

Comparative Patterns of Grammatical Cohesion in English and Kurdish News Editorials

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Abstract

The current study conducts a contrastive analysis of the use of grammatical cohesion in English and Kurdish political editorial news discourse. The study draws on insights from systemic functional linguistics and McCarthy's (1991) model as it demonstrates wider applicability. The study aims to investigate how English and Kurdish political news editorials employ grammatical cohesive devices, including reference, conjunction, ellipsis, and substitution, and to explore which category of these devices is more prevalent in political editorial news in both languages. Additionally, it seeks to examine the aspects of similarities and differences in the use of these devices. A mixed-method design is employed. To achieve the study aim, fifty political editorial news were selected as the data source from English and Kurdish newspapers, including BBC News, CNN, Kurdistanian nwe, and Rudaw. The AntConc software was used to conduct corpus-based quantitative analysis, and the results were then interpreted qualitatively. The findings reveal that these devices are used extensively and notably in both types of editorials; however, significant differences are observable in the data analysis regarding the use of grammatical cohesive devices. In Kurdish editorials, grammatical cohesive devices are more frequently used, as indicated by 423 grammatical devices, whereas in English editorials, only 265 devices are used.

Keyword: Grammatical Cohesion, Discourse, Newspaper, Political editorials.

1. An introduction

Language is a means of human communication, and achieves meaning only when it is organized in context. This organization is realized through discourse, the language beyond the sentence. In recent decades, discourse analysis has provided valuable insights into how texts operate at both the structural and functional levels. Cohesion, coherence, and rhetorical strategies are central in understanding how meaning is created and conveyed within texts. When these features are studied across languages, they reveal much about the similarities and differences in communicative practices, as well as the cultural values that underpin them. This thesis explores political editorials in Kurdish and English news discourse through a comparative lens. By analyzing the linguistic and discursive strategies employed in both languages, the study seeks to uncover how political viewpoints are articulated, reinforced, and sometimes contested. Such a comparison is not only academically significant but also socially meaningful: in a globalized world, understanding the discursive patterns of different languages contributes to mutual awareness and cross-cultural communication. Two basic concepts are mostly associated with ‘discourse’, which are cohesion and coherence. Cohesion refers to how the elements of the discourse or the parts of the text are connected by using grammatical and lexical devices (McCarthy, 1991). Coherence is the semantic unity that relates to how the ideas join together and make a text meaningful (Halliday and Hassan, 1976). Two basic types of cohesive devices are identified in English, which are grammatical and lexical ones. Grammatical cohesion is achieved through various grammatical devices, such as reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction; whereas lexical cohesion is realized through synonyms, antonyms, general words, superordinates, and hyponyms.

Numerous studies have been conducted on grammatical cohesion in different languages and in different contexts, such as in English, Persian, and Arabic, ...etc. Such as those by Rahman (2017), Karimi et al (2022), Gatt (2014), Sholah (2020), and Gociê (2012), but a contrastive study in this area remains unexplored.

Therefore, this study examines the use of grammatical cohesion in newspaper editorials, particularly in political news, in both English and Kurdish, and how these devices organize texts and tie sentences to transfer meaning and provide discourse unity, guided by McCarthy’s (1991) model and this model is particularly suitable for analyzing political news discourse

because it provides a systematic account of grammatical cohesion, focusing on reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. These devices are central in political editorials, where arguments must be connected smoothly and persuasively to influence readers. Unlike broader models of discourse, McCarthy's framework emphasizes how grammatical ties operate within texts to maintain coherence and guide interpretation, making it highly relevant for examining the structural and rhetorical organization of political news writing. And it tries to answer the following research questions:

1. How are grammatical cohesive devices used in English and Kurdish editorial news discourse?
2. Which types of devices are most prominent in English and Kurdish editorial news?
3. What are the aspects of similarities and differences between the two languages in employing these devices in news editorials?

The data for this study include a corpus of political news editorials in both Kurdish and English, with particular attention to the use of grammatical cohesive devices. preparatory observations indicate that Kurdish political news employs a greater frequency of such devices compared to their English counterparts, which suggests differences in how cohesion is achieved across both languages. To ensure systematic and reliable analysis, the data are processed using AntConc., a widely used corpus analysis tool that allows for the identification, classification, and quantification of grammatical cohesive devices. The mixed-method approach provides both qualitative insights and quantitative evidence, enabling a comprehensive comparison of grammatical cohesion devices in Kurdish and English political news discourse.

2. Review of Related Literature

Various studies have been conducted regarding the use of grammatical cohesive devices in discourse and their influential role in different types of texts. In this regard, a study has been conducted by Gočić (2012), entitled "*Cohesive Devices in Legal Discourse*", which is how cohesive devices function within the highly formalized register of legal language. The study aims to determine the kinds and frequency of cohesive devices in legal discourse, with the central research question focusing on how cohesion devices contribute to the clarity and interpretability of legal discourse. Methodologically, the research employs qualitative

discourse analysis supported by quantitative frequency counts, analyzing legal documents and focusing on reference, conjunction, substitution, ellipsis, and lexical cohesion. The findings reveal that legal discourse depends on reference and lexical cohesion devices, especially repetition, to avoid ambiguity. The study concludes that cohesive devices are essential in maintaining both the formal rigor and communicative efficiency of legal discourses. Another study was conducted by Rahman (2017), “*Grammatical and Lexical Devices in Academic Writing*”, emphasizes grammatical and lexical cohesive devices in academic writing, with a particular focus on essay writing by EFL learners. The paper aims to explore how cohesion contributes to the unity and coherence in student essays and the research questions of which cohesive devices are most frequently used, how effectively they are employed by learners. Methodologically, the research uses a qualitative and quantitative analysis of student-written essays, indicating and classifying instances of grammatical and lexical devices. The findings show that learners use simple cohesive devices such as repetition and basic conjunctions, while underutilizing more advanced devices like substitution and ellipsis. The study concludes that cohesive devices can improve coherence in academic contexts. Another study was written by Sholah (2020), “*An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion of Six Feet Apart Song by Alec Benjamin*”, the aim of this study is to examine how cohesive devices are used to create unity and coherence in literary texts, with a particular focus on song lyrics as a form of poetry.

