two things are like each other"; while they express difference as the negative form of "non-likeness." Moreover, they state that particular comparison "means comparison in respect of quantity or quality. It is also by means of adjective or adverb; not of a special class but ordinary adjectives and adverbs in some comparative form." (Halliday and Hasan, 77)

When it comes to comparison, reference is either *textual* when referring to a preceding or a subsequent referent, or *situational* when referring to an outside context. Upon perusing the text of the vision, we will notice that it contains several comparative tools either general or particular:

1. General Comparison

Expressing Similarity: The vision's introduction does not contain comparative similarity which can be justified by the fact that the vision trusts that its specificities, goals, and programs do not resemble any previous projects; this lack of comparative likeness alludes to creativity, innovation, and quality while stressing the distinction and newness of the vision.

Expressing difference: It manifested in the many used expressions that set a tone of unlikeness and even contrast in the same sentence; some of its examples are:

● Our vision starts and ends with society.

The sentence joined "starts" and "ends"

● "Citizens and residents", "small enterprises as well as large corporations", "Private and non-profit sectors"

Despite the use of contrasting phrases, there is still a general commonality between them given the fact that the vision is comprehensive enough to harbor antonyms.

2. Particular Comparison

The text expressed it via two examples:

● Contributing to the attraction of the finest talents and the best investments globally.

● We will use our investment power to create a more diverse and sustainable economy.

In the two examples, the superlative communicates how to attract talents and preserve the sustainability of success. In the first example, the superlative refers to an outside context, while in the second one, and like most comparative tools, it refers to an item inside the text.

In short, these tools held the text together by construing comparison through processes of similarity, difference, and contrast, and serving the intended cohesive structure of the text while depending on each other.

Second Goal: Conjunction

Conjunction, one of the many cohesive ties, differs from reference in that it does not focus on referring to a preceding or following text. Khattabi (1991, 23) states that: "the text is a sum of sentences or sequences that are linearly successive, and for it to be perceived as a homogeneous unity, it needs various linking tools to hold between its constituents."

Halliday and Hassan (1976, 227); define conjunction as "a specification of the way in which what is to follow is systematically connected to what has gone before"; the sentences are connected through special tools and elements that serve such functions. This cohesive tie is divided into four types:

1. **Additive Conjunction**:

One of the most important types of conjunction, which plays a crucial role in strengthening the ties between terms, sentences, and paragraphs, is additive conjunction that achieves cohesion in the text by dint of using conjunctive particles. Whether we adopt the term *conjunction*—used by earlier grammarians—or that of *coordination*, the relationship of both terms to the acts of linking and construction is crystal clear. Ibn Yaʿīsh defined conjunction by introducing the etymology of the Arabic verb ʿatafa "ʿatafā al-farissu ʿinānahu (when the knight bends the nose-rein of a horse to incline its head towards him); such act is called *atf* since the latter bends towards the former and grammatically follows its suit; *nasaq* is a Kufi term like when they say *ṭaġr nasaq* (a coordinated mouth): if its teeth are perfectly aligned and *kalāmun nasaq* (coordinated speech): if it follows one unified scheme" (n.d., 8:88). In *Lisān al-ʿArab,* Ibn Manẓur defined *nasaq* stating that "two things are said to be coordinated if they take place successively; *nasaqu al-asnān* (teeth coordination): their orderliness and alignment; coordination is a form of organization". (n.d., v:10, 353)

Thus, conjunctive particles play an important role in organizing the text, rendering it cohesive while following a unified scheme. Some of the conjunctive tools that have this effect are *waw, fa, aw, ṯumma*. The particle واو [wa-] is the most frequent in the text since it occurred 56 times. The conjunctive particle ف [fa-] occurred once. The details of the conjunctive particle *wa* are to be consulted in the following table:

Conjunction with *waw*	Noun with noun	Predicate with predicate	Nominal phrase with nominal phrase	Adjunct with adjunct	Paragraph with paragraph	Total
Repetition	47	3	1	1	5	57
Percentage	82.5%	5.3%	1.7%	1.7%	8.8%	100

In his discussion of what precedes the particle *waw* and what comes after it, al-Jurjānī confirms the

necessity of a shared meaning between the two; he states: "it does not occur [he means the *waw*] unless the meaning in this sentence patches up with a second meaning in the other; in the same way we have Zayd and Omar as brothers, peers or sharing the same status in the sentences, the state which one of them would be experiencing (such as standing up or sitting down) would apply to the other without a doubt" (n.d., 225)

Some examples from the text where the particle *waw* occurred:

"لقد حبانا الله في المملكة العربية السعودية مقومات جغرافية وحضارية واجتماعية وديموغرافية واقتصادية"

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we are blessed with many geographic, cultural, social, demographic, and economic assets.

