

## Reference Indicators in Surat Al-Kahf and Their Effect on Textual Coherence

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### Abstract

*One of the indications of the loftiness of speech and the sophistication of its words is the accuracy of its language, the goodness of its eloquence and its eloquence, and this is through the coherence of its chosen words and the harmony of their connotations. The consistency of its texts cannot be achieved except by the coherence of the words used, and the first is connected to the last word used in its text or speech. And what creates a rhythm. Text linguistics was able to realize advanced stages that sentence linguistics was unable to reach, as it was able to specify the relationships that connect sentences and text elements at the grammatical, semantic, or lexical level. And text grammar as it is considered one of the best linguistic approaches that dealt with text. ; Because its structure is integrated, it searches for the links that organize the text and achieve its textuality. This is achieved by achieving the process of communication within the text. Because the textual approach views the text as a unified whole in which the parts are interconnected and formulated, Since consistency is proven by a category of tools and means, and one of the most important of these tools is the "indicators", which I will examine from two aspects: a theoretical aspect in which I clarify the concept of a priori referral (previous) and a posteriori referral (later), as well as clarifying internal referral (textual) and external referral (Maqamiyya) and their impact on Surat Al-Kahf. As for the other side, the blessed verses will be investigated, which are pronouns, demonstrative nouns, and relative nouns. They require the reader to contemplate their referential structures, and the extent of the availability of their referential elements in Surat Al-Kahf, and in which verse is characterized by cohesion or textual cohesion. ? And stand on the indications in the blessed verses; This is done by applying it to the verses mentioned in the blessed Surah. To what extent do Mushairat contribute and are in harmony with the alayat alkarimub. . We relied on the descriptive, analytical, and statistical approach, and adopted random selection in selecting the verses. As well as clarifying the most important results reached by the research, the referents had a prominent role in the blessed Surah, and among the various referring tools, pronouns emerged at a rate of (58.25%), relative nouns at a rate of (21.27%), and demonstrative nouns at a rate of (20.48%).*

**Keywords:** Allah Euzujal, Al-Kahf. Referral. Mushairat.

### INTRODUCTION

Surah Al-Kahf is one of the important Qur'anic surahs and represents an important tributary. The Qur'an is like a mine. Whenever you delve into it, you extract gold from it that takes human life and floats through it over time. Textual research has occupied a high position in modern linguistic studies, and has been able to draw comprehensive lines for the text after researchers were interested in the structural phenomena that arise within the context of the sentence. They did not neglect the study of the sentence, but rather examined it with other sequences, within relationships that link the sentences together, in order to It gives the content its importance, and shows us results that are more proficient in interpreting linguistic concepts, such as referential signs, which are among the most important tools of textual coherence that are used to explain the specificity of the effect to be studied, its relationship to the text and the speaker, and the role of using the contextual or linguistic structure to guide the element of the referent to it and identify it. ; Because it creates bridges of connection between distant text elements, especially in sentences that raise ambiguity and contain multiple references.

The emergence of modern science - the science of text - has tried since its emergence in the last century to move on in its linguistic analysis of the sentence; This is done by seeking to go beyond the confines of the text to go to parts of sentences, or to go to the entire text, and not only that, but rather he is searching for what affects the text, that is, whether it is from within the text or outside it. This is done by revealing its secrets and revealing its text.

### A set of problems are presented as follows:

A- How did pronouns affect the interconnection and cohesion of the texts of the verses?

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**B-** What did the relative nouns do to join the ends of the verses and connect them to each other in the “Noble Surah”?

**C-** How was the effect of demonstrative names on the joining and consistency of verses?

The research relied on the descriptive and statistical approach, relying on analysis, and adopted random selection in selecting verses. Because it achieves the conclusion of the research that was taken from the part over the whole, and it is not a matter of guidance or inducement. Because it is not correct in any way to comprehend the whole with the whole. This is what is called incomplete induction, and jurists call it “the most general”, meaning that most of the details are traced back. This is to prove the overall general ruling between all the particulars. To demonstrate its impact on meaning and clarify its significance in the cohesion of parts of the text. As well as explaining the most important results reached by the research.

### **Theoretical concepts**

The concept of *Mushairat*:

Shifters are among the modern terms whose origins go back to European grammatical studies. A section of words in the French language was called “*Embrayeurs*” or “*Déictiques*”, and it was transferred from the English translation “*Shifters*”. The first to use this term was “*Jakobson*”, meaning Transformation and change, in addition to the meaning of connection and connection (Badis, 2009: 55-56). It is considered one of the most important linguistic sections whose significance has been determined within the framework of *maqam* (Al-Hassan, 2001: 164).

Reference indicators are one of the most important coherent means involved in linking sections of the text, which help in its cohesion. Therefore, hardly any text is devoid of them. All “referential elements, regardless of their type, are not self-sufficient in terms of interpretation, as it is necessary to return to what they refer to.” Yes, its interpretation.” (Khattabi, 1991: 17). It is “a coherent sequence of linguistic signs.” (Behairy, 1977: 108). What is meant by it is the moral relationship between particular words and the meanings, situations, or things they denote. Words, phrases, or other words in the text that are indicated by the position. These words, i.e. the referent, give meaning through the speaker, such as the pronoun, demonstrative nouns, and relative, and their referral is precedent or subsequent. Referral is one of the important means of textual coherence. Because it represents brevity and separation from ineffective repetition. It refers nouns to their names based on the compatible semantic relationship between the properties of the referent and the assignee, and from the parts that take the referring property, which are pronouns, demonstrative nouns, and relative nouns. Referential cues focused on the elements: the speaker, the referrer, the referee, and the relationship between the referrer and the referee. It is a grammatical indication of something previously mentioned in speech or text. They are the ones relied upon in understanding, not relying on their specific meaning, but rather by attributing them to another matter (De Beaugrand, 1998: 320). Al-Azhar Al-Zanad called them “referential elements.” (Al-Azhar, 1993: 118). He made it a type of compensation, and explained that it comes in order to compensate for lexical units, with the intention of referring to it. So, the situated signs determine the words of their meaning; This is due to its conformity with the external sensory reality, as its meaning changes with the change of the speaker, his time, and his place, and every change in these parts is consistent. Because the use of them - positional signs - in speech cannot be measured as linguistic units that the speaker communicates with others and uses to convey his thoughts (Badis, 2009: 75).