The research questions of the study include: What types of lexical and grammatical cohesive devices are employed in the song *Six Feet Apart* by Alec Benjamin, and how do they contribute to the overall unity of the text? and the **hypothesis** of the study assumes that both lexical and grammatical cohesive devices play an essential role in establishing meaning and coherence within poetic discourse. A qualitative descriptive analysis of the song lyrics, identifying and categorizing cohesive devices based on Halliday and Hasan’s (1976) framework of cohesion. **Findings** of this study discover that repetition, reference, and conjunction are the most frequently utilized in the lyrics. These cohesive devices create unity in literary discourse. And Karimi et al. (2022), in their study “*Cohesion in News Articles: A Discourse Analysis of Two News Articles from BBC and TOLO News about Overturning the Court’s Decision for Ahmad Omar Sheikh*”, identify how cohesive devices contribute in news discourse to make textuality and coherence. The study

aims to indicate and compare the use of grammatical and lexical devices in the selected articles, by answering these research questions of which cohesive devices are utilized and how they contribute to discourse organization based on Halliday and Hasan's model (1976). The findings indicate that both BBC and TOLO News depend on reference and lexical cohesion, especially repetition and synonymy. Additionally, Gatt (2014), in his study "*An Investigation of Lexical Cohesion in Kurdish EFL Students' Emails*", discovered how Kurdish learners of English use lexical devices in their written digital communication. The research aims to indicate the types and frequency of lexical cohesive devices used in students' emails and how these devices contribute to the coherence of texts. The central research questions address which lexical cohesive ties—such as repetition, synonymy, collocation, and reiteration—are most utilized by Kurdish EFL learners. The study applies qualitative discourse analysis supported by quantitative frequency counts, analyzing a corpus of student emails to indicate cohesive devices. The findings reveal that repetition is the most frequently used cohesive device, while synonymy and collocation are significantly underutilized. Although numerous studies have been conducted on cohesive devices in different languages and in different contexts, the study as a comparison between English and Kurdish, particularly in political news editorial, remains underexplored.

3. Discourse

In literature, discourse conveys different concepts for different scholars; the exact definition of the term 'discourse' is not found. It is mostly alternated with the term 'text'; in several studies, both terms are used to mean 'language in use' (Sabir, 2019). The difference between text and discourse: text is related to "monologues or pieces of written language produced by one single language user, whereas discourse consists of a series of utterances, which can be spoken or written from one person or more than one" (Tanskanen, 2006). The *Oxford English Dictionary* online defines discourse as a discussion of any subject, whether written or spoken; conversational "utterances to communicate", or discourses can be described as spoken or written chunks linked together to communicate with others (Canning and Walker, 2023). According to Vine, the basic definition of discourse is "language use in context" (Vine, 2023, p.4). Or it is defined as discourse as a "language in use" (Brown and Yule, 1983). Schifffrin defined discourse as anything beyond the sentence. (Schifffrin, 1987). Additionally, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) point to the discourse as a linguistic text (language) in a text or context where humans use language to express themselves. Research

in systemic functional linguistics (SFL) has shown that linguistic forms can be systematically associated with social and ideological function (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004). On the same line of thought, Johnstone defines discourse as “actual instances of communicative action in the medium of language” (Johnstone, 2008, p. 2).

Discourse is defined as a style of communication between individuals and groups. At a deeper level, discourse can represent human beliefs and thoughts to indicate people’s comprehension and understanding of the world. It is an intricate phenomenon that has social, linguistic, cultural, and psychological dimensions (Tavadze et al., 2024), and discourse works above grammar and semantics (Canning and Walker, 2023). Zellig Harris, in the 1950s, presented a new level of linguistics, a level above sentences or clauses, called discourse. This new level of linguistics is far away from putting sounds together to make words and putting words together to make clauses and sentences, but it focuses on understanding how to connect sentences to form texts and connect texts, based on the situations that are used, this new approach is called discourse analysis that is related to linguistic descriptive in a sentence and words and grammar help different parts of the text (Jones, 2024, p.41).

Sabir (2019) notes that the essential principle of discourse is that “it should be coherent” (Sabir, 2019, p.33). Some linguists emphasize that one doesn’t have not to deal with the text as a script but as a “discourse”, as a section of a collocation of power and identity. Moreover, “discourse refers to a language used to understand and interact in a social context, in written and spoken. (Dakowska, 2001).

The above properties of discourse are connected and none of them is independent nor understood autonomously, but connected, for example, the structure of any discourse, it cannot be analyzed without analyzing the meaning of the discourse and the action because it is difficult to understand the type of quality the discourse has that separate this discourse from other discourse (Sabir, 2019). Traditionally, discourse is classified into four basic types: written and spoken discourse, or formal and informal. It could be scientific (academic), literary, and institutional (organizational): media. (Tavadze et al., 2024). While text is defined differently by scholars, for example, Halliday and Hassan (1976) define text as a unit of language in use (Halliday and Hassan, 1976, p.1). While Eggins (2004) defines text as a passage in a spoken or written form, monologue, dialogue, verse, or prose, whether it is short or long, it is a semantic unit of language in use that is linked to sentences or clauses (Eggins,

2004). Some linguists believe that text is one unit, a level above clauses and sentences, it regulates constructs of sentences, and is considered a system to create context based on cohesive devices that can make intertextuality, a group of linguistic structures or rules in a text, create a sense. these linguistic features make a distinction between text and non-text (Karimi et al., 2022). And text “is considered as a product” (Brown and Yule, 1983, p. 23). Text is defined whether it is spoken or written as “stretches of the text to create a contextual meaning that is related to the level of coherence, while internal meaning is related to cohesion” (Jinam, 2023). Beaugrande’s (1976) view of text that helps to differentiate between text and discourse: it defines text as a communicative event wherein linguistic, cognitive, and social actions converge, and not just as a series of words that were uttered (Beaugrande, 1976, p. 10), while discourse can be described as a group of integrated texts. (Tanskanen, 2006). Certain elements assist in constructing and organizing texts. Such as texture, tie, and intertextuality (Jinam, 2023). Texture can be defined as the unity of the text. “Texture is what holds the clauses of a text together to give them unity” (Halliday and Hassan, 1976, p. 2). One of these textures that produces unity in text is called cohesion, which is a connection of meaning (Sholah, Yunus, 2020, p. 40). Texture makes a text's length meaningful and focuses on the meaning of the text in general.

Another constituent to organize text is tie, which refers to all the cohesive items or devices like reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion in the text. Intertextuality means a text is not disconnected, but it is linked or joined and also affected by another text, and they contribute to making the meaning; it is about sequencing the texts based on their connection and influence on each other (Jones, 2024).

Intertextuality indicates the way that texts react by borrowing or referencing from other texts through direct quotes or paraphrasing and changing them into presuppositions. It is a potent form of intertextuality; it does not just connect the texts with others, but also creates links between the speakers or writers and listeners or readers based on shared knowledge (Jones, 2024, p. 51). These elements contribute to political editorial news discourse to create unity and convey meaning.