"ورؤية أي دولة لمستقبلها تنطلق من مكامن القوة فيها، وذلك ما انتهجناه عند بناء رؤيتنا"

The way any country envisions its future stems from the strengths/assets it possesses, and that is what we pursued in designing our vision.

"تبدأ رؤيتنا من المجتمع، وإليه تنتهي..."

Our vision starts and ends with society.

" وفي المحور الثاني الاقتصاد المزدهر، نركّز على توفير الفرص للجميع،...."

And in the second axis, the thriving economy, we focus on providing opportunities for all.

This *waw* came "to chain one term to another" (Ibn Ya'īsh, n.d., 4/8), it linked between terms, clauses, and paragraphs in the text; and thanks to this particle that actualized a robust bond between the constituents of the text, the structure of the introduction is made coherent and cohesive. When examining the first sentence of the introduction, we can notice the used conjunction when linking the various qualifications and assets of the kingdom. Also, the particle *waw* was used to append the next paragraphs when it states, "and the way any country envisions...", then it linked a nominal sentence by use of conjunction "and that is what we pursued…"

Indeed, these are subsequent phrases that were conjoined by the particle *waw,* which engaged them in citing the various national assets while following them with a general rule upon which most countries build their future visions confirming meanwhile that the Saudi vision would follow the same path.

The particle *fa* is used once in the text:

"وذلك ما انتهجناه عند بناء رؤيتنا للمملكة العربية السعودية للعام (1452هـ – 2030م). فمكانتنا في العالم الاسلامي ستمكننا من أداء دورنا الريادي كعمق و سند لأمتينا العربية والإسلامية..."

...and that is what we pursued when constructing our Saudi Vision for the year 1452 AD/2030 BC, given our status that will enable us to build on our leading role as the heart of Arab and Islamic worlds.

The text discussed the various qualifications of the kingdom and their role in enabling the country to occupy a privileged status, then it stated: "our status...will enable us..." making the qualifications the cause behind the country's leading role. From the text's perspective, the conjunctive *"fa" is* serving causality and linking the paragraphs of the text from its first sentence up to that which starts with the particle, tying the preceding with the following despite the lack of proximity between the conjoined

clauses. Al-Jurjānī argues that "what confuses people about conjunction is that a sentence might not be conjoined with the neighboring one, but rather with another that is in no way adjacent to it…; the reason behind this is that the sentence that is positioned in the middle between the two conjoined sentences might be more semantically relevant to the one it borders." (n.d., 244)

We notice that the conjunctive *aw* was not used in the text and we can justify that by the fact that the vision represents firm policies and decisions with no room for choices, doubts, or any other similar meanings that this particle indicates.

To summarize this section about conjunction, we might say that the latter was prominent through the use of conjunctive particles collaborating to tie between the conjoined terms, sentences, and paragraphs to create a cohesive order within the text.

2. Causal Conjunction

It is constructed using many tools such as *la'alla*, *lām* of justification, the adverbial of purpose, or what would be explicitly or implicitly indicative of causality, justification, and effect.

Khattabi argues that "causal conjunction enables us to recognize the logical relationship between two sentences or more, … and it includes special relations such as consequence, causality, and condition...the latter all relate to a general, strong relationship between cause and effect." (1991, 23). As for Shehri, he insists that the reason behind it is "for the sender to be able to link successive events" (2004, 408). Brian Partridge cites its elements: "because of, thus, so, since, therefore, hence, at the end, in this way" (2018, 159)

In our case study, the configuration of cohesion between the composing constituents of the text manifests through the use of the various forms of causal conjunction such as the *lām* of justification, the adverbial of purpose, prepositional phrase *fi sabili* (for the sake of/in order to), and other forms like *thus, contributing to*, *it will enable us*, *it will lead to*...etc. We represent the details in the following table:

Item	Form	Repetition	Percentage of Repetition
Justifying *lām*	To diversify, to achieve, for our thriving future, to launch, to be, since we believe, for that, to enable, to bear, to ensure	11	57.9%
Adverbial of purpose	in order to achieve,	2	10.5%
Clause	*Fī sabil* (for the sake of/in order to)	2	10.5%
Other Forms	to be, contributing to, would not be, lead to	4	21.1%
Total		19	100%

It seems this type of conjunction is not limited to certain tools or forms, but is rather deduced from the text along with the implied meaning of cause and effect; even if the most frequent form is that of justifying *lām* whether it is attached directly to the outcome like in:

"ويمثل المحور الأول أساسًا لتحقيق هذه الرؤية، وتأسيس قاعدة صلبة لازدهارنا الاقتصادي".

The first axis is vital to achieving this vision and to laying a strong foundation for economic prosperity.

Or when it occurred attached to another term to stress the act of justification or another meaning as in the example:

"ولأن الفاعلية والمسؤولية مفهومان جوهريان نسعى لتطبيقهما على جميع المستويات لنكون وطناً طموحاً بإنتاجه ومنجزاته. ولذلك، نركز في المحور الثالث من الرؤية على القطاع العام"

...efficiency and responsibility are two crucial concepts that we strive to apply at all levels to be an ambitious nation. Hence our focus on the non-profit sector in the third axis of this vision

The paragraph started with offering a cause by using the justifying *lām* coupled with *ʾanna* to stress the reason behind the third axis, then the justifying *lām* appeared in the same sentence attached to the demonstrative *that* while referring to the previous causes: the importance of applying efficiency and responsibility, and making sure that the kingdom would be an ambitious nation with all its achievements...

This *lām* that was repeated in various forms is implemented to link the causes in the text to the effects that the vision aspires to achieve, achieving cohesive and logical relationships between the constituents of the text. Besides, the text used other forms that point to the causes leading to results, goals, and ambitions: "in order to clarify our work mechanisms and our next steps, we highlighted some of the executive programs"; it cited the reason behind highlighting the executive programs namely, to clarify the procedures and the mechanisms that are adopted.

The text also used the prepositional phrase *fī sabil* twice to show what would result from the axes on which the vision is founded and the programs that would be launched to honor its commitments. An example of that would be: "our strategic location will enable us to link the three continents", and towards the end of the introduction, the phrase: "the sustainability of our success can only be achieved when built upon solid foundations."

Through its introduction, the text of the vision confirmed that the strategic location of the kingdom will enable it to connect the three continents. Such a concept is reflected in the used sentences and in the linking tools that hold these terms and sentences together, thus attaining a cohesive text.

3. Temporal conjunction

It is a "relationship between the theses of two successive sentences […] This temporal relation is expressed in its simplest form by *then*". (1976, 261) There are various tools in the text that indicate time while pointing forward to the future, they add up to a total of seven; four out of which are attached to the particle sa- (س) such as:

"سيمكّننا موقعنا الاستراتيجي من أن نكون محوراً لربط القارات الثلاث"

Our strategic location will enable us to connect the three continents.

سنعمل على تحقيقه...كما سيتم اعتماد الرؤية كمرجعية...

We will strive to achieve...this vision will be adopted as a reference.

وذلك ما انتهجناه عند بناء رؤيتنا للمملكة العربية السعودية للعام (1452هـ – 2030م)

And that is what we pursued in building our Saudi vision for the year (1452 AD /2030 BC)

نماذج من البرامج التي ستُطلق قريبًا

Models of the programs which soon to be launched.

Such examples confirm the actualization of the temporal conjunction in the text; while focusing on the particle *sa-* that serves the function of expansion since it transforms verbs from the limited time—in this case, a present-tense— to a wider time with a farsighted vision, thus aligning the text with the intended goals of this vision that foresees a bright future.

When we carefully read the following paragraph: "we have highlighted some of the executive programs on which we started working...and other programs that are the representations of the soon to be launched programs...", we notice two important things: firstly, the transition between tenses; the achieved past and the aspired future, like when it states: "we did, started, will be launched" striking the right balance between these two tenses; the text was able to utilize tenses to the benefit of showing the difference between the time of designing goals and that of achieving them. Secondly, conjoining two tools to express the near future when it says: "will be launched soon" contributing to the cohesion of the text.