References are one of the most important coherent means involved in linking sections of the text, which help in its cohesion, so hardly any text is devoid of them. All “referring elements, regardless of their type, are not sufficient in themselves in terms of interpretation, as it is necessary to return to what they refer to in order to interpret them” (Khattabi, 1991: 17). It is “a coherent sequence of linguistic signs” (Behairy, 1977: 108). So, what is meant by it is the moral relationship between specific words and the meanings, situations, or things that are indicated by other words, phrases, or words in the text that are indicated by the position. These words, that is, the referent, give meaning through the speaker, such as the pronoun, the demonstrative nouns, and the relative. The reference to these words is through words or phrases that precede or follow. Signs are one of the important means of textual coherence. Because it represents brevity and separation from ineffective repetition.

Because it refers nouns to their names based on the compatible semantic relationship between the properties of the referent and the assignee, and from the parts that take the referring property, which are pronouns, demonstrative nouns, and relative nouns. The references focused on the elements: the speaker, the referrer, the referee, and the relationship between the referrer and the referee, so it was able to combine its tools, and the referring signs represent one of the important elements in the text. It can either be through a direct means, which is the semantic purpose that the word directly intends. The part referring to it, whatever its type, and referring to it, must be apparent, without resorting to or resorting to interpretation, and this is related to references within the text, prior or subsequent, and as for interpretation This occurs if the referee or referee does not appear directly within the text. Therefore, the semantic relationship between the returnee and the recipient must be embodied, and this relationship is characterized by congruence and harmony. This is due to the participation of the referring word and the referring word in a group of parts that confirm the nature of that grammatical relationship, such as the masculine and feminine, as well as the singular, dual, and plural...etc. The text is considered the revealer and argument for all these references. "The text is a succession of words that is pronounced and completed" (Al-Shawish, 2001: 1/72). It results from means by which the superficial elements appear in the form of facts, from which the previous leads to the later, as the syntactic coherence of the text is achieved for them. It requires the fulfillment of a set of necessary conditions or characteristics in order for it to deserve the name of a text. Three conditions must be met for the components of the text (itself). Which:

- 1-The text used must be consistent in its topics.
- 2-The text must have the same communicative function.
- 3-The text must be complete in its communicative process.

**De Beaugrand and Dressler proposed seven criteria for knowing and understanding the text, which distinguish the text from the non-text, that is, verifying the textuality of texts.**

- 1- Cohesion or cohesion: It means the connection between the surface verbal elements and the parts of the text, as the previous one leads to the next.
- 2- Harmony, cohesion, or cohesion: This means the continuity achieved by the text, and textual harmony produces semantic relationships between parts of the text, such as:
  - A- Connecting relationships: "connecting, separating, connecting, and adding."
  - B- Dependency relationships: "generality and detail, condition and causality, generality and specificity."
- 3- Intention or intention: The sequence of the text is intended for the speaker's intention and purpose, that is, its creation is for a specific purpose. Because the grammar of the text has nothing to do with what was not intended from the texts, such as the words of the forgetful or the unconscious.
- 4- Acceptance: The text is subject to the cooperation and good readiness of the acceptor, the form of the text that is acceptable to the listener. The grammar of the text has nothing to do with anything that contradicts the system accepted by the custom of speakers, or anything that contains ambiguity from which the intended meaning is understood, and linguistic utterances in which the text is coherent and acceptable.
- 5- The position or taking care of the situation: The text must be consistent with the situation and position in which it was said or mentioned. If it does not agree with the position in which it was mentioned or said, it does not deserve to be a subject of research.
- 6- Informational: The text must have content that the media desires and agrees to inform about, so the grammar of the text has nothing to do with ambiguous expressions, the same words in which the meaning is unknown.
- 7- Intertextuality: The text in it is linked to another text on the one hand so that they share one topic, or the following is a summary of the previous one, an explanation of it, an explanation of an ambiguity, a detail of its summary, or an answer to his question.

Therefore, meaning cannot be studied; It is separate from its linguistic context. Text linguistics has been concerned with studying coherence, which means the interconnection of sentences within the text. This is done through certain linguistic means, which represent the connection and consistency of the text, and links are one of the important means of judging textuality. (Khattabi, 1991: 13). Among the most important are:

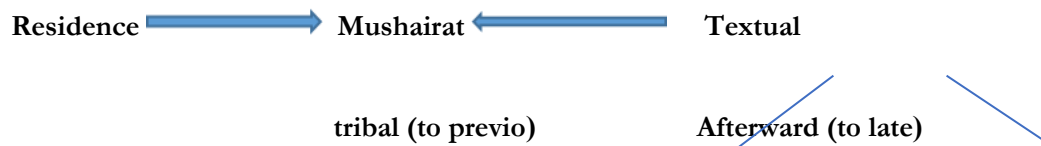
1-Referral. 2-Delete. 3-Replacement. 4-Linking. 5-lexical consistency.