3.1 Media and Media Discourse

One of the tools of communication is called media, which bridges the gap between the sender of the message and the audience in different cultures to transfer knowledge, ideas, beliefs, or information (Jrad, 2013). There are four kinds of communication in general: the first type is human communication with himself/herself, the second category is communication with others directly in the same time and place, the third sort is mediated communication by media that someone communicates directly with others through radio or television, the fourth type is also through media but indirectly through newspapers (Vivian, 1993). The principles of communication are: the sender, the message, and the receiver. The message is presented through a medium or channel (Jrad, 2013). There are two styles of media: mass media and new (modern) media. Mass media encompasses a wide range of media, including magazines, books, and newspapers, but modern media also includes platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Viber (Vine, 2023). There are many responsibilities that the media have, for example, it is essential to have a flexible language, not offensive, appropriate for that culture, and enlightens the audience (McQuail, 1992).

3.2 Newspaper and Editorial

The term newspaper was first recorded in 1670, *Lestrange* was an official government newspaper in Britain, and the *Oxford Gazette* in Britain was published between 1665 and 1666, they had political influences during the Civil War, but the political press fundamentally flourished between eighteenth and nineteenth century and newspapers became more long-lasting and profound, and the language of newspapers developed and became more suitable for ordinary readers, especially after American and French revolutions, English radicalism progressed its rhetorical style (Conboy, 2010).

Newspaper is a wide and multidisciplinary field in media discourse, and it can be defined as a media text to convey news daily, and acts as a rhetorical document in a community, and the language pattern plays a great role in conveying the target purpose. Various types of genres have existed in newspapers. (Malah et al. 2016). Concerning newspaper discourses, it includes news, entertainment, sport reports, fashion columns, weather reports, and advertising; the essential and central part of a newspaper is an editorial (Rahman, 2024). Each of these genres in newspaper discourse serves a distinct communicative purpose. Newspapers present social relations to news of the day and opinions

or construct opinions, facts, norms, values, and knowledge based on the type of newspaper (Rahman, 2024). Rahman (2024) proposes several factors to motivate newspapers to write and publish editorials: first is “assessment of news values (topicality), second is the level of editorial importance, third is the impact on readers, and fourth is the prominence in the broader media debate “Rahman, 2024, p. 334).

Knowledge and opinion are essential features in the study of newspaper discourse; they cannot be distinguished from discourse because discourse has a special task of manufacturing knowledge and opinion, particularly in making ideology. On the one hand, opinions are subjective, something in our mind as a cognitive function like “thinking, perceiving, understanding, and remembering” (Rahman, 2024, p.338). Opinions relate to beliefs and presuppositions as judgments or values. On the other hand, knowledge is described as a true belief, based on evidence. A newspaper editorial is a type of genre that describes a particular kind of media discourse; it is organizational, not private or personal. (Rahman, 2024).

While editorial in newspapers is a fundamental part of the report. It is proposed to excite the reader’s advantage and make the users read the entire article” (Puspita et al., 2019). The writers of newspapers “use headlines as the first taste of the news story to generate interest, catch direct attention, and satisfy the need for information for news readers” (Nurmayana and Nasution, 2022, p. 22).

Editorials may be various in argument, knowledge, style, beliefs, goals, and supposition depending on the type and the status of the newspaper (Rahman, 2024). The effect of an editorial on the reader’s thought is not only based on its content and style, but also the reader’s profile, such as age, gender, and location, and the reader’s personality traits, such as agreeableness, conscientiousness, extraversion, neuroticism, and openness. (Baff et al, 2020).

News editorials should react with the communication-conviction model consisting of five factors: source, message, target, impact, and channel. The source represents an editor who tries to persuade the readers. Usually, authors reflect the ideology of their newspaper. For example, The New York Times is considered a liberal news portal, and its editorials reflect this ideology. The message represents an editorial’s content and the linguistic choices it made, for example, in terms of style. The target represents the readers, their prior beliefs,

for instance, their political ideology or its intensity, and their characteristics, for instance, personality traits and gender. The impact represents the actual effect of an editorial on a reader, for example, changing and affecting the behavior of others. The channel represents the means used to read the editorial, e.g., an online news portal. (Baff et al, 2020, p. 29).

Newspaper editorials differ from other kinds of news discourse. Editorials have different styles and textual strategies, such as indicating syntactic structures, selecting lexical items, modes, and voice based on the target of newspapers, because they evaluate and comment on events that have already been reported in the newspapers. This type of feature in editorials has an important role in readers' perception, attention, and reading process (Van Dijk, 1988).

Hall classifies newspaper editorial content into several types, such as persuasive editorials. In this type, the editor tries to persuade the reader about a condition or a popular problem, and the editor usually presents advice or a solution for the problem. Informative editorial is another type of editorial, where the writer presents the news and illustrates the meaning and information of the news (Hall, 2001). And also attacks, defense, criticism, endorsement, appeal, praise, and entertainment are types of editorial content. Linguistically, by using certain grammatical structures and lexical items, editorials can be classified into verbal and non-verbal headlines. Verbal headlines are those editorials that contain verbal clauses, and non-verbal or verbless headlines are those editorials that do not contain verbs. Verbal clauses are divided into a finite clause that carries tense, such as *played*, and a non-finite clause that does not carry tense bare infinitive, but non-verbal headlines contain nouns or nominal phrases to describe information in headlines (Bonyadi and Samuel, 2013).

Worth stating, rhetorical devices have an essential role in analyzing editorials. Examples of the types of rhetorical devices are metonymy, pun, quotation out of context, alliteration, parallelism, irony, neologism, antithesis, and allusion (Bonyadi and Samuel, 2013).

Thus, the language of news and headlines today is special; it is not a common shape of natural writing, which makes it a special discourse by using its tone, rhythm, and words. The language of news and headlines is continually changing because digital and technical innovation has an impact on the style of writing news. (Reeves and Keeble, 2015).

The language of editorials is formal, persuasive, and directive about events, and the language of editorials encourages the readers to create and change ideas, persuade, and beliefs.

Like the other types of writing, editorials have a structure or organization, Shams (2021) presents the structure of editorials in general. This structure is presented in the following:

- Headline
- Brief or summary of event
- Evaluation of the event, especially of actors and actions

Practical conclusions such as advice, recommendations, warnings, etc. (Shams, 2021).