These tools along with their variety and the way they are scattered throughout the text focusing on the starting and ending paragraphs contributed to its homogeneity and alignment with what the vision aspires to in terms of development.

4. Adversative Conjunction

The case study did not contain any of the tools of the category *adversative conjunction* such as: *rather*, *but*, *nevertheless*, *despite of...*etc. This might be explained by the fact that the vision's axes, goals, and foundations were predetermined and are not subject to hesitation or digression. This proves that the goal is what dictated the discursive strategies in the text along with its used cohesive ties. This conclusion is confirmed by what Shehri included in his discussion of discourse strategies and their classifying criteria, their levels, and their mechanisms since he argues: "The process of discourse production in a specific form is considered one of the important steps towards the achievement of its goal; hence the multiplicity of discursive strategies to achieve a certain goal. Discourse depends on language as its primary material…, and the discursive strategy might reflect upon the different established levels of language, such as morphological, syntactic, semantic and phonological levels, through the use of certain linguistic tools and mechanisms." (2004, 167)

Third Goal: Ellipsis

Ellipsis is one of the ties of textual cohesion. It is commonly used in natural languages since they

lean towards brevity and conciseness through omitting certain textual elements and leaving a piece of evidence leading to what has been omitted. Early and contemporary grammarians decided on the different types of ellipsis. They also insist that there should be evidence on the omission either in writing or when conferred from the context. For example, Ibn Jinni (1983, 360/2) states that "Arabs omitted the sentence, the word, the particle, and the vowel, this should not be carried out without a trace to lead back to it, otherwise it will be a useless claim of knowing the future."

Holliday and Hasan (1976, 144) define ellipsis as "a relation within the text, and in the great majority of its instances, the presupposed item is present in the preceding text. This is to say...ellipsis is normally an anaphoric relationship." Here we present the details of the most major types of ellipses that occurred in the text:

1. **Nominal Ellipsis** manifested through the omission of the gerunds *badʾan wa intihaʾan* (starting and ending with) in the phrase:

<div dir="rtl">وتنمية الفرص للجميع مـن رواد الاعمـال والمنشآت الصغرى إلى الشركات الكبرى</div>

...creating economic opportunities for the entrepreneur, the small enterprise as well as the large corporation...when it means: starting with the entrepreneurs and ending with the large corporations.

They were omitted and substituted with placeholders that allude to them: *mina* (from) and *ʾilā* (to) which respectively indicate the beginning and the end of the intention. The omission of the subject and the passivization of the verb when its subject was not mentioned in the following phrase: "and other programs that are a representation of what we aim to achieve...", the subject was omitted and substituted by the object; since it should have been: we will launch the programs.

2. Particle Ellipsis

ʔ **an** (أن) has been omitted along with the present tense verb attached to the justifying *lām* like in the example: "... نسعى لتطبيقهما... لنكون وطنا طموحا" (we strive to apply....; to be an ambitious nation...)

The omission of these terms is due both to a general abstract aim and to specific aims that are dependent on the context of each act of ellipsis. The general aim is that of giving the reader a chance to reflect upon the text while reading it, to unearth its buried meanings and ideas, and to link its constituents by looking for the elliptical elements, the potential presuppositions, and their relationship to what is explicitly mentioned or what is indirectly implied in the context. As for the aims that are specific to each instance of ellipsis, we can notice their examples in the following: The omission of the two gerunds to bring *small enterprises* and *large corporations* closer to confirm that providing opportunities would be for everyone. The omission of the subject and its replacement by its object in (it will be launched) given that the subject is known to the addressee, and that there is no need to mention it when it is implied in the context. Besides, the reason behind the omission of أن that marks the future tense is quite clear; its omission draws the tense back to the present suggesting immediacy and optimism.

These general and specific aims collaborate to help the addressee identify the elliptical terms and their alluding evidence, which build cohesion between the preceding and following parts of the text and

their meanings.