The textual connection between successive units is evident through the tools that achieve it, including referential indicators, as they are one of the main parts of the language. Because language is “a system that refers to something other than language.” (Trigger, 1993: 115). Because they represent a semantic link that helps to retrieve the indicative meaning in the text, and this is created by consistency through the continuity of meaning. Referring indicators represent one of the types of relationships between sentences, and the referring elements, whatever their form, cannot be sufficient on their own in terms of interpretation, so they must refer to what they were referring to; That is the term for interpretation. The meaning of the mushayrat is linked to the reference to what it called Words have significance within the text and external representations of meaning. Because language itself is a referential system. Referral is: “The relationship that exists between names and names is a relationship of referral, as names refer to names.” (Brown, 1997: 36). The referring elements, whatever their type, are not sufficient in themselves in terms of interpretation, and the use of the referring pronoun to refer to a precedent or successor to it; Instead of repeating the name itself, it links one element to another in the previous sentence and the following sentence. Referral indicators, which are considered one of the most important manifestations of grammatical consistency in modern linguistic studies, will be investigated because of their impact and influence in achieving textual consistency and unity. We have relied on pronouns, demonstrative nouns, and relative nouns, as they are the most important tools of referral in textual linguistics. Because these tools are only determined by their reference to the person referring to them from a functional point of view, they are close to the function of the letter and its lack, as it does not indicate a meaning for it except with something else, so the pronoun must have a referent to whom it refers, and that is why the pronoun is called a referential referent, so it cannot be understood in and of itself. It is considered a kind of metonymy, and “the implicit words have become acquaintances, because they do not contain the noun unless the listener knows to whom it refers.” (Sibawayh, 1983: 2/6). It is clear from the above that the importance of the pronoun tool in referring goes back to the apparent noun, and it is specific in its meaning and effect in connecting the speech with what precedes or follows it, so that the meaning of the text is integrated and its meaning becomes clear. It is one of the important criteria for textual linking, as it was able to contribute effectively to textual efficiency. The reference used by Halidi and Ruqiya Hassan is an expression of a modern concept that was not known in linguistic studies before them, and they made the text consistent when he allocated this term to special words that are distinguished by the fact that they are not self-sufficient when interpreted semantically, but rather refer to another matter in order to interpret them, and represent tools for elements in the English language. These elements are: pronouns, demonstrative nouns, and comparison tools. Reference has become for them a methodological tool in analyzing various discourses, and is no longer a passing theoretical concept. The indications of referral are clear from what Harvage mentioned, that it represents the special means of constructing the text and proving a contextual unity, and this matter constitutes the most important conditions. The grammatical structure of text consistency. The text has been defined as: “successive linguistic units built with connected implicit chains.” (Heine, 1999: 27). Implication means means of compensation or replacement of pronouns, demonstrative words, and other synonyms or ambiguous words.

Types of referral signals:

Two sections (Halidi, Ruqayyah Hasan), referring indicators to internal (textual), which is when the interpreter or referrer is inside the text, and external (maqāmī) when the interpreter or referrer is outside the text, and the words inside the text refer to an element outside the text. (40) [That] indeed, it [i.e., the Qurʾān] is the word of a noble Messenger.

As for textual or essay reference, it consists of referring one word to another word, whether it precedes or follows within the text, and it may be between a pronoun and a word, or a word and a word, or a phrase and a word, and it is divided into two parts, the antecedent and the posterior, as in the following figure:



### **Tribal referral indicators (previous):**

It is the one that refers or takes the reader back to a previous word in the text, meaning that it has been uttered before. It is considered one of the most widely used types of references in texts or speech, represented by a group of tools such as “pronouns, demonstrative nouns, and relative nouns.” And in the Almighty’s saying:” (1) Have you not considered, [O Muḥammad], how your Lord dealt with the companions of the elephant? (2) Did He not make their plan into misguidance? The relative pronoun “they” in “them” was referred to the antecedent, i.e. “the owners of the elephant.” The tribal references were also embodied in the Almighty’s saying 7) Indeed, We have made that which is on the earth adornment for it that We may test them [as to] which of them is best in deed. The pronoun (na) in (we made) was referred to a precedent related to God, may God bless him and grant him peace (inna), and as for the pronoun (ha) in (her), it refers to the antecedent (Zeina), and the pronoun (they) in (nobility, and which of them) refers to the antecedent. “What is understood from the context, they are the inhabitants of the earth. It was said: It refers to what is on the earth, if what is meant by rational people.” (Ibn Adel, 1998: 12/427). They are among the tribal referral signals.

### **Postal referral indicators (later):**

It is the one in which a word or expression is used to refer to another subsequent word in the text, such as the Almighty’s saying1) ) Say, "He is Allāh, [who is] One, Al-Ikhlās. He used the pronoun (he), which is one of the dimensional references, and the word of God, “God,” came after the pronoun. So it is called post-referral. And in the Almighty’s saying (13) It is We who relate to you, [O Muḥammad], their story in truth. Indeed, they were youths who believed in their Lord, and We increased them in guidance. He used the two pronouns (we and them), which are distant references referring to “boys.” And God Almighty’s saying: “They believed in their Lord”: “It contains a shift from speech to backbiting, because if it came in the same manner of speech, it would be said: They are youths who believed in us, and His saying: (And We have increased them) turns from this backbiting to speech as well.” (Isfif: 12/435).

Indicators through tools - referential indicators - need something to clarify the ambiguity in them; This is done by returning to the front or back of the pronunciation.

Can the articles: “such as pronouns, demonstrative nouns, and relative objects” be preceded or followed?