4. Cohesion and Coherence

Cohesion is a semantic concept that is attached to the meaning that exists in the text and is presented through vocabulary and grammar, it refers to grammatical units, sentences, clauses, groups, words, and texts to form the relations, but it is a type of semantic relation between one element to another and occurs when the participation of one item depends on the other (Halliday and Hassan, 1976), while coherence is defined as a connection that links or joins two or more ideas or thoughts. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976). Several essential elements contributing to the form of coherence such as cohesion, propositional development, information distribution, macrostructure, and meta-discourse, these elements help native and non-native speakers to focus on the level of discourse such as propositional cohesion to create meaningful text rather than the level of word or sentence, cohesion as one of these elements that related to coherence is defined as connectedness of phrases, clauses, and sentences through cohesive devices: grammatical cohesion; reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion; reiteration and collocation (Jawad and Haji, 2023). While McCarthy's (1991) classification of lexical devices includes repetition, synonym, antonym, general word, superordinate, and hyponym (McCarthy, 1991).

4.1 Cohesion in English

McCarthy (1991), whose model is taken as a theoretical model of the study, describes grammatical cohesion as ties in a text that connect its different parts. His model is based on Halliday's (1976) systemic functional grammar, hereafter (SFG). Based on the SFG approach, grammar is used to convey the meaning in a discourse. The language system has three

functions to communicate and organize humans' ideas: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. These functions help the units in text and discourse of language organize and make meaning (Eggins, 2004). Cohesion is divided into two basic parts: grammatical and lexical cohesive devices, in this paper, grammatical cohesive devices are presented and analyzed, particularly in political editorial news.

4.1.1 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion refers to different grammatical devices that can be used to make relations among sentences, the devices are used to link the elements of the text together and aim at making the text more comprehensible for the reader (Haliday and Hasan, 1985). Based on McCarthy's classification (1991), Grammatical cohesion has a significant role in spoken and written discourse, and these grammatical cohesions can be classified into four broad types, which are reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction (McCarthy, 1991).

4.1.1.1 Reference

Reference is a linguistic form that refers to the name of a person or a thing, and can be classified into two basic types: exophoric and endophoric reference. Exophoric reference is situational, referring to outside of the text, while endophoric reference is a textual reference (Khalid, 2013). Endophoric is divided into anaphoric, anaphoric referring to something mentioned forward, while cataphoric referring to something mentioned before (Rahman, 2017).

Reference is divided into three types of referential cohesion, which are personal, demonstrative, and comparative (Martin, 1992). Personal reference refers to something or someone by allocating the person or thing, and the personal references consist of personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, and possessive determiners. (Sholah and Yunus, 2020). Demonstrative references allocate the location; there are two types of demonstrative reference: adverbial, such as *here* and *there*, and temporal, such as *now* to indicate the time (Rahman, 2017). And comparative reference is used to allocate the differences and similarities, as in the following example:

(1) – *This book is different from that book.*

4.1.1.2 Substitution

Substitutions refer to the items that are replaced by other items. There are three types of substitutions, which are nominal, verbal, and clausal substitution (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

As in the following examples:

- *She bought the green apple. The red one was sold.* (nominal substitution).
- *Does he read? No, Dana does.* (verbal substitution).
- *I asked my sister: May I have a slice of cake? And she said: certainly not.* (clausal substitution).

4.1.1.3 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a type of grammatical cohesion, the process of deleting unnecessary items mentioned before, and the text will be comprehensible (Nijat and Karimi, 2022). There are three types of ellipsis, which are nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis, as in the following examples:

(2) - *I bought three red silk shirts.*

(3) - *I used to have four.* (nominal ellipsis)

(4) - *Has he been working? No, resting.* (verbal ellipsis).

(5) - *Are you coming? Yes/ No* (clausal ellipsis).

4.1.1.4 Conjunction

The last type of grammatical cohesion is called a conjunction. Conjunction devices are used to connect the sentences in a text to link the ideas in general, and there are four types of conjunctions, which are additive, causal, temporal, and adversative conjunctions (Martin, 1992). The following examples will show four types of conjunctions:

-*She is listening and working* (additive conjunction).

-*You need to wear a helmet when riding a bike; otherwise, you may get injured in an accident.* (causal conjunction).

-*She was cooking dinner in the kitchen, meanwhile her brother was setting the table.* (temporal conjunction).

- *I wanted to go outside, however it started raining.* (adversative conjunction).

5. Cohesion Devices in Kurdish

Due to the large number of speakers, about 20-40 million books, journals, and different publications are written in Kurdish to serve Kurdish readers. The most common journals written in Sorani Kurdish are *Kurdistani New*, *Rudaw*, which are published online. The researcher also depends on McCarthy's classification (1991) to classify Kurdish grammatical devices, which are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

5.1 Grammatical Cohesion

Kurdish grammatical devices are defined as links that connect the sentences together to create a meaningful text or discourse (Ali, 2021). They are grouped as:

5.1.1 Reference

Reference is a type of grammatical cohesion, consists of personal pronouns, demonstratives, and comparatives. Kurdish personal references have two basic types as independent personal reference, such as *[ema]*, which, means 'we', and bound personal reference, such as *[Danwet]* 'he or she will sleep', *[et]* is used instead of 'he or she' (Baban, 1996). Demonstrative reference, such as *[awa]*, means 'that' (Omer et al., 2020). And comparative references, such as *[jwa:ntir]*: 'more beautiful' and *[jwa:ntiren]*, it means the most beautiful (Ibrahim, 1998).

5.1.2 Substitution

Substitution is another type of grammatical cohesion, in which one item replaces another item to avoid repetition. Three types of substitutions: nominal, for example, *[Xa:nwakama:n froşra: lala:yan ba:wkmawa,wa da:nayaki: nwema:n kři:]*. 'our house was sold by my father, and we bought a new one'. Verbal substitution, for example:

(6) A: *[ka:rakam anja:m da:]* 'I conducted the work'

B: *[minyş kirdm]* 'I also did it'. (Muhammad and Hamad, 2024).

And clausal substitution, for example, *[A:ya: sibay ba:ra:n daba:ret? Wa: daîen]*. 'will it rain tomorrow? They said so'. (Muhamad and Hamad, 2024).

5.1.3 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of an item in the text to avoid repetition. Ellipsis has three types, such as a *nominal*, as in the following example:

(7) - *[Pari: hawrêm la ta:qi:krdinawada: nimray ba:şi: hena:, baîa:m ø dîl xoş nabu:]* 'my friend, Pari, got a high degree in a test but ø was not happy'.