Fourth goal: substitution

Textualists consider substitution as one of the cohesive ties in the text, it is an intra-textual process, that is carried out by substituting one item with another. Halliday and Hasan argue that it is "a grammatical relation that takes place in the wording rather than the meaning." (1976, 88) With substitution being a process that takes place "within the text" (Halliday and Hasan), it is usually an anaphoric relation that links the preceding and the following parts of the text. Textualists divide it into three categories:

One: nominal substitution

(Al)-Tamimi (2017, 31) argues that it "depends on descriptive specification of the substituted item, and this specification is defined by the context." It is usually expressed using nominal linguistic items, such as *one*, *ones*, *same*...etc. and we could not identify any instance of such substitution in our case study.

Second: verbal substitution

(Al)-Tamimi (2017, 32), offers a detailed description of it stating that "it is using the general form to indicate an event instead of the specific one" and it is carried out by using the verb *do* in English and that of فعل in Arabic.

Third: clausal substitution

It is carried out by using terms to replace a whole sentence or a set of sentences; examples of these terms might be: *this*, *that*, *so*...etc.

Such type of substitution occurred thrice in the text:

ورؤية أي دولة لمستقبلها تنطلق من مكامن القوة فيها، وذلك ما انتهجناه في بناء رؤيتنا ...

The way any country envisions its future stems from its strengths, and that is what we pursued when designing our vision …

ولأن الفاعلية والمسؤولية مفهومان جوهريان نسعى لتطبيقهما على جميع المستويات؛ لنكون وطنًا طموحًا بإنتاجه ومنجزاته،

ولذلك نركز في المحور الثالث من الرؤية على القطاع العام.

And since efficiency and responsibility are two crucial concepts that we strive to apply at all levels; and for that, we focus on the non-profit sector in the third axis.

إن استدامة نجاحنا لا تكون إلا باستدامة مقومات هذا النجاح، وهذا ما نأمل أن تحققه رؤيتنا التي تنبع من عناصر قوتنا...

The sustainability of our success will only be achieved when based on a solid foundation, and this is what we hope to achieve.

The text used ذلك (that) replacing a whole preceding phrase: "that every country starts from its available strengths and assets to build its vision", and it used لذلك (for that) and هذا (this) to substitute

what has been previously uttered. The tool of substitution is frequent in the text given that the latter represents a detailed future vision that extends up to the year 2030, and since this vision has a lot of goals and commitments, the substitution was necessary to link between the sentences in order to achieve the intended cohesion throughout the text. By maintaining the relationship between the used demonstratives and their antecedents, the text guaranteed the continuity of the discursive flow. What asserts the importance of substitution for textual cohesion is that the preceding text explains and clarifies the connotation of the subsequent, and that is why the reader would make sure to look for what will supply such clarification while saving the text from redundancy and tautological repetition.

Conclusion

Findings and Recommendations

   * The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is proud to have launched *vision 2030*, which represents a national development plan with many desired goals and ambitions to bring about a transformational change at all levels.

* The clarity of the vision along with its axes and its designed goals is obvious. Such clarity is reflected in the cohesion of the text and the coherence between its introduction, body, and conclusion. The introduction of the vision's text tackled the foundations and criteria that are implemented in its construction. Then, a detailed description and explanation of the vision ensued, only to move later on to discuss what has not been mentioned in the axes. All these elements collaborated to provide a unified and general framework that ensured cohesion between the text's terms, sentences, paragraphs, and sections.

* A tendency towards partnering in building, designing goals, and executing them was evident in the text through the frequent implementation of situational reference. Hence the text's use of the plural form of the first-person pronoun to suggest a co-operation between the leadership and the citizens; such use also stressed the co-dependency between the language and the situation and proves that this vision is built on partnership either in its design, articulation or execution.

* The text utilized tenses wisely through its ability to combine both the present and the future tenses; it talked about what has been achieved in the past before switching gear to talk about what is aspired in the future asserting the clarity of the vision and assuring that its goals are built on firm grounds.

* The introduction made use of demonstratives referring to a general antecedent. The latter is referring, in its turn, back to another preceding text which is the real referent. Also, the different degrees of proximity that these demonstratives are equipped with achieved their desired goals and contributed to the cohesion of the textual structure.

* The research identified both general and specific relative pronouns; the former expressed general themes and comprehensive opinions while the latter referred to matters specific to the vision and its axes.