The matter is both; Because these three tools can be suffixed or preceded, and the thing that makes them suffixed or suffixed is the context or use.

### **Internal referral references (text):**

It requires a return to a referential part that is present within the text, and imposes the presence of its “indicative and referential” elements in the subsequent or previous utterance (Beheiry, 2005: 103). One linguist defined it as “a reference to the linguistic elements contained in the utterance that are precedent or subsequent, so it is a textual reference.” (Trigger, 1993:118). It was divided into two parts: a priori referential indicators, which refer to another word that existed previously within the text, meaning that it returns to an interpreter before pronouncing it, and it is one of the most common phenomena of a return or reference. It is called by another name and it is called tribal referral. Or the prior return, and the return on it is previously present in the text; In order to return to it, the return was determined through the interpretive relationship between two phrases, two words, or a number of words, and it was between at least two syllables, and the first word was directed by interpreting the first of them; The interpretation of the other becomes clear, as God Almighty says (60) And [mention] when Moses said to his boy [i.e., servant], "I will not cease [traveling] until I reach the junction of the two seas or continue for a long period." He used the pronoun (ha) in (His Liftah), which referred to the precedent of (Musa), and the hidden pronoun in (Abalq, Abrah, and Amdi), all of which refer to (Moses), which is precedent. .

### **External referral indicators:**

It is one of the components of the external context that represents the referral to what is not mentioned, that is, it is a mutual interaction between language and the situation, as the situation strongly affects the use of methods of procedure. It is: “referring a referential linguistic element to a non-linguistic indicative element present in the external position.” (Al-Zannad, 1993: 119). That is, referring some of its elements in the text to what is outside the text. Referring to something not mentioned in particular is efficient in that it bypasses the intermediate step that is represented in naming the concept. Because they depend - the referential indicators - basically on the context of the situation. The pronoun is one of the most prominent elements that refer to outside the text, represented by the pronouns of the speaker and the addressee, as they are the ones who refer to the same speaker and addressee who are outside the text. God Almighty said (67) He said, "Indeed, with me you will never be able to have patience. . The hidden pronoun in (he said) refers to (Moses, may God bless him and grant him peace), which is outside the text, and the pronoun (kaf) in (you are), is one of the positional references referring to (the righteous man), and the hidden pronoun in (you can), and the pronoun (ya) in (with me). They all represent place-based references referring to (Moses, may God bless him and grant him peace). The pronouns of the first person and the addressee, by their nature, do not refer to a previous person, and their use requires prior knowledge of identity for both parties of the communication. (De Beaugrand, 1998: 333). Because the referral with these pronouns is an external (maqāmī) referral, that is, outside the text. Halidi and Ruqayyah Hassan saw, “The maqām referral contributes to the creation of the text, because it links the language to the context of the maqām, but it does not contribute to its consistency directly.” (Khattabi, 1991: 17).

### **Tools of referral indicators and their effect in Surat Al-Kahf:**

The noble verses in Surat Al-Kahf show us the presence of the directives represented by their connections (pronouns, demonstrative nouns, and relative nouns), and their role in textual coherence and achieving its cohesion. Some linguists called them tools, and de Beaugrande called them metonymic words. We call them abrogated words, and we will begin to explain their tools, which are:

### **Referral indicators through pronouns:**

It is a noun that can be replaced to indicate another noun. This is to concise and improve speech by preventing repetition of words. “The reason for this is that the implicit nouns were only desired and feared in order to seek lightness with them after the doubt about their place had disappeared. This is because if you said: Zaid hit Zaid, then you brought his return, showing something like him in that, confusion and hesitation. As for the confusion, it is because if you said: Zaid hit Zaid, you would not be safe that it would be thought. That the second Zaid is different from the first, and that the return of the first is expected and anticipated. So if you say: Zaid I struck him, it is known by the implicit that the beating happened to the mentioned Zaid inevitably, and the heart’s attachment to it and its cause is removed. (Ibn Jinni, 1952: 2/193). So the pronoun is “ It is a noun that includes a reference to the speaker, to the person being addressed, or to someone else, after it was mentioned previously.” (Al-Sakkaki 2000: 116). So the pronoun is a name for what is given to a speaker as “I”, or to an addressee as “you”, or to an absent person as “he”, or to an addressee sometimes, and to an absent person at other times, namely: the alif, the waw, and the nūn, such as qumā, qāma, qām, qām, and qām. , and it is established. Therefore, it is established in the position of what is referred to about it and is placed in order to clarify its name that was previously mentioned or designated; This is to replace it for the sake of brevity and to prevent repetition, because it indicates “the generality of the present or absent, without indicating the specificity of the absent or present.” (Hassan, 1994: 108). The pronoun is divided into two parts: prominent, which is divided into connected, and separate. As for hidden, it is divided into two types: obligatory hidden, and permissible hidden. And in the Almighty’s saying (2) [He has made it] straight, to warn of severe punishment from Him and to give good tidings to the believers who do righteous deeds that they will have a good reward [i.e., Paradise]