A *verbal*, as in the following example:

(8) -[*Min sa:rdi:m xwa:rdawa bala:m hawrêkam a:w ø*]. ‘I drank fizzy drinks but my friend ø water’. And a clausal ellipsis, as in the following example:

(9) - [*Sibay to deyt? Lawa:naya*] ‘Are you coming tomorrow? Maybe’ (Muhamad and Hamad, 2024).

5.1.4 Conjunction

Conjunctions connect words and sentences in a text, such as [*harwaha:*] ‘also, or too’, [*ya:n*] ‘or’, [*u*] ‘and’, and [*ê*] ‘too’, [*ka*], [*kai:*], [*harka*], or [*ka:tek ka*] ‘while’. conjunctions are divided into four types: additive, such as [*harwaha:*] ‘and’, adversative, such as [*bala:m*] ‘but’, causal, such as [*labae awa*] ‘because’, and temporal, such as [*esta:*] ‘now’ (Salih, 2014).

6. Methodology

This study uses a mixed-method approach to examine grammatical cohesive devices in English and Kurdish political news discourse. The quantitative component allows for systematic identification and measurement of cohesive devices across a corpus, providing objective evidence of their frequency and distribution. Concurrently, the qualitative analysis offers an in-depth understanding of how these devices function within the context that helps to get a comprehensive and balanced analysis. AntConc. is utilized to facilitate corpus-based analysis to identify the frequency of grammatical devices and statistically analyze the data from selected political news in several news channels like BBC, CNN, Rudaw, and Kurdisatani nwe.

6.1 Research Design

In this study, a mixed-method is used. Qualitative and quantitative approaches are utilized to discover the grammatical devices in newspaper editorials and how they affect the arrangement of editorials. Mixed-method can be defined as the procedure of collecting and analyzing data by using and mixing both qualitative and quantitative data in the same study to comprehend the problem of the research (Creswell, 2008).

In mixed-method research, a qualitative approach is used to present two levels of analysis in newspaper editorials. The first level begins by identifying the types of grammatical and lexical cohesion in editorial texts, and the second level examines what are the differences

between English and Kurdish editorials. While the quantitative method is used to identify and select grammatical cohesion based on frequency.

6.2 Data Collection

In this study, the data were collected from political news editorials published in reputable international and local newspapers. The process involved systematically selecting texts from established outlets, such as BBC and CNN for the English corpus, alongside well-known Kurdish news agencies, such as Rudaw and Kurdistanî nwe for the Kurdish corpus. Editorials were chosen because they represent an interpretive genre of journalism that goes beyond mere reporting, offering rich examples of cohesive strategies in argumentative and persuasive writing. To maintain balance and comparability, an equal number of texts were gathered from each language within the same period, specifically throughout 2025. This careful selection was intended to ensure that the data are both reliable and relevant, while also reflecting the discourses most widely consumed and discussed by readers in contemporary political contexts.

6.3 Procedure of Data Analysis

The data analysis followed a systematic mixed-methods approach. English and Kurdish political news editorials were compiled into a corpus, and cohesive devices were extracted and quantified using AntConc. Concordance lines were examined to interpret their functional roles, and comparative analysis highlighted cross-linguistic similarities and differences. This procedure ensures both quantitative rigor and qualitative depth in understanding grammatical cohesion.

7. 1 Data Analysis

7.1.1 Analyzing English News Editorials

The following texts are extracts of 50 political editorial news purposefully selected, 25 of these political news are in English language and 25 of them are in Kurdish language because choosing 25 samples in each language can be justified on both qualitative and quantitative grounds from online websites, channels, and printed newspapers from BBC and CNN, Rudaw, and Kurdistanî Nwe, which are political news; in this section, the news is summarized to save space, while the entire news texts and Kurdish will be presented in the appendix. The types of grammatical devices are identified in bold, and the types of devices are shown:

(1) “ ‘Operational misunderstanding’ led to killing of Gaza medics, IDF inquiry says”

“ *the incident* (Reference – Anaphoric) *the unit involved* (Reference – Anaphoric) ... *and* (Additive conjunction) *after* (Conjunction – Temporal) ... *the Israeli military* (Repetition) ”.

In editorial (1), the news editor uses grammatical cohesion in the text to organize the discourse. For example, grammatical devices: Anaphoric **references** provide cohesion inside the text, such as “*the incident*” → *refers back to the killing*, and “*the unit involved*. In the same piece of editorial, 2 conjunctions are used, for example, temporal conjunctions, such as ‘*after*’, and additive conjunctions, such as ‘*and*’, while **ellipsis and Substitution are not identified**. The total grammatical cohesion used in this news is 2 references and 2 conjunctions

(2) “Canada votes in federal elections under the shadow of Trump threats.

Here's what you need to know”

“... *as* (Conjunction – Temporal) *its* (Reference – Anaphoric, refers to Canada) *The former central banker* (Reference – Anaphoric, refers to Carney) *Canada’s Conservative party leader whose* (Reference – Anaphoric, relative pronoun referring to Poilievre) *as* (Conjunction – Temporal) ... *Canadian* (Reference- Anaphoric) ... *they* (Reference – Anaphoric, refers to Canadians) ... *their* (Reference – Anaphoric, refers to Canadians) ... *and* (Additive conjunction) *The government* (Reference- Anaphoric) *its* (Reference – Anaphoric, refers to the party) ... *While* (Conjunction – Adversative/Contrast) ... *also* (Additive Conjunction)

The second editorial discourse (2) is organized by using various grammatical cohesive devices, which add editorial unity and tone. For example, using certain grammatical reference words, such as anaphoric reference in the news editorial is used, such as, *the former central banker*” refers to Mark Carney, whose political capital has declined” Pierre Poilievre, *its* refers to Canada, “*they*” and “*their*” refer to Canadians, “*its leader*” refers to the party with the largest number of lawmakers, the government, Canadian, and “*its closest neighbor*” refers to United States. Conjunctions such as *and* as an additive conjunction, “*as* ” used as a

temporal, and *while* as an adversative. The total references in this political news are 8 references and 5 conjunctions.

7.1.2. Analyzing Kurdish Editorials

- (3) “*Sarok Koma:r Bardawa:mi:da:n ba hawla newdawlati:yaka:n bo sarxistiny zima:ny dya:log*”

“*d. lati:f rašid sarok koma:r (anaphoric reference), dwene (temporal conjunction) la baêda, pešwa:zy la mhamad kazim a:l sa:diq kird u (additive conjunction) la deda:rekda: dwa:yn pešhataka:n lasar a:sty jiha:n u (additive conjunction) hawla:n la pena:wy saqa:mgi:ry u (additive conjunction) a:sayšy newdawlaty tawtwekra:n.*

La deda:rakada:, sark koma:r giringy paywandya du:qolyaka:ny newa:n hardu: wilat u (additive conjunction) ha:wka:ry u (additive conjunction) hama:hangy ha:wbašy du:pa:tkirdawa u (additive conjunction) a:mažaši: ba giringy bardawa:my hawla newdawlatyaka:n kird bo (causal conjunction) sarxistiny zima:ny dya:log u (additive conjunction) a:ra:my u (additive conjunction) du:rkawtinawa la har ka:reky nareny lasar a:sa:yš u (additive conjunction) saqa:mgi:ry na:wêaka ba ta:ybaty u (additive conjunction) ji:han bagišty.