* Additive conjunction adopted conjunctive particles to reach textual cohesion, and that is according to the lexical and etymological meaning of the phrase (coordinating conjunction) for the early

grammarians; '*atafa* that has the meaning of to bend/incline towards and *nasaq* which conveys the meaning of a mouth with well-aligned teeth. Such metaphorical representation represents what the additive conjunction achieved in terms of coherence and cohesion.

* The causal conjunction is quite evident in the text through the frequent use of the justifying lām and the other forms from which one deduces the causes and links them to the results and aspiration of the vision. This transition from causes to effects weaves the text within a rational web of relations.

* The text used the causal substitution when it needs to link between the goal-related sentences given the importance of such linking in organizing the multiple aims and aspirations of the vision. Such a tool achieved a certain discursive flow, a coherence between the substituted and the substitute, in addition to a brevity that saved the text from repeating itself.

* To the best of its ability, this study linked the theory of text linguistics about cohesive ties with what has been written by the early grammarians and scholars of the Arabic language, especially al-Jurjānī and his Naẓm theory. This link can only prove that the early grammarians had their own perspective about textual construction.

* In our research, we discovered that there are many cohesive ties that textualists limited to certain disciplines and that would prove to have a broader perspective if tackled from grammatical and rhetorical angles as in the cases of substitution and conjunction.

* The most important recommendations of this research are the importance of studying the text of *Saudi Vision 2030* in its entirety, the identification of its various cohesive ties, and the different linguistic angles from which it can be examined: lexical, semantic, pragmatic...etc[2].

اتساق البنية النصية في نص رؤية المملكة العربية السعودية 2030

نوال الثنيان
قسم الترجمة، جامعة الأميرة نورة بنت عبد الرحمن، المملكة العربية السعودية

الملخص

استهللنا بحثنا بتقديم تعريف لعدد من المفاهيم والاصطلاحات المعتمدة، نحو: الاتساق، والبنية النصية، ورؤية السعودية 2030. ثم تناولنا تفصيل مظاهر الاتساق في النص المختار عبر: "الإحالة"، وأدوات الاتساق الإحالية المتمثلة في الضمائر، وأسماء الإشارة، والأسماء الموصولة، وأدوات المقارنة. و"الوصل" بأقسامه الأربعة: الإضافي، والسببي، والزمني، والعكسي. و"الحذف"، باعتباره علاقة اتساقية، بقسميه: "الحذف الحرفي"، و"الحذف الاسمي". و"الاستبدال"، بقسميه: "الاستبدال الاسمي"، والاستبدال الفعلي". وجعلنا خاتمة البحث عبارة عن خلاصة للنتائج والتوصيات التي توصلنا إليها. كان أهمها: ترابط النص في إطار عام موحد، وبروز روح التشاركية في استخدام الضمائر العائدة على القيادة والشعب، وتوظيف الزمان توظيفًا دقيقًا بالمزاوجة بين زمني الماضي والمستقبل، مما يؤكد وضوح الرؤية وواقعيتها،. علاوة على اعتماد مظاهر أخرى للربط

بين عناصر النص، مما زاده تلاحماً واتساقاً. وأكّدنا في بحثنا على أهمية إعداد أبحاث لسانية تتخذ من "نص الرؤية" مجالاً

للدراسة والتحليل من زاويا مختلفة تمكن من الوقوف على صور الاتساق والتماسك فيها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاتساق، البنية النصية، رؤية المملكة العربية السعودية 2030، الإحالة، الوصل، الحذف، الاستبدال.

Endnotes

[1] By *that,* Paltridge is referring to the example he used.

[2] This research was funded by the Deanship of Scientific Research at Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University through the Fast- track Research Funding Program.

References

(Al)- Astarābādi, Raḍī al-Dīn Muḥammad al-. 1998. *Sharh Kafiyat Ibn Al-Hajib*. 1st ed. Beirut: Dār al-Kutub al-ʿilmiyya

(Al) Azharī. 19674. *Tahdhīb Al-Lugha*. Edited by Abd al-Salam Harun et al. 15 vols. Cairo: al-Dār al-Misriyya lil-Taʾlīf wal-Tarjama.

Beaugrande (De), Robert. 1998. *Text, Discourse and Procedure*. Translated by Tamam Hassan. 1st ed. Cairo.