The field marshal used the hidden pronoun in (warn), which refers to the expression of majesty (to God); Because the verb “to warn is related to (he sent down), and the nominative pronoun refers to the noun of majesty, that is, to warn God of severe punishment from Him.” (Ibn Ashour, 1984: 15/248). As for the relative pronoun in his saying (to Him), it is one of the indicators of the substantive referral. He is not mentioned in

the text, and he is the Lord, and these Mushirat are the ones who participate in creating the text. Because it works to link the language to the context of the situation, and it contributes in particular to its consistency. The relative noun (those) is made into a prior reference, and they are (the believers), and as for the relative pronoun in (theirs), it is one of the predicate references that refer to (the believers). The references, whether present or absent, contribute to drawing the structure, the communicative contextual element. As for the separate pronoun, it is embodied in the Almighty's saying: (13) It is We who relate to you, [O Muḥammad], their story in truth. Indeed, they were youths who believed in their Lord, and We increased them in guidance. The separate pronoun (we) was used in the noble saying to indicate the plural of the speaker, and to indicate glorification, if the speaker is singular, and what is meant by the pronoun (we) is to indicate definitive glorification; This is due to the impossibility of repetition, or the intention of the meaning of the plural, and this does not affect the formation of the marshal; Because it is formed and the meaning is the same, the criterion alone knows the reference, whether it is singular or plural, so through it the external references of reference are composed. This can be clarified in the Almighty's saying: (21) And similarly, we caused them to be found that they [who found them] would know that the promise of Allāh is truth and that of the Hour there is no doubt. [That was] when they [783] disputed among themselves about their affair and [then] said, "Construct over them a structure. Their Lord is most knowing about them." Said those who prevailed in the matter, "We will surely take [for ourselves] over them a masjid." The continuous pronoun in (so that they may know) could refer to Muslims, and it is an external return. The reference to it (the people), which is outside the text, is considered an external referral. Referral indicators have contributed to pushing the recipient to search for the reference to it and link the events to each other, and this is one of the most important forms of textual consistency. And his saying: "When they were disputing among themselves their matter," the pronoun (their matter) may refer to the Companions of the Cave, and the matter here means the matter...and it is permissible for the pronoun (their matter) to refer to what the pronoun (they dispute) is accustomed to, i.e. their matter in what they do. "With them." (Ibn Ashour, 1984: 15/288-289). We notice from Ibn Ashour's interpretation that there are two matters regarding the reference to the pronoun "they" in his saying "their command." This applies to the Companions of the Cave, as evidenced by the Almighty's saying: (9) Or have you thought that the companions of the cave and the inscription were, among Our signs, a wonder? . With this matter, it has been revealed that what is meant here is the tribal return.

The indications for the referral were embodied in the Almighty's saying (32) And present to them an example of two men: We granted to one of them two gardens of grapevines, and We bordered them with palm trees and placed between them [fields of] crops. I found multiple indications in his saying (to them), so the pronoun (they) here is one of the indications of external (maqāmi) reference, that is, a reference outside the text. He refers to the words of God Almighty, which he mentioned to his Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, "And the pronoun in 'them' refers to the polytheists from among the people of Mecca in the first manner... and refers to the group of unbelievers and believers in the second aspect." (Al-Tabari, 2001:15/316). As for his saying: "For one of them", so the pronoun refers to the precedent, and they are (two men), and his saying: "We surrounded them", the pronoun (them) is referred to the two gardens, and it is a return that is a priori, and his saying: (between them), the pronoun (them), is referred to the preceding saying (two gardens). The references to the referral have been revealed. The precedent in the blessed saying that indicates presence and absence is that it contributed directly to creating contextual communication, and did not cause the textual context to be interrupted or weakened. These references have created an important function, which is multi-referentiality. These references are multiplied in order to motivate the recipient and help him uncover successive events through his understanding of the textual structure well. Pronouns have a prominent effect, as they are one of the tools of consistency. Because coherence represents "the sum of the possibilities available to make parts of the text coherent with each other." (Al-Shawish, 2001: 1/124). With its help, the language allows us to provide new clues that replace repeated formulas in the words or ideas used. And in the Almighty's saying: "And do not say about anything, 'Indeed, I will do that tomorrow'" (Al-Kahf/23). The one who says, "God is the Almighty, and the one returning to Him is the Prophet Muhammad" is outside the text, and these are called signs of positional referral, and as for (the speaker's yā') in "Indeed," it represents a prior reference to the speaker. He himself is the Prophet. The pronouns linked what came later in the text to what came before in a beautiful way that needed no boring repetition.

So, spatial reference indicators contribute to creating the text. Because it works to link the language to the context of the situation, it directly contributes to its consistency. Because cohesion in the text works to link the verbal superficial elements to the parts of the text, as the previous ones lead to the later ones. When the pronoun is found and its known reference is taken, the indicators that participate in the consistency of the text are drawn. After analyzing and counting the pronouns that appeared in Surat Al-Kahf, it was found that the highest percentage of pronouns was (58.25%).