Ba:lyozy era:ni:s pišti:wa:ny wila:takay (Anaphoric reference) la hawla:ny era:q bo (causal conjunction) pa:ra:stiny a:sayš u (additive conjunction) a:sty u (additive conjunction) giringy parapeda:ny paywandiyak a:n la xizmaty barzawandyaka:nda: du:pa:t kirdawa”.

In this editorial text, there are several anaphoric references, such as: *d. lati:f rašid sarok koma:r*, *wila:takay* “y” refers to “*Ba:lyozy era:n*”. Conjunctions like additive, such as *u* as in (*ha:wka:ry u hama:hangy ha:wbašy, ta:ybaty u ji:han*). Causal conjunction as *bo sarxistiny zima:ny dya:log* and *bo pa:ra:stiny a:sayš*. And one temporal conjunction is used as *dwene*.

The total anaphoric references are 2, and conjunctions, such as additives, are 10. Result/Causal is 1, and 1 temporal conjunction.

(4) “*Ordu:xa:n dasala:t u haamu:ny dawet*”

“*sabarat ba giftugoka:ny dasit pekirdinaway prosay a:sty la turkiya: tory midiya:y NRD* (Antecedent Reference) *dalet:* (Anaphoric Reference) *Ordu:xa:n sala:nek* (temporal conjunction) *ba:sy pirosay a:sty newa:n hkumatu PKK daka:t, aw* (anaphoric reference, referring to *Ordu:xa:n* (Antecedent Reference) *badwa:y tolasandinaway zya:naka:ny xa:ky impiira:tory osma:niyawa ka la dwa:y* (temporal conjunction) *jangy du:amy jiha:nawa bary kawtu:a u* (additive conjunction) *laga dawlat ba:xcaly* (ha:wpayma:na natawaparistakay) *daya:nawet nawcaka:ny ba:kury surya: u ba:kury era:q kontirol bikanawa, ya:n* (adversative/concessive conjunction) *la:nikam haamu:ny xoya:ny teda: fira:wa:n bikan.*

sala:neka (temporal conjunction) *Ordu:xa:n bam* (Demonstrative Reference) *didga:ya duzminy la a:sty newdawlatida: box oy u* (additive conjunction) *wlatakay* (anaphoric reference) *ziyatir kirdwa.*”.

In this news editorial, No. (4), the editor uses grammatical cohesion to organize this editorial discourse. Grammatical cohesive devices such as references: anaphoric references, such as “*et*” in “*dalet:*”, which refers to *NRD*, *aw* (refers to *Ordu:xa:n*), and “*y*” in *wlatakay* (his country refers bk to *Ordu:xa:n*’s country). Antecedent references are used, such as *NRD* and *Ordu:xa:nac*. Demonstrative reference is used as “*bam*”.

Also, conjunctions, such as the additive *u*, adversative conjunction, such as *ya:n*, and temporal conjunctions are used, such as *sala:nek* (first mention), *ladwa:y* (when, after), *sala:neka* (second mention). The total references in this editorial are 6, and 6 conjunctions.

7. 2 Results and Findings

The results of the contrastive study and data analysis derived from the AntConc. Corpus indicate that grammatical cohesive devices are highly employed by English and Kurdish political news editors, despite differences in the number and frequency of use, which may reflect linguistic and cultural differences.

Both languages have grammatical devices, but those of English are clearer and more direct. In Kurdish, there are some complexities, especially concerning the relative and

personal pronouns, since Kurdish is mostly considered an inflectional language compared to English. The most commonly used types of grammatical cohesive devices in political news editorials are references, conjunctions, and minimal ellipses and substitutions, found in both languages. These study results align with the results and findings of other empirical studies conducted on grammatical cohesion, which show that references and conjunctions are more frequently used in Kurdish texts.

English references are used in selected editorial discourses in political news, with 142, which represent 40%, while Kurdish references are 216, which include 60 % in selected editorial discourses in political news. Conjunctions in English editorials are 109, which is 36.3 %, while Kurdish conjunctions used in the editorial discourses are 191, representing 63.7% of conjunctions. Substitutions in English political editorial news are just 10, based on the data, which cover 52.6 %, while in Kurdish editorials, there are 9, which symbolize 47.3 %. English substitutions are more than Kurdish substitutions.

The less frequent grammatical device is ellipsis; in English editorials, there are just 4 in selected political news, which represent 36.4%, but in Kurdish editorials, there are 7, which represent 63.6 %.

The total of English grammatical devices used in selected political news is 265, which represents 38.5 % of all grammatical devices, while all Kurdish grammatical devices used in selected political news are 423, which represents 61.5 % of all grammatical devices.

Table (1) Types of Grammatical Cohesion in Political Editorial News in English and Kurdish Editorial News Discourse

Grammatical cohesive devices	Reference		Conjunction		Substitution		Ellipsis		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
(25) English Political News	142	40	109	36.3	10	52.6	4	36.4	265	38.5
(25) Kurdish Political News	216	60	191	63.7	9	47.3	7	63.3	423	61.5

7.3 Discussion of the Results

The analysis of grammatical cohesive devices in political editorials significantly contributes to the confirmation of the results obtained from the data collected via newspapers.

To fulfill this purpose, 50 political news items in English and Kurdish were selected from four online website channels and a printed newspaper, and these 50 political news items were taken into account to consider the similarities and differences between English and Kurdish editorials. The results obtained from the analysis of these political editorials are illustrated in Table 1. Based on the results obtained from the selected editorials, the data demonstrate that grammatical cohesive devices in Kurdish political news are more than in English political news because the results can be attributed to various linguistic and cultural factors associated with the two languages, which can be summarized in the following statements:

Kurdish is an inflectional language in which grammatical relationships are expressed through affixes, such as bound pronouns in forms like [*danwet*] “he or she will sleep,” which directly add cohesive ties, whereas English relies more on word order and implicit meaning.