Fadl, Salah. 1998. Nazaria Al Benayea fi Al Nakd Al Adabi. Cairo; Dar Al shourk Publishing House

Halliday, M. A. K. & Ruqaiya Hasan. 1976. *Cohesion in English*. Longman Group. London

Halliday, M. A. K. 2004. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, UEL, Third edition, Hodder Arnold, London

Huneety, Anas, Bassil Mashaqba, Sabri Shehadeh Y. Al-Shboul, and Abdallah Tayseer Alshdaifat. 2017. A Contrastive Study of Cohesion in Arabic and English Religious Discourse. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature* 6 (3): 116-122.

Huneety, Anas, Bassil Mashaqba, Moh'd Al-Omari Wael Zuraiq, and Sabri Alshboul. (2019). Patterns of Lexical Cohesion in Arabic Newspaper Editorials. *Jordan Journal of Modern Languages and Literature* 11 (3): 273-296.

Ibn Jenni. 1983. *Al-Khaṣāʾis*. Edited by Mohamed Ali Najjar. Vol. 3. Cairo: Dar al-Kutub al-Misriyya.

Ibn Malīk. 1995. *Sharḥ Al-Tashīl*. Edited by Abd al-Raḥmān al-Sayyid and Mohamed Badawi Mukhtoun. Cairo: Dār Hājjar.

Ibn Manzūr. n.d. *Lisān Al-ʾArab*. Beirut: Dār Ṣāder.

(Al-) Jurjānī Abdulqaher. n.d. *Dalaʾil Al-ʾīejāz*. Edited by Mahmud Shaker. Cairo: Dār al-Madani.

Khattabi, Mohamed. 1991. *Linguistics of Text, an Introduction to the Harmony of Discourse*. Beirut, Casablanca: Al- Markaz al-Thaqafi al-Arabi.

Maingueneau, Dominique. 2009. Les termes clés de l'analyse du discours, Éditions du Seuil, Paris

Paltridge, Brian. 2018. *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction*. Translated by Abdul Rahman al-Fahd2nd ed. Continuum Discourse Series. New York: Continuum. Riyadh: King Saud University Publishing House.

Piaget, Jean. 1985. *Structuralism*. Translated by Aref Mneimneh and Bashir Aubry. 4th ed. Beirut: Oweidat Publications.

Refaat, Hussein. 2005. *Al-Mawqiʿyya Fi al-Nahw al-ʿAarabī: Dirasa Siyaqiyya*. 1st ed. Cairo: ʿalām al-kutub.

(Al)-Shawish, Muhammed. 2001. Uṣūl taḥlīl al-khiṭāb fī al-naẓarīyyah alnaḥwīyah al-'Arabīyah: ta'sīs naḥw al-naṣ. 1st ed**.** Tunis: Manubah University.

(Al)-Shehri, Abd al-Hadi Dhafer al-. 2004. *Discourse Strategies: A Deliberative Linguistic Approach*. 1st ed. Beirut: Dar Al-Kitab Al-Jadid.

(Al)-Suyūtī, Abd al-Raḥmān Jalāludin al-. 1992. *Hamʿ Al-Hawāmiʿ Fī Sharh Jamʿ al-Jawāmiʿ*. Edited by Abd alʿāl Salim Makram. Beirut: Al-Risala Foundation.

(Al)-Tamimī, ʿali Hussain. 2017. Suwaru al Qurʾan al-Madaniya: diraṣa naṣyya. PhD, University of Al-Qadisiyah.

(Al)-Zajjāj, Abū Isḥāq Ibrāhīm al-. 1988. *Maʾāni Al-Qurʾān Wa-Iʿrabuhu*. Edited by Abd al-Jalil Shalabi. Beirut: Ālam al-Kutub.

(Al)-Zarkashī, Mohamed Badr al-Dīn al-. 1972. *Al-Burhān Fī-ʿUlūm al-Qurʾan*. Edited by Muhammad Abu al-Fadl Ibrahim. Dār al-Maʿrīfa.

(Al)-Zanned, Lazhar. 1993. *Nasīj Al-Naṣ*. 1st ed. Beirut, Casablanca: Al- Markaz al-Thaqafi al-Arabi.

"Saudi Vision 2030."" n.d. https://www.vision2030.gov.sa/en/node.