### **Referral indicators through relative nouns:**

Relative nouns are considered ambiguous, the meaning of which can only be understood from the relative connection, and for which the ambiguity is removed, such as pronouns and demonstrative nouns. The ambiguous requires someone to remove the ambiguity from it and clarify it; The connected link is what eliminates confusion and confusion. Sibawayh devoted a special chapter to it: "The chapter on that in which the name has the status of that which is in knowledge," and "This is the chapter on names that are rewarded and have the status of the one." (Sibawayh 1983: 2/105-3/69). It is one of the tools of referral and one of The means of cohesion are because - the relative noun - needs a sentence after it, and this sentence is nominal or verbal, and it can be linked to several sentences and the words lengthen and become a complete text linked to the first relative noun. These names have been made ambiguous, so the word (which) does not give meaning or clarify what is meant; Because it is general in its foundation, it does not divide anything from anything, and relative nouns are called incomplete nouns. Because it needs a connection and a return. (Ibn Ya'ish (d. 643 AH), 2001: 2/371). The relative noun is considered a noun that is not independent in meaning by itself, as it lacks anything that removes its ambiguity and ambiguity, so the connection was brought in for the purpose of specifying the relative, and the meaning or concept was made fully useful. , with its lack of relevance; Because it was placed among the acquaintances, but they differed in its definition. Some of them see it as the definition of a noun defined as (the), and others put it in the rank of the genitive (Ibn al-Anbari, 1995: 1/306). The relative nouns and their connections confirm the connection between them. Because these names do not appear individually in the text, they require understanding and comprehension in relation to the sentences and words related to them, even if some of them are sufficient to serve as compensation. It achieves and compensates for the structural coherence in the text. De Beaugrand considered it one of the means of indicators (De Beaugrand, 1998: 32). Connective nouns function to confirm textual coherence. Tamam Hassan said: "No one has ever referred to this type of connection before... What draws attention here is the power of the connective to connect the parts of a sentence or the context based on more than one sentence... The evidence that the connective is a link is that, as the rhetoricians said It replaced the pronoun, I changed the relative pronoun and used the pronoun corresponding to it to create the required connection." (Hassan, 2006 1/200). The relative noun, as it represents one of the tools that links the parts of the sentence with each other, You also link the text to its context in which it was mentioned. Because it performs the function of textual threading. They are "one of the referential words that do not have an independent meaning, but rather refer to another element or elements mentioned in other parts of the discourse." (Al-Zannad, 1993: 118), as they are based - relative nouns - on the principle of identity and similarity, so nouns can be classified and differentiated. The relative noun is divided into two parts: specific and common. This division refers to the grammatical significance of the words and proves another purpose for the relative noun, which is classification on the basis of the meaning it gives. The relative noun is specific, which is created for one meaning that does not go beyond it and includes "which" and "which" and their branches. As for the joint relative noun, it is a general pronoun used in a single pronoun that shares several different meanings, such as: "Who, what, the, that is, Dhu al-Ta'iyya." (Al-Suyuti, 1980: 1/199). There are those who divided it, because of its influence on the factor, into inflected and inflected; Because all hyphenated nouns are considered constructed; This is due to its resemblance to the letter in its lack of return and connection, but an exception to this is made of relative (i.e.) Arabized nouns; Because it is capable of adding it, it was left as it was required of its parsing, and it was said of its similarity (to each and some), as it represents the opposite of (all) and similar to (some), and something is predicated of its opposite just as similar is predicated. The use of nouns connected to in has been mentioned in Surah Al-Kahf. In several locations. Among them is the Almighty's saying: ¶Praise be to God who sent down to His servant the Book and did not



make in it crookedness□ Al-Kahf/1. The connected connection is proven in the blessed saying; This is in addition to the relative linking noun and the consistent connection of conceptual linkage, that is, between what comes before (which), which is “Praise be to God and the Book,” and what comes after it, as follows:

**Before the one**    **after the one**  
**Thank God**     **→** **the one**     **←**     **the book.**

“God informed His Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, and the Muslims that the One who deserves praise is God Almighty and no one else. So he applied the noun of majesty to the relative relative, mentioning the content of the connection, and because the relative is useful to him in explaining the news, and he mentioned the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, by describing servitude to God, approximating his status, and highlighting it with the revelation of the Book upon him. Raising his status is as God Almighty says: “Blessed is He who sent down the Criterion upon His servant” (Al-Furqan/1). And the Book: the Qur’an, so every amount revealed from the Qur’an is the Book. What is meant by the Book here is what occurred when it was revealed from the day of the Resurrection in the Cave of Hira until the day this Surah was revealed, and what is attached to it is what It will be revealed after this verse, and its value will be increased.” (Ibn Ashour, 1984: 15/246-247). The consistent connection in the text is that the connected noun participates in the noun that came before it, and the sentence that comes after it is the relative connection. It has placed the text on one level of consistency and cohesion. So the recipient perceives it when he looks at it. . He used the relative pronoun “of” in the Almighty’s saying (15) These, our people, have taken besides Him deities. Why do they not bring for [worship of] them clear evidence? And who is more unjust than one who invents about Allāh a lie?”

**Referred to + relative noun + relative clause**

**Our people**                  **that**                  **He slandered**

We can see how the relative noun (that) led to the connection in this text. Because if we delete it, as if there was a loophole in the text, then it would be (against them with clear authority. Whoever is unjust slanders), the text does not seem connected, and by restoring it, the textual connection and beautiful harmony occurred. What is meant is not equality between him and others.” (Ibid.: 15/275). So the noun (the one) with which the textual connection occurred, since the marshal was after me, indicates the connection of the relative, so they slandered God a lie. It is clear that (from) the relative noun has referred to (our people), instead of the one that preceded it, and took its meaning from it, that it is linked to its connection textually on the one hand and creates a semantic link between the connection and the one that precedes it on the other hand. He used the relative noun (who), which indicates the masculine plural, as it did not differ from the rest of the relative nouns in referring and linking the sections of the text. Because it forms a textual unit that is consistent in its structure and semantic composition. The best example of this is the Almighty’s saying: “Indeed, those who believe and do righteous deeds - Indeed, we do not waste the reward of him who does well.” (Al-Kahf: 30). The relative pronoun (those) refers to “they believed and did righteous deeds,” and (who) refers to “who did good deeds.” The referral became as follows:

**Referred to**    **+ relative noun +**    **relative clause**  
**Believe and do righteous deeds. Well done.**                  **who, who**    **Believers**

The believers+who+believe/do better. This relative sentence consists of: verb + subject + object.