- Kurdish shows a broader range of demonstrative references, for instance [*awa*], or [*bawa*] “that,” compared to English, where pronouns are fewer and less varied.
- Kurdish political editorials frequently use conjunctions such as [*bala:m*] “but” and [*labarawa*] “because,” creating clear and logical connections between the discourse constituents, while English editorials often use sequencing without explicit conjunction or any marker.
- Finally, this leaning might also reflect rhetorical traditions, as it is indicated in the data that Kurdish editorial contained 423 cohesive devices (216 references and 191 conjunctions) compared to only 265 in English (142 references and 109 conjunctions), evidence that Kurdish news discourse relies more heavily on explicit markers to ensure clarity and persuasiveness.

8. Conclusions

For the purpose of presenting a clear understanding of the findings, it is essential to restate some general observations about the use of grammatical cohesive devices in English and Kurdish political news. This overview serves to highlight how cohesive devices play a role across both languages to maintain clarity.

These devices are very significant in creating and affecting meaningful and unified editorial texts. The results of the comparative analysis, which reveal various percentages between English and Kurdish cohesive devices in political news, based on the results of the study, show that the use of grammatical cohesive devices in Kurdish editorials is more than

in English editorials. Thus, the grammatical devices are of importance in news editorials; they establish clarity and coherence. For instance, references and conjunctions facilitate the flow of ideas and tie the different parts of the text. These cohesive devices prevent the text from ambiguity and misunderstanding as used these cohesive devices in political news, there is not any text can be produced without cohesive devices as Halliday and Hasan (1976) note that the use of cohesion is not optional but fundamental to achieve textual unity and coherence and help the readers comprehend the news without rereading it, and thus strengthen the credibility of the editing work.

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Key to Kurdish Phonetic Symbols

(adapted from Maruf Fattah, 1997)

Central and Southern Dialects (Sorani Dialect)	Latin transcription	
/ی/	/i:/	is high, front, unrounded, long vowel as in /pi:r/ 'an old person'
/ئ/	/i/	is high, central, unrounded, short vowel as in /pir/ 'full'
/و/	/u/	is high, central, rounded, short vowel as in /kurt/ 'short'
/وو/	/u:/	is high, open back, rounded, long vowel as in /du:r/ 'far'
/ۆ/	/o/	is mid, open back, rounded, short vowel as in /kon/ 'ancient'
/ئ/	/e/	is mid, front, unrounded, long vowel as in /era/ 'here'
/ە/	/a/	is low, central, unrounded, short vowel as in /sar/ 'head'
/ا/	/a:/	is low, central, unrounded, long vowel as in /ka:t/ 'time'
/پ/	/p/	is voiceless bilabial stop as in /pa:ra/ 'money'
/ب/	/b/	is voiced bilabial stop as in /bard/ 'stone'
/ت/	/t/	is voiceless dental stop as in /tar/ 'wet'
/د/	/d/	is voiced dental stop as in /da:r/ 'tree'
/ک/	/k/	is voiceless velar stop as in /ku:r/ 'boy'
/گ/	/g/	is voiced velar stop as in /gu:rg/ 'wolf'
/ف/	/f/	is voiceless labio-dental fricative as in /fenk/ 'cool'
/ڤ/	/v/	is voiced labio-dental fricative as in /ma:ng/ 'moon'
/س/	/s/	is voiceless alveo-dental fricative as in /su:r/ 'red'
/ش/	/ʃ/	is voiceless alveo-palatal fricative as in /ʃa:/ 'queen'
/ژ/	/ʒ/	is voiced alveo-palatal fricative as in /ʒin/ 'woman'
/ز/	/z/	is voiced alveo-dental fricative as in /zard/ 'yellow'
/ج/	/j/	is voiced alveo-palatal affricate as in /jwa:n/ 'beauty'
/م/	/m/	is voiced bilabial nasal as in /min/ 'me'
/ن/	/n/	is voiced dental nasal as in /na:w/ 'name'
/نگ/	/ŋ/	is voiced velar nasal as in /hanŋ/ 'bee'
/ه/	/h/	is voiceless glottal fricative as in /ha:wa:r/ 'shouting'
/ح/	/ħ/	is voiceless, fricative as in /ħawt/ 'seven'
/ل/	/l/	is voiceless, lateral as in /la:wa:z/ 'weak'
/ڵ/	/ɭ/	is voiced, dental, lateral as in /sa:ɭ/ 'year'
/ر/	/r/	is voiced, alveolar flap as in /ta:rik/ 'dark'
/ڕ/	/ɾ/	is voiced, alveolar as in /ɾa:krdin/ 'running'
/خ/	/x/	is voiceless, velar, fricative as in /xor/ 'son'
/غ/	/ɣ/	is voiced, velar, fricative, as in /ɣa:nu:/ 'house'
/چ/	/ç/	is voiceless, alveo-palatal, fricative as in /ça:w/ 'eye'
/ق/	/q/	is voiceless, uvular stop, as in /qa:wa/ 'coffee'
/ع/	/ʔ/	is voiceless pharyngeal fricative as in /saʔat/ 'hour'
/ی/	/y/	is palate-alveolar rounded glide as in /ya:ri/ 'game'
/و/	/w/	is labio-velar, rounded, glide as in /a:w/ 'water'

Appendix

(1) “ 'Operational misunderstanding' led to killing of Gaza medics, IDF inquiry says”

20th. April. 2025.

Gary O'Donoghue

Correspondent

Reporting from • Jerusalem.

BBC News

“The Israeli military has said an "operational misunderstanding" and a "breach of orders" led to the killing of 15 emergency workers in Gaza last month.

An inquiry into the incident by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) found a series of failings. The deputy commander of the unit involved has been dismissed "for providing an incomplete and inaccurate report during the debrief".

Fourteen emergency workers and a UN worker were killed on 23 March after a convoy of Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) ambulances, a UN car, and a fire truck came under fire by the Israeli military.

(5) “Canada votes in federal elections under the shadow of Trump threats.

Here's what you need to know

By Hira Humayun, CNN

Sun, April 20, 2025

Canada is heading into federal elections, where Prime Minister Mark Carney is vying for a chance to continue leading the country, as tensions grow with its closest neighbor.

The former central banker's main competition in the April 28 vote is Pierre Poilievre, Canada's

Conservative party leader whose political capital has declined as US-Canada relations nosedive amid threats from US President Donald Trump.

Canadians do not vote directly for the prime minister - they vote for lawmakers representing political parties in their district or riding. The party with the largest number of lawmakers elected to parliament will form the government, and its leader will become prime minister.