The relative noun (those, from) refers to (the believers), so the return here is a prior reference, but the meaning cannot be clarified except by connection. The conjunction of the relative with the noun before it and the relative sentence after it has placed the text on one level of interconnection and textual cohesion, so the recipient recognizes it when looking at it. The relative noun (ma) was used to refer, and the matter was embodied in the Almighty’s saying (42) And his fruits were encompassed [by ruin], so he began to turn his hands about [in dismay] over what he had spent on it, while it had collapsed upon its trellises, and said, "Oh, I wish I had not associated with my Lord anyone." The indications of referral through the relative noun (ma) were referring to yakub, and it is considered a prior reference. The mention of yakub came at the beginning of the text, and then

the word was referred to it later. Here it becomes clear that yakub is the interpreter of the relative noun, and the link sentence came to be spent so that the meaning that was not completed and the ambiguity that was not made clear. The relative noun can be removed only in the presence of the connection, and its clarification is as follows: turn + what + spent in it.

The pronoun hidden in the verb (spend), which is in the rank of a relative clause, referring to the relative noun. The interconnectedness and textual cohesion in all parts of speech have been proven through reference that has benefited specification and designation. After displaying both the percentage of pronouns and relative pronouns, it became clear that relative pronouns are less frequently used in the blessed verses of Surat Al-Kahf, at a rate of (21.27%). However, its function in linking and removing ambiguity through the link had a distinct effect in enhancing textual cohesion.

### Referral indicators using demonstrative nouns:

Demonstrative nouns are one of the specific nouns that indicate the significance of the person being referred to. The sign can be made by means of a sensory sign, in the hand or the like, whether the thing referred to is present or intangible. Sibawayh calls it "this and his companions." (Sibawayh, 1982: 2/80). They are used to remove ambiguity. "These names were originally put when the speaker's name became ambiguous to him, and he wanted to make it ambiguous to some of the people being addressed and not others, so he was satisfied with pointing to him, or the reference to him was clearer than his name to the person being addressed." (Al-Suhaili, 1992: 177). The use of a demonstrative name (this) makes the recipient not know anything, especially when the recipient does not have any perception. If the person being referred to comes to him, he removes the thumb and assigns the desired meaning to which the person referring is more prominent than his name to the addressee. The speaker deliberately To clarify his speech to remove ambiguity from his speech, so that the recipient understands what he wants and the desired goal of composing the speech and to achieve the parts of integration and communication between the speaker and the recipient. The use of the demonstrative noun differs according to the difference between the referents to it, whether it is singular, masculine or feminine, dual, masculine or feminine, or plural, masculine. Or feminine. There is a difference between (that, that, and that), so it is said: The first is for the near, the second is for the middle, and the third is for the far. (Al-Suyuti, 1980: 1/ 258). Demonstrative nouns work with the task of referring by specifying the rank and status of the indicative element, and like pronouns, they can It has to be forwarded An element that is single or elements that are multiple, and it can also refer to a complete speech, and the referent may be present inside or outside the text. It represents every component that does not require a second component to explain it. It can be a word that refers to an event or a soul, such as referring in the first person pronoun (I) to its owner's soul. Thus, the referring element is linked to a non-linguistic indicative element represented by the same speaker, or occurring in a time circumstance, such as: now, yesterday, tomorrow, a week later...etc. These indicative elements can specify a time by themselves; This is done by measuring and looking at the time of the speaker or the center of the temporal or spatial reference, such as: here, below, above... etc., as well as the names of places, such as: house, mosque, university... etc., so the word (here) is an element. An indicative that no one can interpret except by knowing the place that the speaker or speaker intends or intends; This is done by referring to it starting from the spatial reference center.

Therefore, demonstrative names represent linguistic meanings that do not exist on their own and their elements are (Sibawayh, 1983: 2/77):

Field Marshal "Al-Muhil" → Speaker "Speaker".

referred to as "assignor" → The thing is outside.

referred to him → Addressee.

referred to → The significance of the text reference or the word with which it is confirmed.

Signal work → Perception is the meaning and outcome or outcome of the sign

Demonstrative nouns "link the anterior and a posteriori, and if demonstrative nouns of all kinds are a priori and a posteriori referential, meaning that they link a later part to an earlier part or an earlier part to a later part,

and thus contribute to the consistency of the text, then the single demonstrative noun is characterized by what the authors call [Hallidi, Paper [Good] extended referral, that is, the possibility of referring to an entire sentence or a succession of sentences.” (Khattabi, 1991: 19). I have put these names; This is to refer to it, as it is ambiguous. Because it falls on everything that defines the existence or presence of what it falls on, it is a reference to it. This was embodied in the aforementioned words of God Almighty: (54) And We have certainly diversified in this Qur’ān for the people from every [kind of] example; but man has ever been, most of anything, [prone to] dispute.

. In this statement, I found syntactic breaks between the indicative signifier “this.” He employed the postscript using the demonstrative noun (this) here, the postscript, and the reference to (the Qur’an).

<b>-Field Marshal Al-Muhil</b>	<b>" The holy god</b>
<b>-Referred to as “assignor”</b>	<b>“People/Human</b>
<b>-He is referred to as referred to</b>	<b>The Quran</b>
<b>-Referred to</b>	<b>this</b>
<b>-Signal work</b>	<b>Al-Nas: “A general name for everyone to whom the Qur’an will reach in all future eras, and what is specifically meant are the polytheists.” (Ibn Ashour, 1984: 15/347).</b>

Identification in the demonstrative noun and what is referred to in terms of singularity, duality, or plural cannot be dropped, because it leads to breaking up the connection that unites homogeneous people, and thus scattering the sections of the grammatical structure, so the meaning or significance is not understood, and demonstrative nouns have a great place in the subject of correspondence; Because the demonstrative noun must match what is referred to in terms of singularity, duality, or plural, whether later or earlier, and sensory, material, or moral. As the Almighty says: (15) These, our people, have taken besides Him deities. Why do they not bring for [worship of] them clear evidence? And who is more unjust than one who invents about Allāh a lie?"

The demonstrative noun denoting the plural has been referred to as “these” to refer to the plural “our people,” and this verse represents the statement of the young men against their people. The demonstrative noun (those) has been referred to (our people) as a reference to a relative. The common noun in the demonstrative noun (those) is specific to referring to the masculine plural. It should be noted that this consistency or conformity cannot be lost except when it is used or words that are unified are adopted. Between the singular, the dual, and the plural, except that it was used in the Qur’an, as God Almighty says: “He said, “These are my guests, so do not disgrace them.”” Surah Al-Hijr / 68. Al-Zajji (d. 311 AH) said: “The guest unites, and if you describe the group by him, you say: This is a guest, and these are two guests.” And these people are guests.” (Al-Zajjaji, 1988: 3/182). When the correspondence disappears, the meaning is reached through the meaning of the context. As for matching the type, it means matching the two parts; This is in terms of masculinity and feminization. (Tamam, 2000: 95). It has achieved indicative reference, and textual cohesion has been achieved between its textual units, making it a fabric with interconnected parts that refer to each other.

The definite noun “that” was used in the Almighty’s saying: (59) And those cities - We destroyed them when they wronged, and We made for their destruction an appointed time.

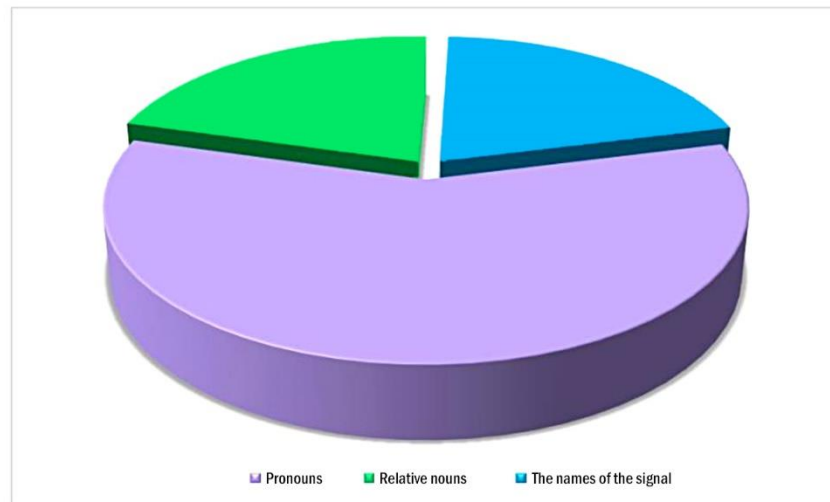
He used the demonstrative noun (that) for external reference. He meant the villages of the first people of Thamud, the people of Lot, and others that he referred to so that they could be considered. And his use of the demonstrative noun “those” in the subsequent text. He used the demonstrative noun “those”; To indicate the plural of the masculine and the distant feminine. And his use of the demonstrative noun (those) in the subsequent text, and the noun was used in the Almighty’s saying (105) Those are the ones who disbelieve in the verses of their Lord and in [their] meeting Him, so their deeds have become worthless; and We will not assign to them on the Day of Resurrection any weight [i.e., importance].

He used the demonstrative noun (those) as a post-reference by which he refers to the verses: which are the Qur’an and miracles, and al-hitab: which is invalidation and refutation. He combined the sections referring to him, which began clearly through the referring name, which greatly influenced the construction of the text of

the noble verses, the interconnection of the parts of the verses and the harmony of their meanings, and all of this is richer than repeating the words to which I refer.

Nouns in the Arabic language are divided into masculine and feminine, and each one of them is connected to its part by means of following. “And succession is the rule according to which a masculine noun is followed only by a masculine noun, an adjective, a predicate, or a verb, and likewise the feminine.” (Bergstrasser: 113).

After displaying the percentage of pronouns, demonstrative nouns, and relative nouns, it became clear that demonstrative nouns are less frequently used in the blessed Surah by (20.48%).



### **Search results:**

1-The research has proven the existence of the term among ancient linguists, but this does not mean that it is the same concept that contemporary linguists wanted. Evidenced by the existence of terms used by linguists: “text, unity of topic, textual cohesion, and appropriateness of speech to the position.” It was studied by ancient linguists, and it is present in their grammatical, rhetorical, interpretive, and fundamentalist works.

2-The ancient linguists made clear efforts in understanding the subject of referring signs. This is due to their awareness of the importance of the pronoun and its role in textual cohesion.

3- Referral references represent one of the important means of textual cohesion, and their importance lies in creating semantic cohesion of the text.

4- The referential indicators were not independent on their own, because when they appeared, they urged (the recipient) to search for what (the speaker) was referring to.

5- The referring tools had an important role in linking parts of the text, and this resulted in the percentages mentioned in each of the pronouns at a rate of (58.25%), relative nouns at a rate of (21.27%), and demonstrative nouns at a rate of (20.48%). .

6- The function and effectiveness of pronouns in Surat Al-Kahf has been proven, and there is great reliance on them. This is to perform the function of dispensing with mention, and participating in creating the linguistic economy while intensifying the semantic meaning, and the relationship of pronouns to the speaker and the recipient, and it has a feature in resetting the text.

7- Referral references perform a main function, which is the consistency of the text and the connection between its parts. The third-person pronouns represent one of the most important elements in the referential references that have the ability to create textual cohesion. Because it traditionally refers to a suffix or antecedent, it

maintains the continuity and continuity of events, and grammatical consistency connects one word to another, that is, between text units. This is to achieve semantic cohesion between its connotations and meanings.

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