While Carney's Liberal Party and Poilievre's left-leaning New Democratic Party (NDP) led by Jagmeet Singh, the Green Party, and the exclusively-Quebec-based Bloc Québécois.

*Conservative Party are the frontrunners, other major political parties will **also** be on the ballot, including left-leaning New Democratic Party (NDP) led by Jagmeet Singh, the Green Party, and the exclusively-Quebec-based Bloc Québécois”.*

(3) “Sarok Koma:r Bardawa:mi:da:n ba hawla newdawlati:yaka:n bo sarxistiny zima:ny dya:log”

Kurdistani new

Anonymous Author

20th. January. 2025.

“d. lati:f raşid sarok koma:r , dwene la başdad, peşwa:zy la mhamad kazim a:l sa:diq kird u la deda:rekda: dwa:yn peşhataka:n lasar a:sty jiha:n u hawlaka:n la pena:wy saqa:mgi:ry u a:sayşy newdawlaty, tawtwekra:n.

La deda:rakada:, sarok koma:r, giringy paywandya du:qolyaka:ny newa:n hardu: wilat u ha:wka:ry u hama:ha ngy ha:wbaşy du:pa:tkirdawa u a:mażaşi: ba giringy bardawa:my hawla newdawlatyaka:n kird bo sarxistiny zima:ny dya:log u a:ra:my u du:rkawtinawa la har ka:reky nareny lasar a:sa:yş u saqa:mgi:ry na:wêaka ba ta:ybaty u ji:han bagişty.

Ba:lyozy era:ni:ş, pişti:wa:ny wila:takai: la hawlaka:ny era:q bo pa:ra:stiny a:says u a:şty u giringy parapeda:ny paywandiyaka:n la xizmaty barżawandyaka:nda: du:pa:t kirdawa”.

(4) “Ordu:xa:n dasala:t u hażmu:ny dawet”

20th. January. 2025.

Anonymous Author

Kurdistani nwe

“sabarar ba giftugoka:ny dasit pekirdinaway prosay a:şty la turkiya:, torîy midiya:y NRD dalet : Ordu:xa:n sala:ne ka ba:sy pirosay a:şty newa:n hkumatu PKK daka:t, aw badwa:y tolasandinaway zya:naka:ny xa:ky impiîra:tory osma:niyawaya ka la dwa:y jangy

du:amy jiha:nawa bary kawtu:a u lagaŕ dawlat ba:xçaly (ha:wpayma:na natawaparistakay) daya:nawet nawçaka:ny ba:kury surya: u ba:kury era:q kontrol bikanawa, ya:n la:nikam hažmu:ny xoya:ny teda: fira:wa:n bikan. sala:neka Ordu:xa:n bam didga:ya tanha: dužminy la a:sty newdawlatida: box oy u wlatatakay ziyatir kirdwa.

پوخته

ئەم توێژینەوهیە دەربارەی شیکردنەوهیەکی بەراوردکاریە لە ئامرازە لێکدەرە ریزمانیەکاندا لە نیوان هەردوو زمانی ئینگلیزی و کوردیدا لە دەقی هەوایی سایدیدا ، که تیایدا قوتابخانەی (SFL) (ماکارئی ۱۹۹۱) وەک مۆدیل بەکارهاتوو . ئامانجی توێژینەوهیە بۆ ئاشکراکردنی ئەوهی تا چ رادهیک دەقی هەوایی سیاسی ئینگلیزی و کوردیەکان ئامرازە لێکدەرە ریزمانیەکان تیدا بەکارهاتوو که پیکدیت لە (ئامازمپیکراو ، ئامرازی پیکهوه بەستن ، کرتینەر ، وه لەبری دانان) وه دەرخستنی دیارترین لەم ئامرازانە لە دەقی هەوایی سایدیدا لە هەردوو زمانەکه . وه هەروەها دەرخستنی لە یەكچوون و جیاوازیەکان لە بەکارهێنایی ئەم ئامرازانە لە هەردوو زماندا . میتۆدی (Method-Mixed) جێبەجێکراوه بۆ بەدەست هێنایی ئامانجەکه ۵۰ دەقی هەوایی سیاسی هەلبژێردراوه لە رۆژنامەکانی ئینگلیزی و کوردیدا که پیک دین لە (Rwdaw , Kurdistan new , CNN , BBC) . بەرنامەی سۆفتویری (AntConc) بەکارهاتوو بۆ شیکردنەوهی (چەندیتی و چۆنیتی) ئەنجامەکان . ئەنجامەکان دەریدەخەن که ئەم ئامرازانە لە دەقه هەواله سیاسیەکانی هەردوو زماندا بەکار دین بە شێوهیەکی بەرچاو ، هەرچەندە شیکردنەوه کان دەریدەخەن که لە دەقه هەوالی سیاسی کوردیدا زیاتر بە نزیکەیی ۵۳۰ ئامراز بەکارهاتوو لە کاتیکدا لە دەقی هەوایی سیاسی ئینگلیزیدا ۴۰۹ بەکارهاتوو .

هوشه کللیهکان : ئامرازی لێکدەر ، دهق ، رۆژنامه ، هەواله سیاسیەکان

المستخلص

تسعى هذه الدراسة إلى مقارنة الطريقة التي يُستخدم بها التماسك النحوي في الأخبار السياسية باللغتين الإنجليزية والكردية. اعتمد الباحث على المنهج الوظيفي النظامي وعلى نموذج مكارثي (1991) لما يتميز به من قابلية واسعة للتطبيق. الهدف الأساسي هو فهم كيف توظف الاخبارات السياسية في اللغتين أدوات التماسك النحوي مثل: الإحالة، والربط، والحذف، والإبدال، ومعرفة أي منها يظهر بشكل أكبر في النصوص. كما تهدف الدراسة إلى إبراز أوجه الشبه والاختلاف في استخدام هذه الأدوات اعتمدت الدراسة على منهج يجمع بين التحليل الكمي والكيفي. ولتحقيق ذلك، جُمعت خمسون افتتاحية سياسية من صحف إنجليزية وكردية مثل BBC News و CNN و Kurdistan new و Rudaw. ثم استُخدم برنامج AntConc لإجراء تحليل كمي قائم على المدونة النصية، وبعدها فُسرت النتائج بشكل كيفي. وأظهرت النتائج أن أدوات التماسك النحوي تُستخدم بكثرة في اللغتين مع وجود فروق واضحة. ففي الاخبارات السياسية الكردية، بلغ عدد الأدوات المستعملة 530، بينما في الاخبارات السياسية الإنجليزية لم يتجاوز العدد 409.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التماسك النحوي، الخطاب، الصحافة، الاخبارات السياسية